"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,254. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER
Overcast Monday; overcast, probable rain Tuesday; fresh east winds, becoming strong.
For full weather report see Page 21.

PERSHING'S LINES GUARDED AGAINST ANY VILLISTA RAID

Extra Troops Go from Columbus on Reports of Increase in Bandit Force.

RUMOR CANO HAS JOINED

Colonel Said to Have Quit Carranza Faction, but Story Is Not Corroborated.

VILLA'S PURSUERS SILENT

Prisoners Taken by Dodd Are Being Sent Across Border to be Kept in a Stockade.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 2.—The reports received here at base headquarters from the front today were to the effect that Colonel George A. Dodd and his men of the Seventh Cavalry were still pursuing Villa in a northwesterly direction from the scene of last Wednesday's engagement.

There has been no further contact with the Villa forces since their defeat Wednesday, as far as is known here. The army officers think the fact that Villa has been wounded will make it practically impossible for him to hide out, separated from his men, for any considerable length of time, on account of need of medical attendance.

First Lieut. Allen W. Gullion of the Twentieth Infantry, the Adjutant of the expeditionary base, left for the front today to make a tour of the entire line of communication between the base and the most advanced forces. The commanders of the base have charge of the line of communication, and it is the Adjutant's purpose to strengthen this line and facilitate the transmission of messages from the front.

Auto Ambulances Sent Out.

The fact that the four men injured in the fight with Villa's force have not been brought back here yet is taken by headquarters to indicate that their injuries were very slight and that they are being treated in the field, and soon will be able to return to duty. The first two automobile ambulances left for the front yesterday, however, and it is possible that these wounded men will be kept at the field hospitals until the ambulances have arrived.

Word has been received that the prisoners captured in Colonel Dodd's fight with Villistas are being sent here, and work will begin tomorrow on a stockade in which to keep them. It is to be made of barbed wire, and will be kept under a strong guard. It is being suggested tonight that the guard will have a harder time keeping additional Mexican prisoners from breaking into the stockade when they learn that three square meals a day go with the incarceration than in keeping the original prisoners from breaking out.

It was impossible to buy pie or sweetmeats of any sort in the town of Columbus tonight. The troops stationed here received their month's pay today, and the camp's mess halls were almost deserted at dinner time. All of the little restaurants that have sprung up since the recent influx of outsiders did a record-making business, and their stocks of sweets were carried in bulk back to the tents of the soldiers for future reference. The army is making efforts to have a branch United States Post Office established at Casas Grandes, so that when the troops in the field receive their pay they will be able to send funds home by money order.

Extra Guard to Protect Line.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 2.—Army men here were considerably disturbed today by numerous warnings from confidential sources that adherents of Francisco Villa were gathering in the Chihuahua Desert, both north and south of Ascencion and near the motor trail leading from Columbus to Casas Grandes, for the purpose of attempting to cut the line of communication of the American punitive expedition in Mexico.

An extra heavy guard of infantrymen, with specific instructions, in the event of an attack, was placed on a truck train, which left here for the front today. Isolated camps of soldiers guarding the line were reached by the field telegraph and ordered to watch closely for signs of hostile forces. Lieutenant A. W. Gullion, Twentieth Infantry, of Lexington, Ky., Adjutant of the base, left on the train for Colonia Dublán, where he will attempt to co-ordinate more closely the work of the expeditionary force and that of the base camp. North from the town of Guerrero and east of the line of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad through arroyos and over trails that lead through the buttes and canyons of the Sierra Tarahumare, American cavalrymen of the Seventh Regiment are riding night and day seeking Villa, according to latest reports received from field headquarters at Colonia Dublan.

Little information concerning the pursuit filtered over the border today, and nothing definite was received from official sources. There were persistent reports, however, that the forces of Colonel George A. Dodd had captured the bandit leader, but because of the difficulty in communication had been unable to report. Late advices from the camp of General J. J. Pershing at the front stated that the track of a vehicle believed to be the carriage carrying Villa in his flight had been discovered.

$30,000 Paid to Soldiers.

Soldiers stationed here received approximately $30,000 at the regular monthly payday today. While the usual precautions were taken to prevent trouble among the men, the usual payday excitement in a military camp was completely absent, the men apparently realizing the seriousness of the task before the troops.

When Jesus Sanca and his daughter crossed the American line today at Palomas, the first Mexican town through which the American troops passed on the way to the front was left without human inhabitants. Sanca, 82 years old, crossed into the United States

Continued on Page 4.

Serb Legation Pillaged, American Minister Protests

PARIS, April 2.—A dispatch from Athens, dated Saturday, received by the Havas News Agency says:

"The populace has pillaged the building of the Serbian Legation at Sofia, says information obtained from a reliable source. The Bulgarian authorities arrested the men left in charge of the building.

"The American Minister at Sofia protested to Premier Radoslavoff, who justified the action of the people on the ground that Serbia, having ceased to exist as a nation, the legation building belonged to Bulgaria."

10,000 STRIKE TODAY IN ALL NEW SUBWAYS

Timbermen and Laborers Employed by 40 Contractors Demand Higher Wages.

TO SAFEGUARD THE WORK

Union Instructs Men Not to Leave Any of the Excavations in a Dangerous Condition.

Officials of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union announced at the conclusion of a meeting yesterday of about 4,000 timbermen and laborers engaged in subway work that a strike for higher wages had been voted by these workers and that all labor in the new subways being built in New York City would be brought to a standstill today. There are about 10,000 workers of this class in the city who, according to the union leaders, are affected by yesterday's action.

The men met in Melcher's Harlem Hall, 206 and 208 East 128th Street, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and were addressed by President Thomas E. O'Brien of the New York Branch of the international organization, International Secretary and Treasurer Michael Carraher, and International Organizer Tieto Pacelli. There were also present Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Central Federated Union, the local organization of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders. The strike vote was taken in Italian, this being the native tongue of most of those who attended the meeting.

The strike, if it proves as extensive as promised by the union, will affect about forty contractors in the General Contractors' Association of 51 Chambers Street. The President of this organization is D. A. Carver of Bridgeport, N. J., and the Secretary is C. A. Crane of 535 West 141st Street, New York City. Every foot of construction work on the new subways is being done by these forty contractors.

The union demands formulated at the meeting yesterday provided that, beginning on April 1, 1916, timbermen receiving $2.50 a day were to receive $3.25 a day; that timbermen's helpers receiving from $2 to $2.25 a day were to receive $2.40 a day, and that laborers receiving from $1.60 to $1.75 a day were to receive $2 a day. The men also demanded recognition of the union and a more rigid observance by the General Contractors' Association of the eight-hour day.

City Officials Were Warned.

It was explained by Attorney Sullivan for the labor organization that Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, the Public Service Commission, and the members of the General Contractors' Association were informed four weeks ago that these demands were to be made.

"It was only just to the public that all those concerned be notified of the action contemplated by the labor organization," said Mr. Sullivan, "and I personally wrote letters to the Mayor, the Controller, the Public Service Commission, and the contractors. The letters were ignored by all of them, with the exception of the commission, which merely acknowledged receipt of the letter.

"Although the letters were written on March 1, the movement for an advance in wages and for recognition of the union became known to the contractors as early as last October, and they had plenty of time in which to come to an understanding with their men had they been so inclined."

A printed list of instructions were handed to the timbermen, their helpers, and the laborers as they filed out of the hall. All of them were ordered to quit their places beginning this morning, after first making sure that their part of the work in the subways was not left in such condition as to endanger the public, or as would invite the possibility of a cave-in.

Caution Against Violence.

"Now that it has been necessary to suspend work in the subway pending a settlement of our grievances every man should go peacefully to the place at which he worked and quietly remove his tools," the instructions read in part.

"Remain away from the job until the union obtains our demands. While we are engaged in this conflict abstain from all intoxicating beverages. Stay away from all saloons. Report at all strike meetings of your branch. Keep the peace. Let no one involve you in violence of any kind."

Secretary Crane of the General Contractors' Association explained that two mediators from the State Industrial Commission called on him on last Friday with an offer to arbitrate the differences between the men and the employers.

"I explained that the only course open to the men was to take up the question with their individual employers, and that there was nothing I could do," said Mr. Crane. "It seems to me now, however, that the proper course for the union would be to take their case to the Board of Estimate and to the Public Service Commission, and request these bodies to make adjustments in the bidding prices under which the contracts for the subways were let.

"The contractors bid for this work according to the price of labor, materials, and conditions at the time the work was assigned. They would be in rather an awkward fix if they were compelled to change these prices whenever asked to do so by their employes. No contractor could contemplate such a condition without facing heavy losses. Contractors are not like merchants, who can afford to pay more when business is profitable and brisk. Contracts are taken according to certain fixed conditions at the time the work is let, and they must continue to carry on their work in accordance with their estimates."

Other members of the General Contractors' Association expressed skepticism when informed that the union promised to call out 10,000 men.

ROOSEVELT SEES HUGHES AND ROOT OUT OF THE RACE

Is Convinced That the Justice Is Not the Man to Unite All Factions.

EX-SENATOR NOT SERIOUS

Reconciliation at Bacon Feast Has Disturbed the Old Guard Leaders.

BARNES NOT FEARED NOW

Sagamore Hill Reports Show Prospect of Harmony at Chicago with Colonel as Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 2.—The different conclusions arrived at for publication by political leaders in various parts of the country after hearing of the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge reconciliation luncheon at the home of Robert Bacon in New York on Friday were read with the greatest interest here today. To clarify the situation these statements may be made:

1. Colonel Roosevelt has not entered into any agreement with Root and Lodge and does not at this time contemplate entering any agreement which would bind him to aid in a movement to advance the efforts of some Republican leaders to nominate Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes as the Republican standard bearer.

2. Ex-Senator Elihu Root did not seek the support of Colonel Roosevelt in an effort to obtain the nomination for himself, (Root,) and, in fact, has, according to a thoroughly reliable source, made it known definitely that he is not seriously in the race for the nomination.

3. Colonel Roosevelt, if convinced that the country was roused to the frame of mind he has termed "heroic," would conside it his duty to accept a nomination at the Republican Convention, and, with the Progressive Party behind him, seek to overthrow the Wilson Administration, which he, as well as Root and Lodge, has charged with the responsibility of placing this country in an ignoble position in its relation with other nations.

4. Colonel Roosevelt, as well as some of the Republican leaders who are ready to support him, it is said, is now convinced that Mr. Hughes is not the man to unite the Republican and Progressive Parties and conduct the campaign for these parties against Wilson on the lines outlined by Mr. Root in his bellicose, Rooseveltian address before the Republican State Convention in New York, an address which was generally accepted at the time as the keynote of the Republican campaign.

5. A number of the Republican leaders, including Root and Lodge, it is reported, have decided that the best interests of the country demand that there shall be no more delay in making the appeal to the patriotic insincts of the people, and have come to the conclusion that Mr. Hughes will stand by his determination not to enter into any such campaign or appear as a candidate in any sense of the word, at least before the national conventions of the Republican and Progressive Parties, to meet on June 7.

Colonel Will Not Back Hughes.

Summed up, the conclusions reached by the Roosevelt adherents amount to this: They are convinced absolutely that Colonel Roosevelt is not working in the interests of Root or Hughes, and that Root, Lodge, and Bacon knew this when they met the Colonel at luncheon, knowing that the reconciliation would be reported all over the country and could not but act in favor of any ambitions the Colonel may have had to get back to the White House and guide the policies of this nation in the period of reconstruction which will follow the end of the European war.

Furthermore, the conclusion has been reached that the political leaders who are bitterly opposed to Roosevelt and refused to accept the luncheon as a signal to get in line for the Colonel or at least hold off, pending further developments, had, in their statements from Washington, D. C., and other points, attempted in their confusion and amazement to place upon it an interpretation which would soften any favorable effect so far as the Colonel was concerned and at the same time make the luncheon appear as a boost for the nomination of Hughes or Root, and especially for the former.

These leaders, it is held, were running around in circles, their minds in a whirl for hours after they first heard of the luncheon, endeavoring to discover some way in which they could steal this new bolt of the Colonel's thunder and turn it to their own advantage by making it advance the interests of the candidate they favored.

These views are given added weight by the fact that visitors who have journeyed to Sagamore Hill are for the most part convinced on coming away that the Colonel will appear openly as a most formidable candidate for the Republican nomination when the conventions meet in Chicago, if not before that time. None of his political advisers to whom the Colonel has seen fit to talk frankly has felt that he was ready to back Hughes.

The fact that ex-Senator Root has appeared as one of the most prominent, if not the dominant, figure of the Republican Party of the nation of late has added to the importance of the situation which his reconciliation with Roosevelt created. Root has taken the front of the platform, overshadowing National Chairman Hilles, Governor Whitman, Senator Penrose, Murray Crane, or any other person high in the party councils whose name may be mentioned.

Barnes Is Not Feared.

Barnes of New York, who apparently failed, even in an effort to crush Governor Whitman, is counted practically a power of the past, with no chance of coming back seriously as a dominant figure in the happenings at the Republican National Convention. Republican leaders from all parts of the country have seen fit to consult Root as the leader of his party, and Root's speech at the New York State Convention was spread broadcast over the nation as the address of a recognized leader.

It has been hinted, and apparently with excellent basis, that several prom-

Continued on Page 5.

Increase of German Forces on Dutch Border Spurs Mobilization of Holland's Army

THE HAGUE, March 31, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The secret of the increased diplomatic tension in Holland is being well kept. Even persons whose positions justify the assumption that they have knowledge of what is happening confess that they themselves are puzzled.

A competent authority today informed The Associated Press that there was no immediate prospect of Holland's becoming involved in hostilities with any power, although it was true that Germany lately had somewhat increased her forces along the frontier and that precautionary measures on Holland's side were a natural consequence. It was pointed out that if war were impending more would be done than the temporary stoppage of furloughs, which, however, had been done before.

The Niewe Courant comments on the holding of the conference of the Entente Allies in Paris and says that the general war situation has entered or is about to enter a phase necessitating special watchfulness. The newspaper understands that the Chamber of Deputies will not meet until April 4, on which date it had been convoked normally to discuss the question of old age pensions.

The Vaderland expresses the hope that the "nation will take these unexpected tidings calmly." The newspaper says if danger really is imminent not a moment should be lost in convoking the chamber, which has not been done.

The Vaderland claims to know from a reliable source that the special measures being taken by the Government are only consequences of the general war situation, and not due to any particular incident. The measures, the Vaderland declares, are not connected with any demand made by Great Britain or France at the recent Entente Allies conference in Paris. Furthermore, it is pointed out, only periodical furloughs have been withdrawn and no soldiers on furlough have been recalled.

The Vaderland emphatically denies the Amsterdam Telegraaf's report that all freight cars have been seized for military purposes.

Paris Conference Not Involved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Morning Post says under date of March 31:

"I learn that the general situation has changed, and that consequently Holland has been alert, although there is no immediate danger to the country itself. It has been suggested that the more rigorous measures of the Dutch Government have some connection with the decisions of the Paris conference, but so far there is not the slightest confirmation of such a hypothesis. In any case the activity in Holland has nothing to do with the Tubantia outrage, but with the conviction entertained by the Dutch that the war is about to enter on a new phase.

"I am in a position to state that high Government circles do not look upon the situation as at all disquieting."

The Daily News says editorially that it is in a position to state confidently that the alarms at Amsterdam have nothing whatever to do with the Paris conference.

WAITE NOW ADMITS INTENT TO KILL WIFE

Confesses Plan to Murder Her as Soon as She Should Get Her Share of Father's Fortune.

MONEY HIS CRIME INCENTIVE

Health Prevents Arraignment Today —District Attorney Close Upon Blackmailers.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite confessed yesterday that, in addition to murdering his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich., he had also intended to poison his wife. The District Attorney had evidence that Dr. Waite had induced his wife to make a will leaving practically all of her $500,000 fortune to him, and that he had attempted to allay in advance any possible suspicion by spreading a report that Mrs. Waite was in poor health.

Walter R. Deuel, counsel for Dr. Waite, was asked yesterday the direct question: "Has Dr. Waite confessed that he planned to kill his wife?"

Mr. Deuel hesitated a moment and replied: "Although I should prefer not to discuss that question, I can't deny that such a confession has been made."

Mr. Deuel further admitted that Dr. Waite was guided and impelled in his murders and plans of murder by cupidity alone. He married Clara Waite without loving her. He had lived in Grand Rapids and knew that John E. Peck had about $1,000,000, and that all of it would go to his two children, Clara and Percy. He therefore set about deliberately, first to make Clara his wife, then to murder Mr. and Mrs. Peck, and finally, after he had made sure that he would inherit his wife's fortune, to put her out of the way.

It is also believed that Waite planned the death of Miss Catherine E. Peck, his wife's aunt, who has a fortune. Dr. Waite, by ingratiating himself with Miss Peck, obtained from her about $100,000, and probably anticipated that he would be generously treated in her will.

"Money was Dr. Waite's motive," Mr. Deuel said yesterday. "He wanted a fortune. He wanted to be a rich man, not simply a man in comfortable circumstances."

The District Attorney's investigators will work today to prove the now accepted theory that Dr. Waite was the victim of blackmailers who got large sums of money. The telegram signed "K. Adams," which, it is believed, made Dr. Waite an easy victim, is one of the most important clues in this investigation. Detective Cunniff interviewed the employe of the telegraph company who received the message at the Grand Central Terminal and obtained a remarkably accurate description of one of the men suspected of sending the telegram.

Another important development yesterday was the discovery by Mr. Dooling of evidence which convinced him that the blackmailers first deceived Dr. Waite by promising to aid him, which they had no intention of doing; then that one of them robbed the other. According to Mr. Dooling, one blackmailer got a large sum from Dr. Waite, then reported to his companions that he had received a much smaller sum, which, with a show of fairness, he proceeded to divide. The larger sum the man kept for himself. This sum the District Attorney, it is said, has gotten into his possession.

Dr. Waite's confessions, Mr. Deuel said yesterday, were the results of conscience. He feels sorry, according to the lawyer, for the suffering and shame he has brought upon others. He has expressed regret for his acts and has especially mentioned the members of his own family and his wife. For his wife he has shown since his arrest only love and affection. On the other hand, he has calmly admitted that had the Peck murders gone undiscovered he would have killed her for money.

Dr. Waite will not be arraigned today. Dr. Menas S. Gregory, chief alienist at Bellevue, said yesterday that his condition would not justify removal from the hospital. While he has recovered from the drugs he swallowed, he is weak from confinement in bed and, in the opinion of Dr. Gregory, should have at least two days' exercise before appearing in court and going to the Tombs.

Dr. Morris J. Karpas, the alienist engaged by Mr. Deuel, visited Dr. Waite yesterday and asked him a number of questions. Dr. Karpas had nothing to say except that he had learned from Waite his family history with reference to traits of insanity.

While the District Attorney has appointed no alienist to study Dr. Waite, Dr. Gregory, as a part of his regular duty, is making his own investigation and will submit a report.

Dr. Waite repeated yesterday that he was reconciled to the fate of a convicted murderer, and was quite ready to go to the electric chair.

Frank A. and Clyde Waite, brothers of Dr. Waite, visited him yesterday morning and found him depressed. He seemed more melancholy, they said, than at any time before.

Dr. Waite continued yesterday to avoid talking about Mrs. Margaret Horton, the woman who occupied the "studio" at the Hotel Plaza with him. She again expressed belief in Dr. Waite and announced through her lawyer, Harold Spielberg, that she would make an effort to see him at the time of his arraignment

TWO AIDS OF PIRATE CONFESS BOMB PLOT

Caught Here, They Say They Only Pretended to Help Him Blow Up Ship.

FIND ONE IN SINGER'S FLAT

Police, Who Seek Fourth Man, Hear Woman in Salem, Mass., Sent Funds to "Schiller."

George Hallar and Otto Milleder, two of the three men declared by Pirate "Schiller," otherwise known as Clarence Reginald Hodson, to have been his accomplices in a plot to blow up the Cunard liner Pannonia, were arrested last night and held for examination today. Both men admitted that they had talked with "Schiller" and had promised to help in his plans, but each maintained that he had no intention whatever of putting dynamite on any ship and said that the only reason for promising to aid in the plot was to get some of the money with which "Schiller" was well supplied.

One other man named by the pirate is still at large, but the police expect to apprehend him early this morning. Also there is a woman in the case in Salem, Mass., where "Schiller" lived before he came to New York, who, it is asserted, sent him the money. She is said to be a stenographer there and to have lived in the same boarding house with "Schiller. According to "Schiller's" statement, she was a warm German sympathizer and sent him her own money to aid in the cause of the Fatherland.

Victimized Like Rintelen.

It was intimated yesterday that "Schiller's" exploit was more significant than he wished it to appear. The matter, as it concerns him, is strikingly like the Fay case, in which a man sought to blow up British munition ships, alleging that he did so merely out of love for Germany. The case is also like that of Rintelen, the German agent in this country, who, plentifully supplied with money, sought to tie up the munitions industry, but succeeded only in being mulcted by the men he engaged as confederates.

Neither officials in the Department of Justice nor officers in the Secret Service could say yesterday just what disposition this Government would make of "Schiller." It was agreed that his case, so far as it concerned his act of seizing the Matoppo, with her crew of fifty men, belonged in the jurisdiction of Delaware, where, it was expected, a charge of piracy would be prosecuted. On the other hand, the fact that "Schiller" was brought at once to New York showed, according to several Federal officers, that some attempt would be made to ascertain the real motives behind "Schiller's" confessed plot to blow up a British liner.

At all events, it was declared yesterday, "Schiller" would be held here until his whole story was thoroughly investigated before he was sent back to Delaware to face any charge of piracy.

Search for Accomplices.

The search for his accomplices began Saturday night, shortly after "Schiller," in a confession, told who they were and where they were most likely to be found. Detectives, Secret Service men, and agents of the Department of Justice went over to Hoboken and, stationed along the waterfront facing the interned liners of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines, watched every rooming house and barroom in an area of several blocks.

A telegram had been sent to the woman in Salem in an attempt to entice her to Hoboken, and detectives were watching the railroad station hoping to catch her when she arrived. Up to a late hour last night, however, no arrest had been made of any woman.

Hallar was arrested by Joseph A. Kavanagh of the United States Secret Service and Captain Thomas Garrick of the Hoboken Detective Bureau about 8 o'clock last night in front of his lodging place at 129 Washington Street. The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters and interrogated.

He readily admitted that he had met "Schiller" and that he had accepted money from him with the understanding that he was to buy arms and dynamite. Also he said he and his friends had promised to buy a launch for carrying the dynamite which was to be put on board the English ships.

Hallar, who is 23 years old, and who was born in Hamburg, Germany, vehemently denied that he was even consid-

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote. —Advt.

ZEPPELINS MAKE TWO MORE RAIDS ON ENGLAND AND HAVE KILLED 59 OR MORE IN LAST THREE NIGHTS

TOLL OF 166 INJURED, TOO

Raid of Sunday Night Reaches as Far North as Coast of Scotland.

AVIATOR BOMBS ZEPPELIN

Lieut. Brandon, the First to Get Above an Airship, Soars Up 9,000 Feet.

ZEPPELIN WRECK REPORTED

Seen in North Sea—Asphyxiating Bombs Dropped—Captured Crew Interviewed.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—Zeppelins again appeared over England last night, following the raids of Friday and Saturday.

The coast of Scotland and the northern and southeastern counties of England were attacked Sunday night, according to an official announcement by the Secretary of War. The announcement says:

"A Zeppelin raid took place Sunday night, when the coast of Scotland and the northern and southeastern counties of England were attacked.

"Bombs were dropped at various places. No details are available."

At least sixteen persons were killed and about 100 injured by bombs dropped in the raid over the northeast coast of England Saturday night.

The official version of the Saturday night raid says:

"Two airships approached the northeast coast Saturday night. Only one crossed the coast. The other turned back.

"For the present we know that sixteen persons were killed and about 100 injured.

"Eight dwelling houses were demolished, and a serious fire was caused in a French polishing shop."

Killed 59 in Two Nights.

With the exception of the big raid of Jan. 31, when the casualties aggregated sixty-seven persons killed and 117 injured, the Zeppelin raids of Friday and Saturday nights caused greater loss of life than any previous aerial attack this year.

The total casualties for the two nights, according to an official report, were fifty-nine persons killed and 166 wounded, perhaps more.

As some compensation for this sacrifice of life, however, the British public finds satisfaction in practical proof afforded of a great improvement in the defensive method of dealing with aerial incursions. For the first time since the inception of this method of warfare on the British coast not only has one raiding Zeppelin been brought down and its crew taken prisoner, but the official report recounts an exciting aerial fight between a Zeppelin and a British airman, Lieutenant Alfred Brandon, who, mounting to a height of 9,000 feet, got over the raider and dropped several bombs on it with effect.

The machine of Lieutenant Brandon was hit several times by machine gun bullets from the Zeppelin. It is still unknown whether the Zeppelin in this fight was the L-15, which was brought down off the Thames estuary, or another craft, which dropped its machine gun, petrol tank, and other parts.

Lieutenant Brandon is a native of Wellington, New Zealand. He is thirty-two years old and joined the Flying Corps only last July.

There has been constant agitation in the newspapers for British airmen to ascend and attack Zeppelins, and the fact that this has now been done successfully gives promise of still greater achievements in the same direction. At the same time it is held that the knowledge that the authorities are making progress in their efforts to deal with the Zeppelin danger will tend to increase public confidence.

Zeppelin Wreck Reported.

In connection with Lieutenant Brandon's exploit there is an unconfirmed report from Copenhagen that a Danish fishing vessel observed at a great distance in the North Sea what appeared to be a half-submerged Zeppelin. The authorities express the hope that this may prove to be the machine that Lieutenant Brandon bombed.

The Sunday night raid was the third in as many successive nights. Raiders reached the coast of Scotland—the first time they had been over that country and the farthest north Zeppelins had yet traveled. Other raiders visited northern and southeastern countries of England. Although many bombs were dropped, official details were lacking up to the time of the filing of this dispatch as to the number of the raiders, the casualties resulting from their bombs, or the damage done.

Inhabitants in the threatened districts early Sunday night heard that Zeppelins were expected. The weather was again suitable for raiding, and the people were not surprised when at 11 o'clock the lights were extinguished and surface and railway traffic was stopped. Special constables were called out, and the same precautions were taken as on the preceding two nights.

A remarkable feature of the situation was the good-natured way in which the

Prof. Baldwin Cables to President Wilson Demanding Reparation for Daughter's Injury

PARIS, April 2.—Professor James Mark Baldwin of Baltimore, whose daughter was seriously injured in the explosion on the cross-Channel steamer Sussex, gave out today a copy of a cablegram which he dispatched to President Wilson. It reads:

> A woman traveling where her right was, carrying an American passport, stricken on the Sussex, hovering between life and death, demands that reparation for assault on American life and liberty be exacted.
>
> MARK BALDWIN.

Miss Baldwin was able to speak yesterday for the first time since the accident. Her injuries include paralysis of the right side.

At a meeting yesterday of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences President Henry Joly, in the name of the academy, expressed joy at the escape of Professor Baldwin from the Sussex disaster. President Joly announced that a formal address of congratulation upon his escape would be sent to Professor Baldwin.

Four More Ships Sunk; Eighteen Men Lost.

LONDON, April 2.—Lloyd's reports that the Norwegian steamship Peter Hamre was sunk Saturday night while at anchor. One man, the sole survivor of the crew of fifteen, has been landed from the Kentish Knock Lightship.

The Peter Hamre had a tonnage of 1,080 gross and was 234 feet long. She was owned by S. Tonnesen & Co. of Bergen, Norway.

The British liner Achilles was sunk Friday. Four members of her crew are missing. The Captain and sixty-two other persons from the steamer have been landed. The Achilles was a vessel of 7,000 tons and was in the Australian trade.

The British steamer Goldmouth has been sunk, and her crew, two members of which are suffering from injuries, was landed at Penzance, says a Lloyd's dispatch from that place, dated Saturday. The Goldmouth was of 7,446 gross tons and was 471 feet long. She was probably in the Government service.

The British steamship Ashburton has been sunk by shrapnel shells fired by a German submarine. Five members of the crew have been taken to hospital. The vessel, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company, was not armed.

A Reuter dispatch from Almeria says the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norne has been landed there. The Norne, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

PARIS, April 1—(Delayed.)—Owing to the fact that bad weather has damaged the Entente Allies' barriers, causing mines to drift anad making the entrance to the Channel easier, submarines have been more active there during the last three weeks than for four months, according to a semi-official communication dealing with the marine situation. The communication says:

"During four months there was no torpedoing in the Channel, but in the last three weeks enemy submarines have shown activity in this sea. This activity has succeeded owing to the fact that bad weather damaged the Allies' barriers, caused mines to drift, and made entrance to the Channel easier. The enemy doubtless possesses a large number of submarines and can simultaneously attack in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean. Measures have been taken, in concert with Great Britain, to bar more effectively Pas de Calais and to multiply the trawls."

GERMANS STORM WOOD NEAR VAUX

Penetrate Caillette Forest in Four Simultaneous Attacks—French Retake Part of It.

CLAIM GAINS AT HAUCOURT

1,000 Yards of French Trenches Said to Have Been Taken—Many Air Combats.

LONDON, April 2.—German assaults in great force yesterday penetrated Caillette Wood, southwest of Fort Douaumont, on the nothwestern border of the Verdun intrenched camp. Four attacks, preceded by a violent bombardment by big guns, were made simultaneously, but the assailants were unable, according to the Paris night report, to hold more than the northern part of the wood against French counterattacks. The French War Office, however, admits that the whole of the village of Vaux, in the same neighborhood, is now in German hands. West of the Meuse Paris reports the repulse of several powerful attacks on the Avocourt Wood, but makes no mention of Berlin's claim of the capture of 1,000 yards of French trenches northeast of Haucourt, in the same region.

Many aeroplane engagements are reported, particularly in the territory about Verdun. French airmen bombarded towns in the rear of the German lines, and brought down four enemy machines on the Verdun front. Two allied aeroplanes were shot down by German aviators.

The statement issued tonight by the French War Office says:

> Between the Somme and the Oise our artillery was particularly active in the region of Parvillers, Fouquescourt and Lassigny, where German trenches were shattered by our fire.
>
> West of the Meuse the Germans launched several powerful attacks on a corner of the Avocourt Wood. All the assaults were repulsed by our barrier fire and the fire of our machine guns.

Germans Penetrate Caillette Wood.

To the east of the Meuse the action was very spirited throughout the day in the region of Douaumont and Vaux. The Germans, after a bombardment of extreme violence with shells of heavy calibre, directed four simultaneous attacks with effectives of more than one division upon our position between Fort Douaumont and the village of Vaux. Southeast of Fort Douaumont they penetrated Caillette Wood, but our counterattacks, delivered immediately, drove them back in the northern part of the wood. South of Vaux our line runs along the

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ZEPPELIN RAIDERS DEFEND ATTACKS

Killing Women and Children Is Only Incidental to War, Commander Breithaupt Says.

KEEP TRACK OF POSITION

Can Locate Military Works—Prisoners Tell How L-15 Was Shelled Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 2.—Sullen at finding themselves prisoners in England, the two officers and fifteen men who were captured from the Zeppelin L-15 when the airship was brought down in the estuary of the Thames Friday night, were interviewed today by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the military prison at Chatham Barracks.

Dazed is the only way to express the feelings of these Zeppelin raiders when they realized that their airship had been crippled and that they were captives of the British. Officers and men informed THE TIMES correspondent that always they had regarded themselves as safe in their Zeppelin, able to keep high enough or quickly to climb higher to escape the fusillade of the British guns.

Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, commander of the Zeppelin, a swarthy, strenuous-looking fellow, chafing under captivity, became ruffled when THE TIMES corresponent asked him if he realized that almost the entire damage done by the Zeppelin raids on England, aside from smashing houses, was the killing of women and children. Commander Breithaupt blinked his gray-blue eyes, clenched his fists, and exclaimed in fairly good English:

"That's a lie. Germany is not in this war to kill innocents. We know exactly what we've done with our Zeppelins."

Informed that in the Zeppelin raids many women and children had been killed and that the chief damage in any raid had been to homes, the Zeppelin Captain snapped:

"You can't tell me that. The British won't let the truth out. All our attacks have been made on military places. In Germany we know everything that has been done."

Their First Trip, They Said.

Asked if he had been in any Zeppelin raid on England before, Commander

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people acted in the darkened and stalled trains, showing no signs of panic, despite the fact that they had just learned the result of the previous raids. They seemed to take their inconvenience as a matter of course.

In London no formal notice is given to the people when a raider is about, but various customary precautions make it impossible for any one who is in town to be in doubt as what is up. In villages in many parts of England it is the custom to give the inhabitants ample warning, when it is possible. Special constables go from door to door informing the villages that the raiders are on the way. The inhabitants gather in one another's houses, in the streets, and in public buildings, making the visit something in the nature of a social event.

Although the hour the Zeppelins visited most of the towns Sunday night was late, many thousands of persons were waiting to catch a glimpse of them. In most cases the visitors flew so high that it was almost impossible to distinguish them, except when searchlights brought them out clearly against the sky. In some places, however, they flew low and were clearly seen by everybody.

A newspaper correspondent in a northeast coast town says that a Zeppelin was sighted there at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The airship dropped fourteen explosive and seven incendiary bombs. Ten men, three women, and three children were killed, and twenty-five persons were seriously injured. In addition, about eighty others received minor injuries.

A tramcar Inspector was killed and a woman tram conductor had a leg blown off. Several houses were wrecked in one street. One house was completely wrecked, but the family of five managed to scramble out without serious injury.

The damage caused by Saturday night's raid was mostly confined to a single northeast town, where the fourteen explosive and seven incendiary bombs were dropped. The damage was almost entirely confined to a circle a few hundred yards in diameter in a district inhabited by working people.

One bomb, which was droppel in a street close to a car track, left mute evidence of the tremendous power of the Zeppelin explosives. It tore up the street a distance of several hundred feet, rooted up the tracks, burst water pipes, smashed a waiting street car into bits, killed a street car inspector, cut off the leg of a girl street car conductor and killed a leading local labor leader who was standing by the curb. All adjacent buildings were damaged.

A feature of the raid was its brevity, a few minutes sufficing for the bomb-dropping. The airship came in from the sea at a fast speed and then simply made a wide semi-circular turn on a radius of several miles, dropping a few bombs on each of three or four towns, but failing to accomplish serious damage, except in one town. The airship was back at sea again before some of the inhabitants of the district realized that it had been there.

The Official Press Bureau gave out the following statement dealing with the Zeppelin air raid of Friday night:

"The total casualties reported in the Zeppelin raid on the night of March 31-April 1 now amount to forty-three killed and sixty-six injured. Nearly 200 explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped.

"A Baptist chapel, three dwelling houses, and two cottages were demolished. A town hall, four dwelling houses, thirty-five cottages, and a tramcar shed were partially wrecked. There was no military damage.

"A number of our aeroplanes went up to attack the raiders. Lieutenant Brandon, R. F. C., rising 6,000 feet, saw a Zeppelin about 3,000 feet above him. At 9,000 feet he got over it and attacked, dropping several bombs, three of which he believes took effect.

"Later he got over the airship again and let off two more bombs over her nose. His own machine was hit many times by machine gun bullets. This may have been the Zeppelin which dropped a machine gun, ammunition, a petrol tank, and machinery, or possibly that which came down off the Thames estuary."

The Zeppelin L-15 was literally surrounded by British aircraft when brought down in the Thames estuary and did not have much chance to escape, according to a young Lieutenant of one of the British aeroplanes.

"First we sighted two Zeppelins," he said. "They were followed closely by three others, all flying at about 10,000 feet toward the southeast coast. We signaled the land batteries and got out of the zone of fire ourselves.

"Three of the Zeppelins received terrible punishment. We saw one distinctly drop its tail and shoot upward. One of the balloonettes had caught fire and the commander, turning off his light, sent the airship upward until it disappeared from view.

Then Brandon flew over one of the Zeppelins and dropped several bombs, which did not appear to take effect; but, making a swift dive closer, he dropped three more bombs, and he believes he broke the Zeppelin's back, as the craft swiftly dropped to the water.

"I cannot be sure whether the airship fell or the commander was able to let her down. We immediately signaled the destroyers and patrol boats and got within 200 yards of the derelict, ready to finish her with bombs if necessary, but she surrendered as our ships came up."

The newspapers today comment with satisfaction over the success of the British air defenders in bringing down at least one of Friday night's raiders. They point out, however, that the Germans are not likely to be deterred by the loss of one, or even several airships, and point out as evidence their immediate repetition of Friday's performance on Saturday and Sunday.

The Times, while devoting many columns to a description of the activity of the Zeppelins, expresses the fear that the British people "are in danger of losing their sense of proportion," saying there seems to have been more profound interest in the Zeppelin raids of the last few days than in the whole of the mighty struggle before Verdun, and that the destruction of the L-15 created more excitement than the fall of Erzerum.

"While regretting the casualties among unfortunate civilians," says the Times, "the nation should learn to see them in the perspective, never forgetting how infinitely greater have been the sufferings of our neighbors and allies at the hands of invaders."

It is stated that a number of persons who were injured in the Zeppelin raid of Friday night were rendered unconscious by asphyxiating bombs. This is the first mention of the use of these bombs in air raids over England.

A correspondent who visited a portion of the raided area says that eye-witnesses concur in asserting that Zeppelin raiders never previously met such a cannonade from anti-aircraft guns. The raiders, individually and in concert, attempted to progress inland during a greater part of the night, but were repeatedly checked by a tornado of shells.

The inhabitants of one east coast town at 10 o'clock Friday night dimly discerned an engagement in the air well out at sea. The airship apparently escaped, as the battle faded slowly from view.

The civilians of another small town cheered excitedly when a raider overhead met a deadly cannonade, in which the gunners claimed several hits. It was here apparently that the L-15, the Zeppelin that came down later off the Thames mouth, was damaged, as the airship's tail was seen to be careening. It was uptailed several minutes, when it regained an even keel and turned northeastward toward the sea.

Lloyds Weekly says twenty-three members of the crew of the sunken L-15 were drowned, but the report is not confirmed from any other source.

A correspondent of The Daily News who visited two small villages, with an aggregate population of 100, three miles apart, says a Zeppelin Friday night dropped a whole cargo of forty explosives and incendiary bombs in the area between the villages without injuring a soul and merely plowing up the fields. The inhabitants say the raider appeared at 7 o'clock in the evening and steered toward the west, but did not go far inland, as the noise of the propellers was heard until it returned three hours later, when it dropped the cargo of bombs. It then raced seaward. There is not a building of importance for miles around this district.

German Version of Friday's Raid.

BERLIN, April 2, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today concerning the German air raid on England Friday night:

"During the night of March 31-April 1 one of our airship squadrons attacked London and the south coast of England. Bombs were freely dropped on the city between the Tower Bridge and the London docks and on military camps in the northwestern district of the city, manufactories near Enfield [London suburb] and munition works at Waltham Abbey, [also a London suburb.]

"Another airship, having successfully attacked a battery near Stowmarket (Suffolk), dropped a number of explosive and incendiary bombs on Lowestoft [in Suffolk.] A battery was silenced near Cambridge, [forty-nine miles northeast of London.] Extensive manufacturing works in the town were attacked. Bombs were finally dropped on fortification works and harbors of the Humber, by which three batteries were reduced to silence.

"All the attacks were successful. Reliable observations from the airships showed the presence of numerous fires and the collapse of buildings.

"In spite of the violent bombardment all the airships returned, with the exception of the L-15, which, according to a report, was compelled to descend on the water of the River Thames. Searches instituted by our naval forces up to the present have not been productive of any results."

HOW FRENCH ROUTED FOE AT AVOCOURT

Cleared the Germans from a Strong Redoubt with Bayonets and Butts.

SHELLS UPROOTED TREES

Hurricane of Projectiles Swept the Forest Before the Attack Was Launched.

From a Special Correspondent.
By Motor Car to Paris.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A VILLAGE NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, March 30, (via Paris, April 2.)—Yesterday I saw the most glorious sight a Frenchman's eyes can witness—soldiers of France victorious in battle. Between dawn and noon an important part of Avocourt Wood has been retaken, and our troops are solidly established in a redoubt which the enemy thought impregnable.

Late Tuesday evening a staff officer informed me that an attack was imminent. As I followed him the night, which had seemed a solitude, became peopled with shadowy figures. From all sides the soldiers were thronging. They marched in silence to escape the notice of enemy observers. At a given point the troops enter the sheltered communication trenches, and as the miles pass battalions form from the coalescing groups. The trenches are full of men advancing silently in serried ranks. The sky is shrouded in clouds; not a star glimmers. Our movements are hidden in pitchy darkness.

At midnight the concentration is completed and the reserves are in their appointed places. Is the cannonade fiercer or less fierce? I cannot say. The noise is so deafening that I have lost the power of judging its intensity. I cannot even distinguish the explosion of the shells that fall near the listening post where we are sheltered. Only when they burst the post and the earth around it shudder like a ship at full speed. Their explosion is but a minor note in the hurricane of sound. The French artillery is "preparing" Avocourt Wood, where the German infantry is massed in force.

The searchlights throw patch after patch of trees into bright relief, like the swiftly changing scenes of a cinematograph. Through binoculars one has a frightful vision. Not a yard of ground fails to receive the shock of a projectile. The solid earth bubbles before my eyes. Trees split and spring into the air. It is a surface earthquake with nothing spared, nothing stable. The Germans have abandoned the outlying brushwood and are huddled in the inmost recesses of the woods, but the French artillery pursues them pitilessly.

Nearly 300 yards from the rim of brushwood the defenders—Prussians and Bavarians—have constructed a kind of redoubt which they expect to be the rock on which all attacks will break. The searchlights reveal their fortress; it is a wall of earth and tree trunks and seems half buried in the ground. Now and again in the patches of brightness one sees tiny shadows running, falling, rolling over or flitting from trunk to trunk, like frightened night creatures surprised by sudden daylight. It is the soldiers of the Kaiser trying vainly to escape from the rain of death.

Dawn breaks, and the searchlight beams vanish as the first grayness of morning rolls away night's curtain from the battlefield. We shiver in our blockhouse; is it cold, or nervousness? The officers around me say the moment has come. It is an agony of expectation; the attack is about to break.

A shrill ringing startles every one. The Captain springs to the telephone, listens for an instant, and then cries: "All goes well!" in a firm voice. He hangs up the receiver, murmuring, "They're off."

Our guns still thunder, but they have lengthened their range, and the line of smoke blobs opposite leaps forward toward the horizon. Suddenly the mitrailleuses set up a rattle right in front of us. They are firing from our front line trenches in a concave around the eastern corner of Avocourt Wood.

Some one grabs my arm and points northward. Down the slopes of Hill 304 a multitude of nimble figures are rushing westward. Their numbers increase; armed warriors spring from the ground, as in the old Greek legend. "Our men," says the officer beside me. It is the soldiers of France at the charge.

For a while they are sheltered from the German fire by a swelling billow of ground. They mount its crest and pour headlong downward. Now the pace is slower; they advance singly or in scattered groups—crawling, leaping, running, each man taking advantage of every atom of cover. The leaders have reached the first trench that lies across the path; but, see! they pass it without hesitating, as though it were a tiny brook.

I learned afterward that a hundred tree trunks had been arranged like bridges all along the trench.

Now the whole mass is across, and we can see what cunning brain has planned the attack. For the charging men go straight forward like runners between strings, leaving open lanes along which their comrades can still fire upon the defenders.

At last the edge of the woods is reached, and the rattle of the mitrailleuses ceases. It is hand-to-hand now in that chaos of storm-tossed earth and tortured trees. Rifles are useless there; it is work for bayonet or revolver, for butt and club, or even for fists and teeth. A wounded soldier who crawled back told me what the scene was like:

"Corpses were everywhere; we fell over them at each step—some of us to rise no more—until the bodies formed veritable heaps, among which the living fought and wrestled. How we advanced I don't remember; but suddenly we were storming their redoubt. One moment I was beating against the wall with my fist, the next plunging my bayonet into a red-bearded German whose rifle butt had just brained a comrade. As he fell I shouted, but couldn't withdraw my bayonet. I left it and ran forward.

"Then I found myself in the wood beyond. Some one thrust a spade into my hand, shouting: 'Dig! dig like blazes!' I obeyed. Soon there was a line of diggers, each with a group of comrades before him beating off the Boche rushes. When I was waist deep I began digging sideways to link up with the next man. Suddenly I received a blow on the shoulder which knocked me against the back of the trench.

"'You're hit!' cried a voice. 'Get out of the way and try to crawl back.' I crept behind the tree trunks, where I saw a Boche with a bloody bandage around his knee. I forgot he was an enemy and pointed to my shoulder. He smiled—he was only a youngster—took my bandage roll, put a pad on the wound, and fixed me up fine. Then we crawled back together. It hurt him worse than me, because the ground was so rough for his knee; but we managed to get out of the wood. Then the brancardiers picked us up. They said we had won a victory, but I was too tired to ask more."

FRESH GERMAN FORCE AT VAUX

Four New Brigades Aided in the Capture of the Village.

PARIS, April 2.—Four fresh brigades participated in the German attack which ended in the occupation of the village of Vaux, to the northeast of Verdun, says an eyewitness of the battle.

The assault began with a night attack, which is the kind most frequently employed by the Germans. All Friday evening the village and its surroundings were copiously shelled. The attack was begun from the north at 3 o'clock in the morning, by a brigade debouching from trenches on the hillside east of Fort Douaumont and advancing as far as the railroad line in front of the advanced French position, where it was checked by French infantry and a barring fire which was so intense that the assailants were unable to hold their ground. They retired to their trenches much depleted in numbers.

It was a fresh brigade which made the second attack toward 5 o'clock in the morning. It came from the east with an abundant supply of powerful grenades that demolished the houses occupied by the defenders of the town. Though partly buried under the ruins, the French stuck stubbornly to their posts, which they yielded only step by step, inflicting severe losses upon the attacking force.

With the houses demolished by grenades and shells, there remained no reason for maintaining the position, and the French were ordered to retire on positions prepared further to the west. The detachment still maintained a galling fire as it went back slowly and in good order, a curtain of French shell fire keeping the Germans from pursuing.

After this partial success, the Germans tried to profit from their new position to overwhelm the French position around Douaumont. About 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon they endeavorel to advance along a road bordering a ravine and running up toward the hamlet of Caillette, near Fort Douaumont.

Again it was a fresh brigade, the third engaged since the evening before, that attacked the French lines of defense, but this time they were unable to advance at any point. The attacking column was stopped at a point where it was exposed to a raking shell fire which thinned its ranks. The survivors gave way to a fourth fresh brigade, which charged courageously, but without success.

The result of the attack, lasting twelve hours, by 40,000 men, was limited to the occupation of the ruins of the village of Vaux.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Force Germans Back with Rifle and Machine Gun Fire.

PETROGRAD, April 2.—The official communication issued from General Headquarters today reads as follows:

Near the Ikskull bridgehead there have been encounters of secondary importance. In the region of Novo Selki, south of Krevo, we exploded two small mines, blowing up the enemy's mine galleries.

North of the Baronovichi Station the Germans took the offensive, but were forced back into their trenches. An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on Zamiree Station, on the Minsk-Baranovichi line.

South of Olyka the enemy made another attack on the heights which we hold, but was repulsed by the fire of our rifles and machine guns and fled in disorder after considerable losses.

On the upper and middle Stripa we dispersed many detachments and made some prisoners. The floods continue.

BERLIN, April 2, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin on the operations in Russia:

The general position on this front is unchanged. East of Baranovichi there was greater fighting activity than usual.

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Asbury Park, N. J.

Prominent business corner can be had on long or short lease. Faces Steinbach's, the largest resort store in the world. Inquiries invited. Apply by mail or telegraph, Box Y 339 Times Annex.

GERARD WILL NOT RESIGN.

Ambassador Denies That He Will Be Candidate for Governor.

BERLIN, April 1, (via London, April 2.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, has issued a statement through the Wolff Bureau regarding the report telegraphed here from the United States that he intends to resign, return to America, and become a candidate for Governor of New York. The statement says:

"The Ambassador regards it as his duty not to leave the important post at Berlin during the war, especially as any possible successor would not easily work into the difficult and often complicated matter of British interests intrusted to him, like those of civil and military prisoners. He hopes to stay in Berlin at least till the end of the great war."

GERMANS STORM WOOD NEAR VAUX

Continued from Page 1.

immediate outskirts of the village, the last ruined houses of which we have evacuated.

In the Woevre there has been intermittent artillery activity in the Bois le Prêtre. An Aviatik, brought down by our special guns, fell within the German lines.

In the Vosges the fire of our batteries caused the explosion of a munitions depot east of Reichackerkopf, west of Münster.

Last night a bombarding squadron dropped twenty-eight shells on the railway station at Etain and the bivouacs established in the outskirts of the village of Nantillois. The same night three of our aeroplanes dropped twenty-two shells, which caused numerous fires in the villages of Azannes and Brieulles, on the Meuse.

Today (April 2) our aviators brought down three enemy machines on the Verdun front. Two other German aeroplanes were compelled to land precipitately in the same region. Finally a Drachen was brought down in flames by one of our aeroplanes.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

West of the Meuse the bombardment was rather violent against our positions in the wood of Avocourt, but there was no infantry action.

East of the Meuse the night was calm. The enemy in the region of Douamont and Vaux made no new attack.

In the Woevre the artillery activity was feeble.

There was no event of importance in the course of the night on the entire front.

The text of the official statement given out today by German Army Headquarters says:

Near Fay, south of the Somme, an enemy attack begun after short artillery preparation was checked by our fire.

Through the bombardment of Bethéniville, east of Rheims, the French caused considerable losses to their countrymen. Three women and one child were killed, and five men, four women and a child were seriously injured.

In addition to the position taken March 30, French trenches northeast of Haucourt, extending over about 1,000 yards, have been cleared of the enemy.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse our troops March 31, after careful preparations, took possession of the enemy defense and flanking works northwest and west of the village of Vaux.

Yesterday morning, after the French fire had reached its highest intensity in this region, the expected counter-attack which took place broke down completely under the fire of our machine guns and the curtain of fire of our artillery. Apart from the sanguinary losses sustained during our attack March 31, the enemy left in our hands unwounded prisoners amounting to 11 officers and 720 men and 5 machine guns.

Great activity was displayed by aviators of both sides, and numerous aerial battles were terminated in our favor.

In addition to enemy aeroplanes brought down beyond our lines, an English biplane was shot down near Hollebeke. The occupants of the machine were captured. Lieutenant Berthold thus put out of action his fourth enemy aeroplane.

Southwest of Lens an enemy aeroplane was brought down in flames by a direct hit from our anti-aircraft guns.

Bombs were freely dropped upon Dombasle-en-Argonne, west of Verdun, which is strongly garrisoned with troops, and upon the aerodrome of Belfort.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Last night at St. Eloi we captured an officer and four men. The grenade fighting continues.

The artillery of both sides has been active about Souchez, Angres, St. Eloi, Loos, and Ypres. There has been mining activity by both sides about Hulluch and the Hohenzollern redoubt.

Two hostile aeroplanes were driven down behind the German lines. One of our machines which was sent out yesterday is missing.

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS DEFEND ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

Breithaupt replied quickly that it was his first trip to England in a Zeppelin and that none of the men with him ever had dropped a bomb on England. Only one of the sixteen others with him on this trip would admit having been to England before in a Zeppelin raid, and this man insisted that he had had no part in the bomb dropping, as he worked the engine.

Although there has been no opportunity for these Zeppelin prisoners to talk together since their capture, their stories, so far as they allowed themselves to talk, all hang together, except for the isolated remark of the one who confessed having been on a previous raid. In this he contradicted all the others, who insisted that not one of them had participated in any Zeppelin foray on England before.

Commander Breithaupt wore the Iron Cross. The decoration was engraved "Oct. 30," a date shortly after a Zeppelin raid on London. The Commander informed THE TIMES correspondent that he had been in the navy three years, but that when the war began he was put on Zeppelin service, which he had followed ever since.

How the Airship Was Hit.

"We were doing all right Friday night," he said, "until a shell tore through the gas bag, causing the Zeppelin to lurch violently. While I was giving orders, trying to get the ship righted, another shot took away our rudder, and still another the tail. Down we went—so fast we didn't have time to do anything to save ourselves. We were pretty high up, and I thought we would all be dashed to death. Suddenly I saw water beneath us, and the next moment our Zeppelin splashed into the sea.

"Those of us who were on deck were attired in the uniforms we always wear when on trips, but most of the men were working at the engines, having discarded most of their clothes so as not to be incumbered. When we got into the water we all struck out, to try to keep ourselves afloat. One of the men drowned, but the others all managed to keep afloat until the British picked us up."

"Did you expect the British would save you?"

"We didn't have time to think anything. All I knew was that the water was icy cold and we were all half frozen when picked up."

Commander Breithaupt said he was in London a short time before the war began and had many friends there. Asked if he still regarded them as friends, he replied with a toss of the head:

"Why not? What difference does war make! I've met many good fellows in England."

Optimism in Germany.

From talks with the prisoners it was learned that they were imbued with the idea that the war was going to end within three months, with Germany the victor. In Germany, they said, the impression prevails that the Kaiser's forces on land and his submarines at sea are about to put the enemy to rout, and that the Allies are ready to give up.

There seemed to be some doubt in the minds of both men and officers as to what Britain was going to do with them. While the officers tried to look indifferent, the men seemed extremely nervous, as though wondering if the British would put them to death.

THE TIMES correspondent asked several men what they expected to happen now that they were captured. They shrugged their shoulders and smiled feebly.

Lieutenant Kuehne, the officer next in rank to Commander Breithaupt, is a clear-cut sort of man, speaking excellent English. He was married only eight days ago and was rather surprised to learn that his captors would allow him to write a letter to his bride. He confessed that he had no idea the British could be so sympathetic.

Lieutenant Kuehne knows London well, having lived here for some time before the war. He asked about a certain editorial writer on a London newspaper, saying:

"If you know him won't you give him my salutations? I know him quite well."

Lieutenant Kuehne expressed regret that in the Zeppelin raid in London last October a certain West End place had been damaged by a bomb.

"I knew that place well," he said. "I spent one of the happiest days of my life there just before the war broke out."

Lieutenant Kuehne wanted it brought out that he was not in the Zeppelin raid when this place was damaged. Asked how he knew the place had been harmed, he replied: "Oh, we found out about it."

Could Tell Where They Were.

Lieutenant Kuehne was asked if from a Zeppelin it was possible to distinguish at night conspicuous places in any town raided, such as a church or a tower. He narrowed his eyes and replied slowly: "I cannot answer that," but he did say that from a Zeppelin it was easy to know exactly what town the airship was passing over and precisely what part of the town. He insisted, as Commander Breithaupt did, that the Zeppelins never let bombs loose over any but military places. When informed that the bombs dropped almost invariably fell on dwelling houses he made no reply.

Both officers told THE TIMES correspondent that they were entirely satisfied with the way the British were treating them as prisoners. Each officer is allowed to have a servant, while an officer of equal rank acts as his keeper.

The men were clad in a motley array of garments, supplied by the British. One of them, a tawny-haired fellow of 23, told THE TIMES correspondent in broken English, that he was in New York during the Hudson-Fulton fête, when he was a sailor on the Moltke.

"I've got relations in New York," he said. "I wonder how they're getting on."

Nearly all the prisoners are men under 30 years of age. They are of a far different type from the German Army prisoners THE TIMES correspondent saw during the Winter in camp at Dorchester. The latter were thin-cheeked and hollow-eyed. The Zeppelin prisoners seem to be in the pink of health.

The Zeppelin captives said that on Friday night's raid it was so cold that frost coated their ship and they suffered severely.

Says Killing "Is War."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 2.—"I do not think you would find an officer of the German navy or army who would willingly participate in the killing of women and children," said Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, Commander of the Zeppelin L-15, when requested to explain the psychology of German air raids on defenseless cities and the killing of harmless civilians.

"We have a much more important object in view than the killing of women and children," he added, "namely, the destroying of the enemy's armed positions, warships, and factories. Women and children become the victims of our operations, but not because we kill them intentionally. It is war."

Asked whether he knew the location of the airship during raids in the darkness and whether he could distinguish buildings and other objects at night, he asserted that he could tell almost exactly, but could not say whether the bombs fell where they were intended to fall except in some instances.

Commander Breithaupt, who was a naval officer before the war, served in Australasiian waters and also in South America. He said he was acquainted with numbers of British naval men and did not feel any hatred for them, but was doing his duty in fighting the enemies of Germany. Asked whether he participated gladly in air raids, he replied:

"Yes. I do my duty as an officer gladly. As to the risk in air fighting, we know the chances we run and are prepared to take them."

With respect to the altitude at which the raiding Zeppelins flew, he admitted that the height was very great, but evaded more intimate particulars, merely smiling when 5,000 feet was mentioned, and saying: "We should not reach England if we flew only at that height."

The Zeppelin prisoners' daily rations consist of half a pound of meat, a pound of bread, a pound of potatoes, two ounces of margarine, an ounce of salt, an ounce of coffee or half an ounce of tea, two ounces of sugar, and two ounces of cheese.

All the captured German officers and men will receive the same pay as those of equal rank in the British service. The officers will have food from the British officers' mess table, while their quarters will consist in each case of a bedroom and a sitting room, both comfortably furnished.

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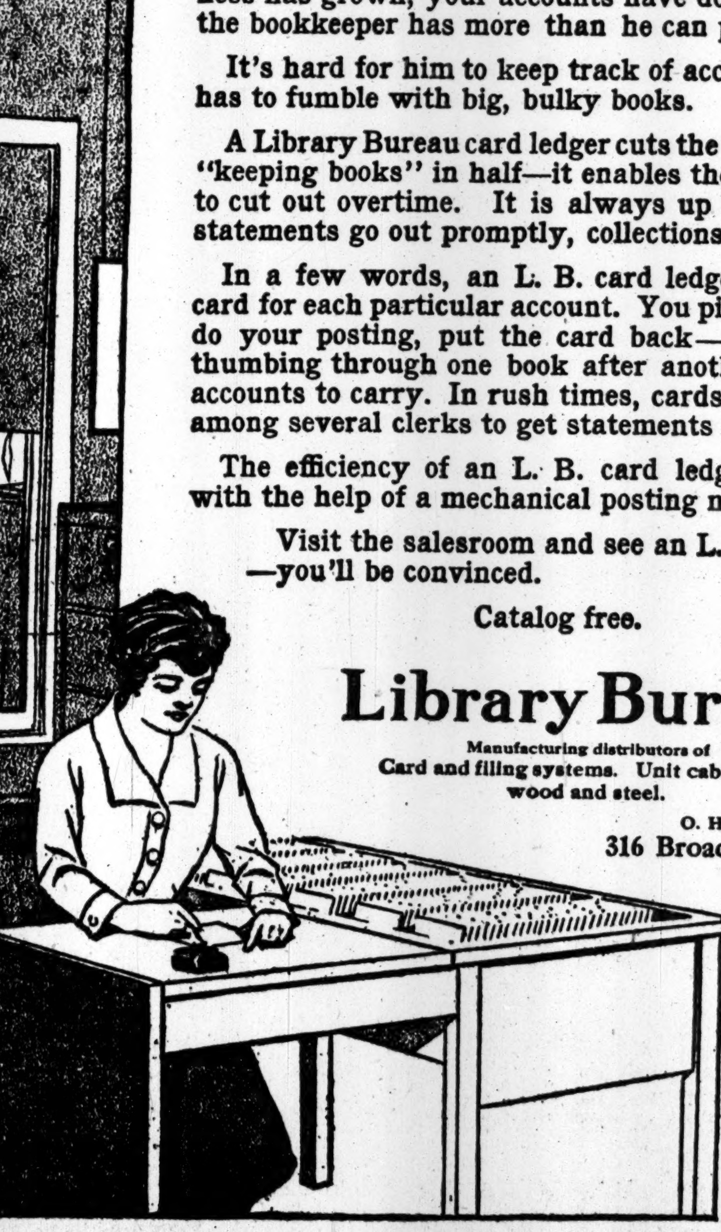

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Why Are Wills "Probated."

THE validity of every will must be proved to the satisfaction of the law.

Every dollar belonging to the estate must be strictly accounted for. A good deal of legal machinery must be set in motion. In this State all wills must be "probated" or proved in the Surrogate's Court. The law requires that notice of probate shall be sent to all interested parties. The court then grants "letters testamentary". This document gives the executor his legal authority. The following consecutive steps must then be taken by the executor:

1. Taking possession of all property belonging to the testator.
2. Listing all the property in a complete inventory.
3. Advertising for debts.
4. Submitting financial statement to the State Comptroller for payment of State Inheritance Tax.
5. Paying debts which have been found to be justly due.
6. Paying all legacies and residuary bequests as directed by the will.
7. Procuring a "judicial settlement" of the account to the satisfaction of the Surrogate's Court and all interested parties.

This is the bare outline. Intricate problems all along the line are of common occurrence. To fulfil the exacting duties of executor in a business-like way is one of the service functions of the Columbia Trust Company.

If you wish further information about executorships, please feel free to call upon our Trust Officer, Mr. Warren, at our 60 Broadway office.

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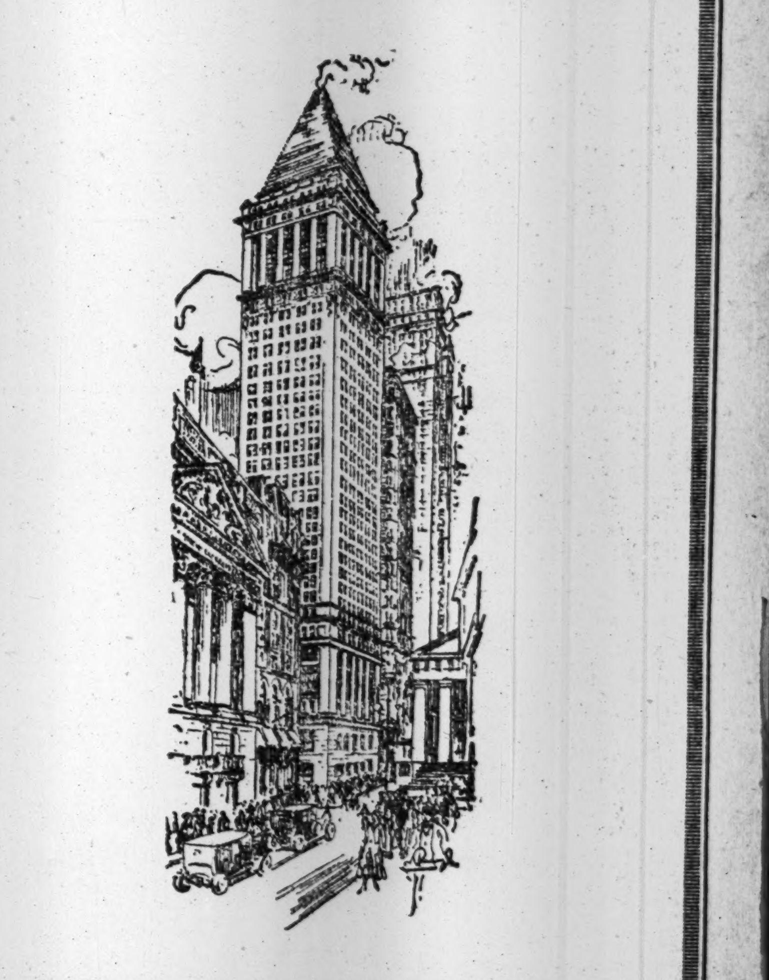

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CABINET TO TAKE UP SUSSEX EVIDENCE

Submarine Attacks to be Subject of an Important Conference Tomorrow.

PREDICTS BREAK IS NEAR

Providence Journal Quotes Washington Authority's View of the German Crisis.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Official judgment still is suspended here on the cases of the British Channel steamer Sussex and other merchant ships which, while carrying American citizens, recently have met with disaster in the war zone. Secretary Lansing said tonight that no additional information had been received.

The State Department is most anxious to receive from Ambassador Gerard the reply of the German Government to the inquiry he made in regard to the Sussex, the Manchester Engineer, and the Englishman. Mr. Gerard informed the department yesterday that he would be advised of the results upon its completion.

All the evidence bearing on the disaster independent of that which may come from Berlin is expected to be in the hands of the department some time this week, however, possibly in time for Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. This evidence will be examined very carefully to determine whether it forms sufficient ground for action by the United States.

Because of the feeling that the United States must be absolutely sure of its ground, the majority of responsible Administration officials believe the Government should not take any action which might affect relations with Germany unless the evidence is absolutely conclusive. Some officials think the American Government will be able to do nothing unless Germany admits sinking one or more of the vessels.

The Cabinet meeting Tuesday will be more largely attended than any in recent weeks. Secretary Lane, who has been in California, returned today. Secretary McAdoo, who is in South America, is expected to be the only absentee Tuesday.

A press dispatch from London reporting the sinking of the British liner Achilles was read tonight with interest by officials. The State Department had no information regarding the Achilles, but it is presumed that if any American citizens were aboard Consular agents will soon report the fact, together with details of the circumstances of the sinking.

Predicts Break With Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—A dispatch to The Providence Journal from Washington to be printed this morning quotes the following statement concerning the attitude of President Wilson and his Cabinet to the recent German submarine operations as coming to The Journal "from a source that is fully qualified to speak in the most authoritative manner":

"We are on the verge of a severance of relations with Germany. That is exactly the situation today. The only way out of such a situation, as far as I can see, is that we should accept, for the sake of peace, a statement from the German Government which we know in advance will, if tendered, be a willful falsehood. I refer to the possible explanation by Germany that she knows nothing about the attack on the Sussex and the other unarmed vessels and that none of her submarines is guilty in this connection. We are very much afraid that the suggestion put out in the German press and in many German newspapers in this country immediately after the Sussex disaster and before any investigation could possibly have been made by Germany, that the Sussex was attacked by a British submarine, simply foreshadows her decision to plead not guilty.

First Pledges Sincere.

"We are confident that when we wrung from Germany her reluctant consent to abandon her submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels without first warning them and guaranteeing safety to crews and passengers, she fully intended to carry out her pledges. We have no doubt that Ambassador von Bernstorff was sincere in this matter, and we know that his Government had made up its mind to play fair with us. That pledge having been given, the matter of unarmed merchantmen we believed to be settled for the balance of the war. The entire subject then shifted to the question of armed merchantmen traveling with Americans aboard. When Senator Stone and other members of the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and House visited the President, and in the course of a rather stormy interview asked him point blank what he intended to do if a German submarine attacked an armed merchantman with Americans aboard, the President told them flatly that he would hand Ambassador von Bernstorff his passports and would request Ambassador Gerard to demand his passports from the German Government. Finally the agreement was reached that the President should confer with members of the Foreign Relations Committees before taking final action.

"Now, however, the question has been taken entirely out of this aspect, and by the reckless and wicked campaign of Germany against unarmed vessels we are brought back to where it was when the Lusitania crime was committed. It seems hardly necessary for me to point out the gravity of such a situation. It leaves just two alternatives for Germany—one, that she acknowledge the guilt of her submarines, declare that her orders were disobeyed, offer apology and reparation, and promise to punish the commanders of the submarines responsible; two, that she declare her innocence and send us a statement that after an investigation she finds none of her submarines responsible.

Won't Accept It.

"You may take it for granted that we will never accept the first of these explanations and that our relations with Germany will be severed if she makes it. As far as the second is concerned, it rests with us, of course, if we choose to accept the false plea of innocence. In this connection it might be pointed out that the semi-official statement from Berlin yesterday that it will take some time—possibly two weeks—to ascertain the facts from submarine commanders is a ridiculous effort to spar for time. We know that she is in regular communication by wireless with the squadron commanders of her submarines and that she knew, or could have ascertained within twenty-four hours after the disaster to the Sussex, what the exact facts were. It is unbelievable that the disasters of the last two weeks have been the result of anything but a deliberately planned campaign.

To Screen Verdun Losses.

"We are not ready to believe yet that Germany has gone crazy, or that she has determined to run amuck. What, then, is the possible explanation of her latest actions? The members of the Cabinet, I think without exception, believe that this recent submarine activity is deliberately undertaken to eradicate from the minds of the German people the disaster of Verdun. It is impossible for us to conceive the blow the military prestige of Germany has suffered throughout her empire and among her allies by reason of her failure to get through the French lines at the point toward which she put forward all her possible military strength, led by the heir apparent to the throne and advertised in advance of the fact as another triumph for the German arms. We are forced to this explanation of her present submarine warfare simply because no other explanation appears possible. The only other suggested reason—that Germany is deliberately seeking to embroil the United States—neither the President nor any of his advisers credits.

"Whatever Ambassador von Bernstorff may or may not have done to give us the pretext for sending him home and asking for another Ambassador in his place, there is no doubt that he has done as much here for the interests of his Government as any living man could have done, and he certainly deserves well of his own people. But the present crisis will in no measure be met by any change of Ambassadors. The situation has gone far beyond that, and means now the question of a severance of relations. And a severance of relations, we are convinced, means nothing short of war.

Expects More Attacks.

"In the present tension a severance of relations becomes no academic term. We cannot hope that under that condition Germany will not take full advantage of her opportunity and seek to sink indiscriminately all ships that she can reach, and particularly those that are at this season beginning to transport ammunition and supplies across the Atlantic in ever increasing quantities. If she believes that her fate in this war depends on her cutting off these supplies for the Allies we cannot expect that she will hesitate in these attempts, particularly if there is not even an assumption of friendly relations with the United States.

"Bluntly, therefore, we know that the situation today is far more serious than it has ever been, and the worst of it is that we seem to have reached an impasse where an extension of our patience and avoidance of the final issue are no longer possible. This impasse is none of our making. If the arbitrament of war comes it will be none the less to the credit of the United States—in spite of the contemptible sneers of certain candidates for office—that history will record the exhaustion of every honorable effort on the part of the President to keep our country out of the conflict.

"Not the least dangerous and significant feature of the situation is our conviction that the Villa raid, coming simultaneously with this new submarine policy of Germany, has some connection with it. There is no shadow of doubt that German agents have supplied Villa with arms and money, or that a number of German reservist officers in the United States have joined Villa's forces and are now giving him counsel and advice. Our Department of Justice is working vigorously on this matter, and before long we will have evidence enough on which to act."

SAYS RECRUITS ARE AMPLE.

German War Minister Reveals Reserve Strength, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, April 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The War Minister during a session of the main committee of the Reichstag made a confidential report about the situation of the German Army. According to the newspapers the Minister said recruiting was assured for a long time. It was not planned, he said, to extend the age limit beyond 45 years. On the contrary, soldiers who had passed the age of 45 during the war had been withdrawn from the front. The Minister said he recognized that this was largely due to the excellent care given the wounded.

"The Minister gave the committee figures concerning German losses, which proved that they have not been heavy, as compared with those of the enemies.

"Germany, the Minister said, was provided with raw materials sufficient for a long time. It was necessary, he added, to use the stocks of materials carefully, but there was no reason for fear, no matter how long the war keeps up."

MOURN CAPT. SHAUGHNESSY

Many Canadians Send Messages of Condolence to His Father.

MONTREAL, April 2.—Messages of condolence from all parts of Canada were received today by Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the death of his son, Captain Alfred Thomas Shaughnessy, with the overseas troops along the French front. Details still are lacking, but it has been learned that Captain Shaughnessy was struck by a shrapnel shell.

Captain Shaughnessy was 29 years old. Four years ago he married Miss Sarah Polk Bradford of Nashville, Tenn., a descendant of President James K. Polk. There are two children.

For a time Captain Shaughnessy was connected with the finance department of the Canadian Pacific, but he had recently been engaged in the brokerage business in this city.

ENGLAND PREPARES TO REPEL INVASION

Miles of Trenches Inland Are Manned Nightly and Three Fleets Are Ready.

100 AEROPLANES SCOUTING

New Type Disappearing Guns Vanish Under the Water—All Shore Leave Is Suspended.

According to a passenger who arrived here on Wednesday last from London the Admiralty believes that Germany may attempt to invade England in the next few weeks, and has made all preparations to give the enemy a warm reception.

The southeast and east coasts are protected for miles inland by trenches which are filled with troops every night. A fleet of 100 naval aeroplanes make flights out over the North Sea day and night to get the first sight of any of the German scout ships approaching from Heligoland. Powerful searchlights have been placed all along the coast, which will light the surface of the water as by day in case of an attack.

"By courtesy of the Admiralty," the passenger said yesterday, "I was taken to a base along the east coast, where there was a fleet of light cruisers assembled, which are of the latest type and superior to the Arethusa class. They are armed with three six-inch, as well as smaller quick-firing and machine guns, and have a speed of thirty-five knots. Except the new type of destroyers, which can make forty knots, these cruisers are the fastest war vessels in the world. I saw a flotilla of the new destroyers and also a flotilla of the latest type of submarines in the British Navy, which was accompanied by two mother ships.

"The naval commander who accompanied me on my tour explained a new type of disappearing big guns which suddenly rise from the water, fire a round and then sink beneath the waves without leaving any trace behind them, the submerged torpedo tubes at various points along the coast, and other specimens of what he termed 'frightfulness,' which were waiting to welcome any invader on the shores of ancient Albion. These preparations are exclusive of the permanent land forts which have been equipped with the big naval guns having a range of twenty-three to twenty-five miles.

"The battleship fleets are stationed ready for action at three bases adjacent to the North Sea. The first fleet, which includes the battle cruisers and swiftest battleships, is within twelve hours steam of the strategic centre in the North Sea, and the other fleets can reach that position within fifteen and eighteen hours respectively. The commander also informed me that some of the latest superdreadnoughts had been equipped with heavy guns, which would astonish the world by their powers of destruction when they get into action.

"The officers and men of the fleets get shore leave every three months to see their families, and are all well trained and in the best physical condition and eager for the fray. All leave was stopped at the garrisons along the east coast when I left England, and the leave was also stopped on the warships until further orders had been received from the Admiralty, as it was expected the German fleet intended to make a dash across the North Sea some dark night and fire a few shells at the coast towns.

"An official at the Admiralty informed me that the only difference observed by merchantmen of the allied countries since they mounted guns on deck was that the German submarine commanders let them severely alone. All the unarmed steamers and sailing vessels have been torpedoed without warning. The Admiralty is doing all in its power to check the renewed submarine activity in the English Channel and Irish Sea, but there is a leakage somewhere in the system of patrol and net trawling which enables the Germans to get through. Quite recently they have succeeded in sinking vessels off Dover, Folkestone, Havre, the east coast of England, and the southwest coast of Ireland.

"I was detained twelve hours at Havre waiting for the port to be opened and saw three transports arrive with 10,000 British infantry and cavalry on board and four supply ships with stores which were all convoyed over by destroyers from Southampton and Portsmouth. One of the stone piers at Havre is devoted to Red Cross work, and as the trains arrive from the war zone the wounded are carried upon the stretchers right aboard the big hospital ships which leave daily for England.

"The auxiliary cruiser Alcantara was torpedoed by the German raider Greif on Feb. 29 in the North Sea near Hull, before the Andes came up, through the recklessness of Captain T. Wardle, who was in command. When the suspicious-looking Norwegian tramp steamer was sighted Captain Wardle ordered a shot to be fired across her bows as a signal to stop, which was obeyed. Instead of going up and taking a position astern of the suspected vessel the Alcantara went close alongside and lowered a boat with a naval officer in command to inspect the papers and see that all was in order.

"As the boat was being pulled toward the accommodation ladder two torpedoes were fired, which struck the Alcantara and caused her to sink in a few minutes. Her sister ship, the Andes, was fortunately in sight at the time, and steamed up at seventeen knots, firing rapidly at the Greif with her six-inch guns. The aim of her gunners was so accurate that the German raider sank in ten minutes without being able to damage the Andes with her guns except that shots struck the superstructure. The boats rescued 120 of the crew of the Greif, which numbered about 300, and 130 of the officers and men from the Alcantara, which lost five officers and sixty-nine men.

"After the action the Andes steamed slowly down the coast around England to Birkenhead, where she arrived late on Saturday, March 4, and landed the survivors, wounded, and the German prisoners on Sunday morning, March 5. Repairs were made, and with the aid of plenty of paint it was difficult for any one to notice that the Andes had been in action when she went into dock. The news was suppressed by the Admiralty for several days, and, although rumors of the fight were current in Liverpool, emanating from the crew, nothing appeared in the newspapers.

With regard to the Zeppelins the passenger explained that the naval air squadrons along the east coast went up and attacked the German aerial raiders directly they appeared in sight from the North Sea, and in many cases drove them back, which was not made public by the Naval Intelligence Department at the Admiralty. "In the raid over the southeastern counties just before I sailed for New York," he said, "three British aeroplanes were wrecked and two of the best pilots were killed through making a landing in the dark, which is very dangerous and is dreaded by the most skillful airmen."

FORTS OF SMYRNA DESTROYED BY WARSHIP

Turkish Defenders Fail to Reply to Three Hours' Bombardment by British.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—Forts St. George and Sanjak, as well as the other coastal defenses of Smyrna, were destroyed Friday in a three hours' bombardment by a British warship, says a dispatch to The Times from Saloniki. The Turks did not reply to the fire of the warship.

Sanjak is the chief work commanding the entrance to Smyrna Harbor. St. George is about three miles to the southeast.

WAR GIFT BY KING GEORGE.

$500,000 Donation Called "Magnificent Example to His Subjects."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says:

"King George has set a magnificent example to his subjects by handing from his own purse no less a contribution than £100,000 to the Treasury. The generosity of the gift may be better appreciated when it is recalled that of £470,000 forming annual payments made to the King on the civil list, only £110,000 goes actually to their Majesties' privy purse.

"It is well known that since the war began the King and Queen have given a lead to society in the observance of simple habits and restriction of luxurious expenditure. When war aspects of the liquor problem came to the fore the King acted while statesmen hesitated, and by his voluntary exclusion of all alcoholic beverages from his household for the period of the war initiated a course which might have been even more fruitful than it has. The House of Commons has not done so, unfortunately, and has discreditably declined to follow it.

"The King's latest initiative shows him once more as a monarch who regards himself as the first servant of the nation, and it must inevitably make people ask how other servants of the nation propose to act."

A letter accompanying the King's donation says:

"It is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner deemed best in the opinion of his Majesty's Government."

The contribution of King George is regarded by the newspapers generally as an effort on the part of the monarch to make a personal sacrifice for the carrying on of the war. The King, they say, has not given up any of his usual revenues, but he has made retrenchments and curtailments in his household.

The use of the contribution doubtless will be the subject of much speculation. It may go directly into the revenue of the country, but it is likely to be devoted to some specific purpose, which, it is believed, would be more pleasing to King George.

BERLIN TRAMWAYS PROSPER

War's Reduction of Taxicab Business Given as a Cause.

Detailed figures of the business done by the Greater Berlin Street Railway during 1915 show that 437,000,000 passengers were carried, against 426,400,000 in the preceding year, and that the company's receipts rose from 42,371,149 marks to 43,478,144, while its expenditures increased from 26,004,956 marks to 26,200,025. (A mark equals 23.8 cents at the normal rate of exchange.) The dividend for the current year was fixed at 6 per cent., the same rate as for 1915. In 1914 the rate was 8 per cent. During 1915 the street cars killed 35 persons and injured 1,142.

In noting the increase of nearly 11,000,000 passengers carried, the Berliner Tageblatt ascribes it to the fact that the war has greatly reduced the use of automobiles and taxicabs. The paper directs attention to the falling off in the service, the number of car-kilometers operated during the year being 91,700,000, against 96,000,000 in 1914, and attributes this to the lack of male personnel, both on the cars and in the shops. The increase in revenue is cited by the Tageblatt as full justification for the city's refusal to allow the company to raise its fares last year.

TWO AIDS OF PIRATE CONFESS BOMB PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

ering doing what "Schiller" asked him to.

Hallar's Statement.

"I met 'Shiller' in the Commercial Hotel here in Hoboken about March 17," said Hallar. "He was then living under the name of 'Robinson.' He always had plenty of money and was very generous with it, and when he told me he wanted me to help him out I thought it was a good thing."

The prisoner then told how "Schiller" was the constant recipient of letters from Salem, Mass., which contained money and post office orders, which "Schiller" told him was to be employed in getting together things necessary to carry out their idea of blowing up the ships. He said he had accepted about $100, which was to buy dynamite, but that the explosive had never been bought and the money had been spent by himself and his friends.

He told of the offer they had made to "Schiller" to get him a good launch and such a one had really been procured—thirty feet long and painted a dull gray. It lay in the Passaic River near Hackensack, Hallar told the police, but had never been used. They had gotten a great deal of money from "Schiller" by telling him that the boat needed this or that piece of machinery, gasoline, and other equipment, none of which, however, had been bought. Hallar told how he and "Schiller" had gone several times to look over the Pannonia at her pier. "Schiller," on those trips, Hallar said, would tell him just what they would have to do to destroy her.

Milleder in Singer's Flat.

Otto Milleder, the other man arrested, was taken in New York last night, hiding in the closet of an apartment at 230 West Seventy-ninth Street, by Detectives Barth and Sterrett of Captain Tunney's squad. The apartment, on the tenth floor of the house, is occupied by Otto Goritz, a grand opera singer, who is at present in Boston. Milleder, according to the police, was calling on one Elsie Alff, a servant in the apartment.

He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he related a story similar to that told by Hallar. He said he had been born in Brunswick, Germany, and was a machinist. He had met "Schiller," he declared, in Hoboken, where the latter was known as "Hudson" or "Robinson," he was not sure which. "Schiller's" ready money attracted him, and, as he thought the man was insane, he readily pretended to agree to all the suggestions he made.

"Schiller," he said, told him what he wanted most was a good machinist. Together they went to several piers of the Anchor and Cunard Lines, where they inspected the vessels tied up there, and "Schiller," according to Milleder, often remarked that he didn't want to injure any but English ships.

Milleder said that he had been given $30 once by "Schiller" and smaller sums at other times, with instructions to buy dynamite and arms, but he had spent the money, he said. He also told of cashing money orders which came from the woman in Salem, and told of the plan which he had considered to get her to come to Hoboken in order that she, as a loyal German sympathizer, might be swindled too.

The Pirate Arraigned.

"Schiller" was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Koenig in the Jefferson Market Court and was held, at the request of the Federal authorities, until it was decided what should de done with him. Captain William Offley of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice said last night that he thought today's developments would decide the matter.

The more "Schiller" confesses the more reticent the police become. It is believed he wants to be thought insane and is trying to persuade his captors so to regard him. Several points in the case, however, are keeping the authorities from so considering him.

There is some doubt as to "Schiller's" real exploit in taking the English freighter and her crew without a struggle. It was hinted that our Secret Service would investigate the status of every man on board the Matoppo.

It was learned yesterday that "Schiller" did not wander on board the Matoppo as he pretended to have done. The Matoppo was in Australian waters at the time the Emden was at the height of her power. Every officer on board, a man who had visited her in port said yesterday, was thoroughly imbued with the idea that the Germans could do anything anywhere, and a most strict watch was kept night and day.

"Schiller" a Ship Workman.

It has been learned that for the last two weeks "Schiller" had been employed in the shops of W. F. Fletcher, a shipyard just across the street from the pier from which the Matoppo sailed. The Fletcher Company was engaged in making some trifling repairs on board the Matoppo and "Schiller" as an employe of theirs, came and went as he pleased on the freighter.

The link which, the police believe, will clear up the whole matter of "Schiller's" assertion that he intended to blow up the Cunard boats, is contained in a suit case which "Schiller" had when he first came from Salem and which he has never parted with, *so* far as the police know. This suitcase is believed to contain papers explaining "Schiller's" relations with the woman in Salem, whom he named to the police as Mrs. Hudson. Some dynamite which, the police say, "Schiller" bought is also believed to be in the suitcase.

"Schiller" spent last night by his own choice at Police Headquarters, after he had been asked where he wanted to go and had been told he could choose between several city prisons.

"Schiller's" confession, the police believed, was prompted by fear of being deported to England as a spy. His detention here seemed to please him, and he talked freely to the police on any subject they suggested.

It was reported last night that the British Embassy might ask for him as a pirate on the high seas, but it was pointed out that should "Schiller" reveal anything of German plots in this country Great Britain would willingly allow him to remain here unmolested to give testimony.

WOMAN SENT PIRATE FUNDS.

The Salem, Mass., Police Are Now Hunting for Mrs. Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., April 2.—"Ernest Schiller," the German stowaway on the Matoppo, charged with conspiring to put dynamite on the Cunarder Pannonia, worked for some time along the North Shore and spent much time in Salem and Beverly during the Summer, it was learned today.

Efforts were made by the Salem police, co-operating with the New York and Government service, to find a woman named Hudson, and thought to be living in Beverly or Salem, who was said to have sent money to "Schiller" at Hoboken, N. J.

Long-distance talks were held by the Salem police today with Inspector Faurot of New York and with Secret Service officials. "Schiller" has been identified as the man who spent much time in Salem, and at one time was attentive to Rose Gaborcault, employed as a bookkeeper in a Salem lumber yard. The woman told the police that "Schiller" boasted of his German ancestry, was musically inclined, and boarded at the same house with her. He took her to several musical affairs, but the acquaintance did not extend beyond the friendship stage, she said.

"Schiller" spent some time in Beverly looking up people he said were relatives of his, and intimated that he had been in Maine. He was said to have spent some time along the water front, and made several motor boat trips. "Schiller's" picture has been identified by people at the house where he roomed in Salem.

Pier Loiterer Held for Observation.

Men working on the piers near the Astoria Ferry on Long Island saw a man wandering around the slips yesterday, looking at the ships. Fearing he was going to plant bombs and destroy some of the craft, they sent to the Astoria Station for a policeman. The man said his name was Henry Benner, and that he was a seaman on the Sigismund, anchored at Pier 7, in the North River. He had come to Astoria in a rowboat, he said. When the police found no rowboat and no trace of a ship called the Sigismund, they sent Benner to the Kings County Hospital for observation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock
WATER
Blends incomparably with all liquors

SEIZE MARQUIS' PROPERTY.

French Say De Frenoys, Now in America, Is German; He Denies It.

PARIS, April 2.—The property of the Marquis d'Eskens de Frenoys, who is said by the Government to be Frantz Esken, a German subject, and who left Paris at the time of the mobilization, has been sequestrated. He is supposed now to be in Philadelphia.

The Marquis married an American woman, who died in Philadelphia in May, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The Marquis d'Eskens de Frenoys, who has been in this city for several weeks, characterized as "nonsense" today the report from Paris that he was a German subject. He declared that he was a native of Belgium. He said he had heard that his property in France had been sequestered by the Government, but that it was of so little value he had given the matter only passing notice.

"My property in France," the Marquis said, "is valued at less than $5,000, so why should I worry about it? As for the report that I am a German subject, that is all nonsense. I always have been, and am still, a loyal subject of King Albert."

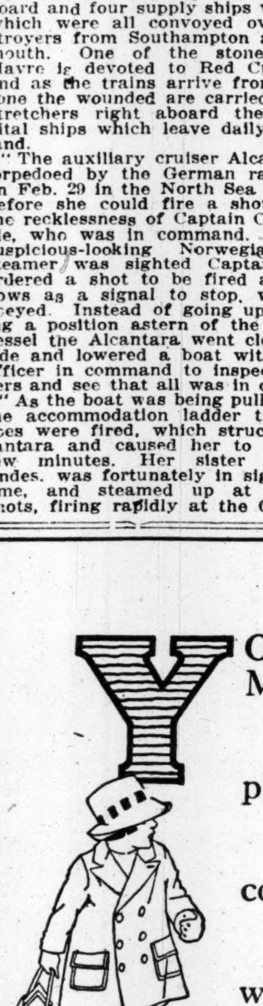
Marquis de Frenoys, who is stopping at a hotel here, declined to discuss the matter further, and refused to state the nature of his business in Philadelphia.

SELL yourself from my windows before you step in to be measured for your Spring Suit. If you don't see the style-model you want in the cloth pattern you like outside I've 35 style-models and 1,000 patterns inside.

I'm proud as Punch of my "Shapelee" Sack Coat (in the windows). It's going great with the smartly-turned-out young fellows. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure.

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner



YOU LOOK at yourself while Mother looks at you—

And which is the better pleased?

That's the way with every coat she ever gets you at Best's!

And Dad's satisfied, too, when you both get home, for—

"You never pay more at Best's!"

Boys' Tan Covert Cloth Reefers; nobby Spring models. Sizes 3 to 10 years. **9.75** and **13.50**

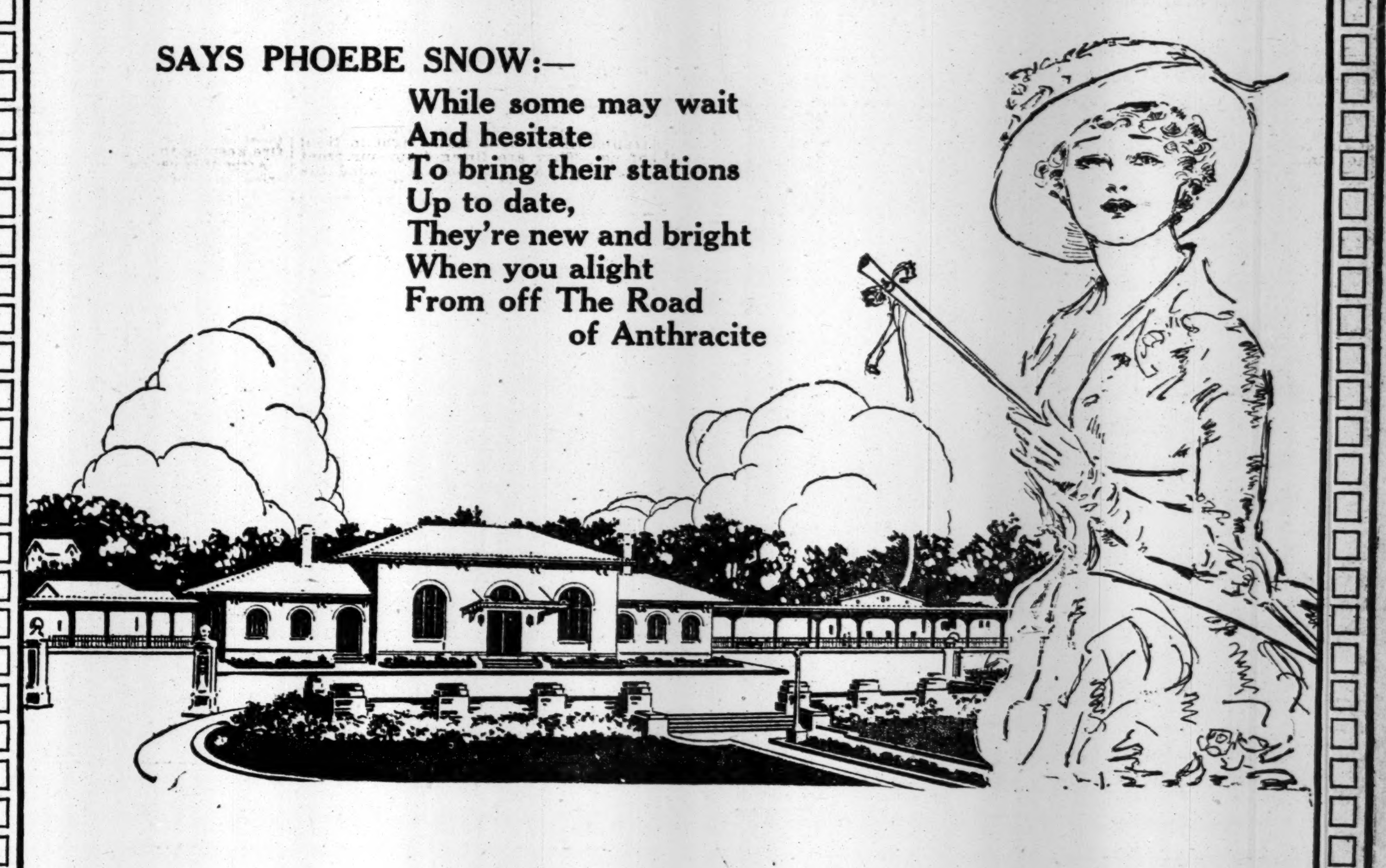
Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

MILE FOR MILE THE MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED RAILROAD IN AMERICA



In the remarkable period of reconstruction of the Lackawanna Railroad covering the last 15 years, NEW STATIONS have replaced old ones at nearly all of the more important points. This is one of the features making the Lackawanna "Mile For Mile The Most Highly Developed Railroad in America." Nowhere in the world in a corresponding length of road is the public served by so artistic, substantial and convenient a system of station buildings.

Lackawanna Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Unaffected Simplicity in Misses' Apparel

De Pinna plain tailored suits and dresses are recognized the world over for their unassuming correctness.

In a De Pinna tailored coat and hat the miss of eighteen and the girl of fourteen appear to their best advantage.

This smartly plain tailoring does not mean excessive plainness of material.

This season there are innumerable new imported checks and colorings, and combinations of plain colors with checks, as appropriate for the miss as for the matron.

Yet there is the same correctness—the same simplicity of method—in such De Pinna models as in the most conservative things the house presents.

Suits for School and Suits for Sport

For girls of academy age and misses approaching womanhood, suits that are peculiarly harmonious—girlish in their gracefulness, without appearing too youthful.

Original De Pinna productions, designed with exact requirements in mind.

Blue serges and gabardines, imported golf cheviots, tweeds, velours in plain colors and checks—selected and imported expressly for this purpose.

Knit-cloth and Jersey sport suits, linens and homespuns.

Suits of finer finish, for more formal occasions—an afternoon walk or Sunday morning.

Topcoats for Easter

Distinguished, as always, for their simple lines and elegance of tailoring.

Misses' Coats for the city, of imported materials, in dark or light Spring colorings—the greatest variety this house has ever shown.

De Pinna sport coats, for motoring or golf, in cape effects and many adaptations of foreign models.

Misses' Tailored Shirts and Waists

Tailored in the characteristic De Pinna way—cut and made like a man's shirt.

Linens, crepe-de-chine, Japanese silks, taffeta flannels and madras.

Spring Hats Designed for Girlish Faces

For every coat and every suit, a De Pinna specially designed hat.

New turban and tailored sailor shapes, and a large assortment of appropriate sport hats for girls and misses.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

KING'S POLICY FOLLY, VENIZELOS ASSERTS

Ex-Premier Says It Has Brought Greece to Verge of Economic and Moral Ruin.

WARNS AGAINST BULGARIA

Calls Foolish and Blind the Politicians Who Fail to See "the Inevitable Danger."

ATHENS, April 2.—Ex-Premier Venizelos has resumed active participation in Greek politics by replying today in the Herald, his personal organ, to King Constantine's recent interview published in the Berliner Tageblatt.

The article, occupying an entire page, reviews completely the position of the Greek monarch since the dissolution of the last Chamber of Deputies and calls attention to what the Premier terms the helplessness of the "straw men" in the Government.

M. Venizelos, in communicating to The Associated Press the text of his article, said it was the first of a series dealing exhaustively with the present situation of Greece. With regard to a possible change in the political complexion of Greece, he said that he could see no prospect of any alteration in the present Government without immense pressure through public sentiment.

In his article, the former Premier accuses politicians in power of intriguing to create personal animosities between King Constantine and himself. Referring to the King's alleged characterization of his former Minister as a dreamer, M. Venizelos says:

"By keeping the country in a state of chronic peaceful war, through purposeless mobilization, the present Government has brought Greece to the verge of economic, material, and moral bankruptcy. This policy, unhappily, is not a dream, but downright folly."

He reviewed his own political course from the time Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, promised concessions in Asia Minor "equal in extent and vastly richer than all of Greece at the present time," and adds:

"If King George in 1912 had taken the stand King Constantine took in 1915, he would have been the cause of the certain wreck of our national aspirations, now happily realized."

M. Venizelos lays great stress on the Bulgarian peril for Greece, pointing out that the utmost to be gained from the present policy would be to leave Greece the same size, while Bulgaria, flushed with victory, trained by war, enlarged by the addition of Serbia and Macedonia, and allied with the Turks, would not wait long before falling upon its southern neighbor.

"Who thinks," he declared, "that under those conditions Greece could unaided drive the Bulgars from Macedonia once they have seized it is a fool. The politicians who do not now see this inevitable danger are blind, and unfortunate are the Kings following such politicians, and more unfortunate still the lands whose sovereigns fall their victims."

With reference to the royal thesis that Germany guarantees that the Bulgars will evacuate Greek Macedonia, M. Venizelos impales the Government on the horns of the dilemma that if Germany's assurances are formal and binding Greek mobilization was never necessary, while if the assurances are not trustworthy mere passive, armed watching Bulgaria increase in size and resources would be wholly insufficient to save Greece from the Bulgar peril.

BULGAR GOODS STILL HELD.

Not Being Shipped Out of Rumania, as Was Promised.

SOFIA, March 31, (via London, April 2.)—Though the Rumanian Government gave assurances that Bulgarian merchandise in Rumania would be allowed transit to Bulgaria without delay, it is asserted here that little is being done to carry out the promises. As a result there has been no great improvement in the relations between the two countries.

In Government circles it was stated today that the Bulgarian Government would continue to observe an attitude of patience, under the assumption that Rumania had encountered physical obstacles in transporting the wares concerned.

Rumania's difficult position, the officials said, was amply recognized here, and there was no intention to make it more difficult by adding to possible pressure by the Entente Powers that of Bulgaria.

ATHENS TO MAKE PROTEST.

Air Raids on Saloniki to be Considered Attacks on Greece.

ATHENS, April 1, (via Paris, April 2.)—Macedonian members of the Greek Parliament today presented to Premier Skouloudis a written demand for the protection of Saloniki against aeroplane raids. The Cabinet is called upon to send a declaration to the Central Powers stating that any bombardment of Greek territory by aeroplanes will be considered as directed against Greece.

Premier Skouloudis accepted the document and promised to make the representations demanded.

PARIS, April 2.—A semi-official report issued today says:

"At Saloniki German and Bulgarian detachments, which had occupied Greek villages, have been withdrawn to the frontier after skirmishes in which they suffered comparatively heavy losses."

German Building Trades Boost Pay.

The employers in the German building trade have granted their men a "war increase" of 1 per cent. an hour in wages in towns of 5,000 inhabitants or under, and of a cent and a quarter in other places, effective from March 15, reports the Frankfurter Zeitung. This action was voluntary and does not affect the negotiations going on between the employers and the unions over the renewal of a wage agreement covering the entire empire.

Berlin Postal Force Is Reduced.

Because of the shortage of employes, due to the war, six branch post office and telegraph stations in Greater Berlin were closed on March 1 and will remain closed until the end of hostilities. At six other branches the collection service was cut down. These economies were effected in the more thinly populated sections, says the Berliner Tageblatt.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

VICHY
CELESTINS

ASK FOR
CELESTINS

GUARD PERSHING'S LINES AGAINST RAID

Continued from Page 1.

in a prairie schooner, such as was used by the "forty-niners." Loaded in it were his household goods, while from the rear axle swung a water bucket, under which trotted a stubby-tailed dog.

The horses were hitched to the wagon by means of harness fashioned from canvas cartridge belts discarded by Villistas in their flight from Columbus. Sanca said that one by one the residents had left the town. He, himself, he said, was bound for Deming, N. M.

REVOLT TALE UNCONFIRMED.

Secretary Baker Gets No Report About Cano's Alleged Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Baker stated at 11 o'clock tonight that the War Department had no confirmation of the report from San Antonio that there appeared reason to believe Colonel Cano's force had revolted in Chihuahua and joined Villa. No such report, it was explained, had been made to the War Department by General Funston.

At the beginning of the American military chase of Villa, Colonel Cano was reported to have been sent from Santa Aña, a point on the main highway in the valley of the Santa Maria River, northward toward Cruces to head off the flight of Villa. Later a skirmish between the Villistas and Colonel Cano's forces was reported from Mexican sources, but this was never officially confirmed.

Secretary Baker spent most of the afternoon and several hours tonight at the War Department, awaiting word from the front, in the hope that there might be interesting details forthcoming from General Pershing. When he left the department, shortly before 11 o'clock, he said no dispatch whatever had been received from General Pershing today, but that a late message last night to the department confirmed the news reports that there was a snowstorm in the region in which Colonel Dodd's columns are now trying to close in on Villa in the country northeast of Guerrero.

It has now been definitely established that Lopez, one of Villa's chief lieutenants, was wounded in the fight when the American cavalrymen struck the outlaw band at Guerrero on Wednesday morning, and that it was not Lopez but Gomez, another lieutenant of Villa, who was killed in the raid upon Columbus, N. M.

Admiral Winslow, reporting to the Navy Department today on conditions along the West Mexican coast said that, although the situation at present was quiet there were signs of unrest among the natives, particularly in the vicinity of Guaymas and Topolobampo. Investigations by commanders of naval vessels in Mexican waters, both on the East and West Coasts, of reports that Felix Diaz is in Mexico heading a new revolution, have failed even to establish that Diaz is in that country. The reports tell only of unconfirmed rumors that Diaz is expected to begin a campaign against Carranza.

It is expected at the State Department that this week will see the conclusion of the protocol with the de facto Government for complete co-operation in the Villa case.

The State Department has had no official confirmation of the reported killing by bandits at Minaca of three Americans—Benjamin Snell, Frank Woods, and Dr. Stell—and Donald McGregor, an English newspaper man and soldier of fortune. The British Embassy also is without information regarding McGregor, and has asked the State Department for any information it may receive.

MEXICANS REPORTED QUIET.

Interested in Our Money More Than in Villa, Mormons Say.

EL PASO, Texas, April 2.—The first train to arrive from the Casas Grandes region in a week pulled into Juarez today from Pearson, thirty miles south of the military base established by General Pershing at Colonia Dublan.

Several Mormon colonists were on the train, but they threw no light on the veil of secrecy which has enveloped the operations of the American troop since the decisive defeat inflicted on the Villa forces last Wednesday. They reported that everything was quiet at Pearson and Casas Grandes, and that the Mexicans had apparently become reconciled to the presence of American troops on Mexican soil. Mexican merchants were selling their goods freely to American soldiers, the colonists said, and were more interested in the American currency system than in the pursuit of Villa.

There is no indication here that the American military authorities have any anxiety over the supply problem for the troops at the front. Returning soldiers also report that the supplies are reaching the army in the field, but the advance cavalry columns, especially Dodd's command, have been forced to live off the land, carrying only a little sugar, coffee, and hard tack in their saddle bags and buying all else they can get. They are killing many beeves, giving receipts for all of the supplies taken and these are being redeemed in gold by the Quartermaster's Department here.

Six soldiers arrived here ill today with the report that the troops are becoming acclimated and that, except the fear of typhus and pneumonia, there was no danger of disease among the Americans in the field.

A friend of Francisco Villa said here today that just prior to the Columbus raid Villa wrote to former Gov. Gen. Fidel Avila, who is a refugee on this side of the border, asking Avila to send to the bandit's family in Los Angeles $1,500 in gold to support his wife and little son in that city. Avila, who is now establishing a colony in the Rio Grande irrigated valley, was once Villa's representative in Chihuahua City. He refused to send the money.

Spanish merchants are again leaving Chihuahua City, and are reporting to the Spanish Consul here that conditions are not satisfactory there because of the number of Villista sympathizers and former Villista soldiers in that city. The Spaniards are leaving because they fear that Villa will move on Chihuahua from the Guerrero district, and with the assistance of the former Villistas within the city, capture the garrison and massacre all of the Spanish residents, for whom Villa has always had an intense hatred. They report that Villa is west of Chihuahua, the exact location not being known, but that his agents, sent in before the battle with the United States troops at Guerrero, are working among the Carranza soldiers in the Chihuahua garrison to induce them to join the bandit should he attack the town, and trying to stir up anti-American feeling among the natives of the town where Villa formerly had his capital.

The spaniards also assert that Villa's former soldiers who quit when the Chihuahua garrison went over to Carranza, retained their arms, and that these are now hidden in the city and suburbs.

The question of the loyalty of the Carranza troops has again come to the fore here following persistent reports that Colonel Cano, the Carranza commander at Namiquipa, has joined Villa.

Andres Garcia, the Carranza Consul here, has refused to credit these reports on the ground that Cano is a bitter personal enemy of Villa, but he admits that nothing has been heard from the Namiquipa commander for more than a week. In the early days of the chase after Villa, both Consul Garcia and General Gavira, the commander at Juarez, made public several telegrams they said they had received from Cano telling of fights he had had with the Villa forces. These telegrams stopped abruptly about ten days ago.

The only direct information that has come from Namiquipa since then has been a paragraph in a dispatch from General Pershing, in which it was stated that half the men in the garrison at the town had disappeared, and that it was suspected some of them had joined Villa.

Americans who arrived here from Chihuahua City yesterday asserted that Colonel Cano was with the Villa troops defeated near Guerrero by Colonel Dodd, but they admitted that their only basis for the story was street gossip in Chihuahua.

Three bandit commands are operating in the Guerrero-Cusihuiriachic district of Western Chihuahua since the Guerrero fight. American railroad officials who arrived here tonight from Chihuahua City reported one of the commands was acting as escort to Villa and making its way southeast. A report was received from the Cusihuiriachic mine Saturday saying that Villa was there on Thursday, took all the pack mules and stock, and left for the mountains.

The message failed to state whether he was wounded. It is possible that some of Villa's men sent the report and signed the name of the Mexican watchman to it in order to deceive the Carranza and American troops as to the chief's location. This has been done before by Villa. Cusihuiriachic is sixty miles south of Guerrero.

The Carranza forces, under General Luis Herrera, are encamped at Laguna, fifty kilometers north of Chihuahua City on the National Line. The American passengers on a Mexican Central train arriving here today reported that with Herrera were two other Carranza Generals and 1,500 men. Laguna is where the trail going into the Santa Maria Valley crosses, and it is believed that the Carranza command is guarding that trail to prevent Villa from escaping to the east.

CANO'S LOYALTY DOUBTED.

Funston Hears the Colonel Has Gone Over to Villa.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 2.—It was stated today at the headquarters of Major Gen. Frederick Funston that there appeared to be reason to believe that Colonel Cano, who was leading one of the heavier de facto Government forces operating with the American forces in the search for Francisco Villa, had revolted against General Carranza and had joined the bandit. The reports of Colonel Cano's action had not been confirmed late today, but gained some credence at army headquarters.

General Funston today was in receipt of State Department information in regard to conditions in Chihuahua and other parts of Mexico, but refused to make it public.

Unless Villa is definitely discovered within the next day or two it is believed here that General Pershing will begin a dogged search for him in the mountains west and south of Guerrero. Since the defeat of Villa's force March 29, in and near Guerrero, the American commander has had lightly equipped mobile detachments of cavalry sweeping in whirlwind fashion through the district about the headwaters of the Santa Maria River, in efforts to find the elusive bandit, reported to have gone in that direction after being desperately wounded.

General Pershing did not get a report through to General Funston today, but his Chief of Staff reported, indicating that the line of communication was maintained, and no mention of news of Villa was made. There is increasing belief that General Pershing may have been deceived in regard to the direction taken by Villa and even concerning his injuries. Some reports indicate that the bandit was not injured at all, and that instead of going northeast of Guerrero he had moved into the hills to the south and east, a direction American army officers had expected him to take.

The new information is not regarded as more credible than that which caused the cordon of troops to be drawn across every exit from the district northeast of Guerrero, and it is believed here that General Pershing will not adopt any new plan until he has thoroughly satisfied himself Villa is not in the indicated region.

Failure to run him down since Wednesday strengthened the belief that Villa is south of the railroad, and if General Pershing has to send his cavalry into that mountainous and sparsely settled country slow progress will be made.

News from Mexican sources that Carranza's force had proved his promise of co-operation by preventing the outlaw's escape into the mountains south of the railroad was anxiously awaited at headquarters, but little information as to the operations of the Mexican Government troops has been received, and that only in an unofficial manner.

In addition to the reported Cano revolt, another story out of Mexico that has received some credence at army headquarters was that Villa was headed for Chihuahua City. The advanced cavalry of General Pershing is not far from Chihuahua.

PROTEST NEW TURKISH LAW.

Germans Declare Language Edict Entails a Great Hardship.

Loud protests are being voiced by many Germans in business in Turkey against the severity of the new law regarding the use of foreign languages which is scheduled to become effective in all parts of the empire within a year. In a long letter from Constantinople, printed in the Hamburger Nachrichten of March 10, it is asserted that the new regulation goes entirely too far in its efforts to restore the Turkish tongue to its natural position, and that its application will drive many foreign firms out of business.

After expressing his joy at the fact that the French language, so popular among educated Turks, will suffer most by the new law, the correspondent goes on to say that, nevertheless, the regulation should be modified, as the Turkish language is so difficult to learn that it would be impossible for the foreign merchants and bankers to acquire enough of it within a year to carry on their business and correspondence in that tongue, as is required by the new law. The hiring of enough native employes to enable the foreign houses to obey the law would entail great hardship in many cases. The writer concludes with a hint that, as the development of Turkish economic life will require a great deal of German capital, the Ottoman statesmen can, no doubt, be persuaded to modify their language law.

More Workers in Berlin.

The number of workers in Berlin covered by the social insurance laws rose during the week of Feb. 5-12, from 1,117,944 to 1,123,188, reports the North German Gazette. Of these 5,244 newly employed workers, 4,591 were women. The greatest increase in employment was in the chemical industry, where the rate was 1.27 per cent. The number of unemployed members of the unions in Berlin fell from 2,617 to 2,512 during the week of Feb. 7-14.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Correct Mourning Apparel

For Women and Misses—Third Floor.

Our specialized Mourning Shop is now replete with the latest approved models and materials for correct mourning.

Mourning Dresses and Waists

Mourning Dresses in an extensive assortment of smart styles, made of lustreless taffeta, Georgette, meteor silk, net, crepe de chine or radium silk.

18.50 to 59.50

Mourning Waists that reveal all the new style features of the season, made on simple lines in a variety of soft, lustreless Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, radium or net.

5.75 to 18.50

Mourning Suits and Hats

Mourning Suits of serge, gabardine, "Poiret" Twill, Barathea or taffeta in strictly tailored or dressy models.

29.50 to 59.50

Mourning Hats of crepe, dull straw, net, Georgette crepe and lustreless silks in a variety of new shapes.

9.75 to 16.50

Mourning Veils and Neckwear

Mourning Veils of mourning crepe, grenadine, net or Georgette crepe with ribbon or crepe borders.

Mourning Neckwear of mourning crepe with net folds, organdie or Georgette crepe in a large variety of styles.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Fitter and Salesman sent to residence upon request.

Speaking of Saks Overcoats & Suits for Men

There is a shortage of fine woolens in the markets of the world—but Saks & Company respectfully invite you to forget it!

¶ We have the woolens, the wanted woolens, the wanted color woolens, the wanted mixture woolens, the wanted staple woolens, and all the woolens that any other store has, plus an unstinted supply of all the woolens that a lot of stores have been forced to go without.

So don't worry on that point, but consider this one—Style!

¶ As a theme in all clothing advertising Style is epidemic. As a quality in the clothes themselves, it is mostly fiction. But you can get it at Saks'. It is the one thing we have persistently striven for, and consistently achieved.

And regardless of what you pay for it, a Saks garment has more individuality to the square inch than any alternative choice in clothes.

Overcoats $15 to $35
Suits $17.50 to $48

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are showing in the Dressmaking Salon original models of the latest Paris Fashions in

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings, shown at later Paris openings.

Exact Copies or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

AMORTIZED LOANS
5%

Special Security for Our *Guaranteed* First Mortgage Certificates

Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal. The certificate holder thus obtains the benefit of increased margin of security without the annoyance of receiving partial payments on account of his investment.

In addition, the principal and interest are *guaranteed* to net 5%.

Interest from date of payment.

Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York
Phones 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn
Phones 7100 Main.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

An Exhibition and Sale of

4,000 Men's Fine Shirts at $1.45

Beautifully designed and tailored

¶ The policy of the Saks Shirt Shop is to make a shirt of the highest excellence at all prices.

¶ We constantly endeavor to produce finer shirts; to develop better workmanship, and to introduce an artistic note into the design of our garments.

¶ The materials employed in the making of shirts included in this sale are representative of the best examples in cloth weaving in this country and abroad; comprising:—

Bahama Cloths Cricket Cloths Woven Madras Manila Cloth Shinto Crepes Scotch Zephyr and Silk and Cotton Mixtures

¶ The designs are the very newest off the looms. The colors are all FAST, and the models include soft and stiff cuff negligees, and pleated models with stiff cuffs.

Neckbands, 13½ to 18½. All sleeve lengths, including 36-inch sleeves.

By special arrangement with Aquascutum, Limited, of London, England

Men's Aquascutum Coats

may now be bought in Greater New York only from Saks & Company.

¶ By this we do not mean to disparage other garments, but we do wish to emphasize the fact that if you want an Aquascutum Coat there is only one place in New York where you will find the genuine garment, and that is at Saks & Company's Motor Apparel Shop.

We are now featuring Aquascutum Coats for Spring wear

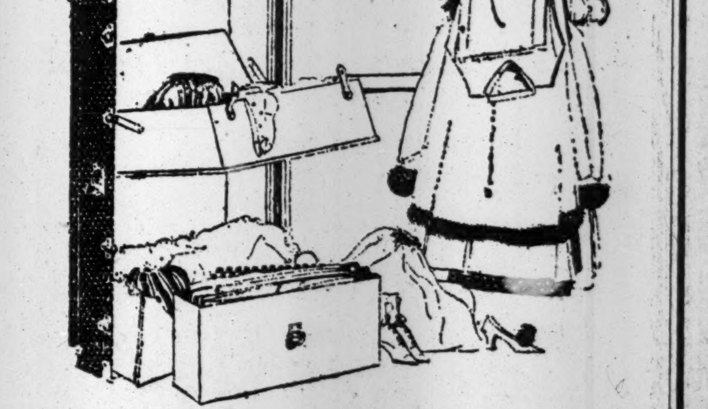
at $28

Saks' Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Save $5 this week on a

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk



¶ We respectfully call your attention to the announcement of the manufacturer, advancing the price of the Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk to $20, effective April 10th.

¶ Our patrons will be supplied at the $15 price for the balance of this week only.

Saks Luggage Dept.

WAR'S YEARLY COST NOW $25,000,000,000

All the Belligerent Governments Busy with Loans and Taxes for Meeting Expenditures.

BRITAIN LENDS TO ALLIES

Bank of England Gains Gold—Reichsbank Has Metal for a Third of Its Note Circulation.

The expenditures of the four great powers at war are now running almost twenty-five billion dollars a year. Estimates based on recent reports make the annual cost to Great Britain about $5,000,000,000, to Germany and Russia each $6,000,000,000, and to France $4,400,000,000.

These figures are presented in the April letter of the National City Bank in a study of the means employed to meet the tremendous cost. It is the conclusion of the writer that neither side can afford to consider peace while Great Britain holds command of the seas and Germany the advantage on land. For this reason, he regards peace talk as premature. Extracts from the letter follow:

The belligerent Governments are all busy with plans for raising money, both by taxation and loans. There has been no large British internal loan since last June, and the proceeds of that were exhausted some months ago. Since then the Treasury has been supplying its needs by the sale of five-year Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills running three, six, nine, and twelve months, the bills being the main resource. The amount of these outstanding March 1 was a little above $2,000,000,000. Three months' bills now draw 4½ per cent., six and nine months' bills 4¾ per cent., and twelve months' bills 5 per cent. The British fiscal year ends March 31, and the total Government expenditures for the year just closed, including the civil establishment and loans to Allies, is nearly, if not quite, $8,000,000,000, but of this approximately $2,000,000,000 was advanced to the country's colonies and allies. It is supposed that a new internal loan will be brought out before long, probably at 5 per cent.

The revenues of the British Government under the war taxes are very large. The peace revenues were about $1,000,000,000 per year, but for the year just closed the total income from taxation has been about $1,700,000,000, and for the coming year it is expected to reach $2,200,000,000, not counting new taxes which may be levied. The excess profits tax has scarcely begun to show results, and the proceeds of this may carry the income above all estimates.

The cessation of gold exports to the United States has enabled the Bank of England to gain about $20,000,000 of gold since Jan. 1, and at approximately $275,000,000 the stock is only about $6,000,000 below what it was a year ago, notwithstanding the large exports to the United States and elsewhere during that time. The great production of gold within the British Empire serves it well at this time. The closing of the diamond mines in Africa has given a large supply of labor to the gold mines, and the African production is now at the rate of about $200,000,000 per year. The Canadian production rose last year to $18,000,000, and the total output in the British possessions is close to $300,000,000. The Bank of England reserve is now about 28 per cent., and the reserve against Exchequer notes about the same. Its public and private loans are considerably less than a year ago, owing to the large payments upon premoratorium paper.

The German Government has closed the books on its fourth loan, and subscriptions are officially stated to be in excess of 10,600,000,000 marks, or about $2,600,000,000. The third loan, brought out last Fall, realized about $3,000,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury announces that the total subscriptions for all the war loans aggregate 36,300,000,000 marks, or about $9,000,000,000. In presenting his annual budget, with certain proposals for new taxes, to the Reichstag a few days ago he stated that the war expenditures in December exceeded 2,000,000,000 marks, about $500,000,000, but had since been running lower, and now were scarcely greater than a year ago. He estimated that the new taxes would bring in 10,000,000 marks monthly. The gold reserve of the Reischbank is about 39 per cent. of its note circulation and 30 per cent. against notes and deposits. The note circulation is about $400,000,000 above a year ago, and loans about the same.

France has resumed the sale of 5 per cent. defense bonds, suspended since November last. The Minister of Finance states that the war expenditures in 1915 were 22,000,000,000 francs, or approximately $4,400,000,000, and the total military expenditures since the war began have been 37,000,000,000 francs, or about $7,400,000,000. For the second quarter of 1916 the estimate calls for $17,800,000 per day. The Bank of France maintains its gold holdings at about $1,000,000,000, which is about $150,000,000 larger than a year ago, notwithstanding several large shipments to the Bank of England in the meantime. Its note circulation is about $700,000,000 higher than a year ago, the percentage of reserve to circulation 33 1-3, and percentage to circulation and reserve about 30. Its holdings of premoratorium bills have been reduced nearly one-half since a year ago, but its advances to the State on account of the war are up $400,000,000 in a year, and now stand at about $1,000,000,000.

The borrowings of Russia from the beginning of the war to Jan. 1, 1916, were a little above $4,000,000,000, and the war expenditures are now at the rate of about $500,000,000 per month. The gold reserve of the Bank of Russia has been increased from the circulation and by the product of the mines to about $1,180,000,000, or about 40 per cent. of the outstanding note circulation, and 32 per cent. against notes and deposits.

ITALIANS CHEER ASQUITH.

Imposing Demonstration in Rome As He Says Farewell.

ROME, April 2, (via Paris, Monday, April 3.)—The visit of the British Prime Minister to Rome ended today, and Mr. Asquith left the capital amid the cheers of thousands of people.

Premier Salandra gave a luncheon in his honor, at which were present many Senators and Deputies, former Cabinet Ministers, members of the present Cabinet, and other high officials of state. Toasts were exchanged, further emphasizing the union of the Allies and their determination to achieve "the mission undertaken in the name of civilization and humanity."

There was an imposing demonstration at the station when Mr. Asquith said farewell, great crowds with flags and bands gathering to give him a rousing send-off. The bands played British and Italian patriotic airs, while the people cheered for England and shouted for the Allies and victory.

Mr. Asquith was the guest last night at a great public reception given at the Capitol by Prince Prospero Colonna, Mayor of Rome. In his speech Mr. Asquith said:

"In this place and in the gravest moment of the world's history I want to reaffirm the unshakable faith of the Allies in the cause of liberty and justice, and to proclaim our irrevocable determination to conquer, to protect weaker peoples, and also not to tolerate the violation of elementary social laws after centuries of struggle."

The Premier sent a "message of faith and affectionate salutation to the heroic army of Italy and to the whole Italian people." He reminded his hearers that this was the first time a British Premier had been received by "the First Citizen of Rome in the Capitol, the temple and citadel of the ancient world, the outpost of the world of the Middle Ages, and now a monument symbolic of the renaissance and the unity of Italy."

After the reception Premier Asquith received a delegation of representatives of the Italian press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 2.—All the Rome newspapers discuss at great length the happy results of Premier Asquith's visit, which has had a beneficial effect in clearing the atmosphere of the misunderstandings which diplomacy, instead of eliminating, had gradually accumulated.

Mr. Asquith succeeded in impressing the Italians with confidence that the English nation was ready to pay any price to attain the supreme object of the war, and that without any selfish motive, and that it was willing to do everything possible to assist its allies. In political circles here it is felt that he has done much to give the union of the Allies not merely a sentimental character but a practical impetus which will soon make itself obvious in various fields.

ITALIANS MAKE GAINS.

Capture Blockhouses on the Rauchkofel and a Trench near Sielz.

ROME, April 2.—The following official communication was issued today:

There were artillery actions Friday in the Valley of Giudicaria, in the Rovereto zone and on the Upper Astico. Movements of railroad and wagon trains at the head of the Sugana Valley continue.

In the Upper Rienz Saturday night, by a movement through mountain footpaths, we got near enemy positions on the Rauchkofel, and by a brilliant attack captured three enemy blockhouses, taking thirty-one prisoners and some war material.

On the Isonzo front there were night artillery activities Saturday. We repulsed a new enemy offensive on our position recently captured west of Sielz. During the afternoon our men took the offensive and enlarged the territory already in our possession by taking another entrenchment by assault.

Near Aquileja our anti-aircraft batteries brought down an enemy biplane and we made prisoners of the two officer aviators.

ITALY NEEDS NO CHARITY.

Rome Newspaper Resents Statements of Duchess Elsie Torlonia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 31.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes a long article in the form of an open letter to Duchess Elsie Torlonia, daughter of Charles A. Moore of New York, relative to her recent interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It urges her to disavow the statements therein describing Italy as being in a condition of pauperism, and to dispel the painful impression the interview has produced.

The Giornale d'Italia says it does not know whether assistance from America has really come, but that if it has it would be better to refuse it, as was done at the time of the earthquake at Avezzano, as Italy has energy and resources sufficient and has no need to hold out her hand to other countries in order to alleviate the inevitable sufferings caused by the war.

ATTACKS TURKS IN SNOW.

Russian Caucasus Army Captures Mountain Positions.

PETROGRAD, April 3.—The War Office today gave out the following official report:

Caucasus Front—In the basin of the upper Tchoruk our Cossacks and riflemen continue their attacks on the mountain positions, which are deep in snow. We have dislodged the enemy from some positions and taken some prisoners.

SEE LABOR EXODUS WHEN PEACE COMES

Rush of Aliens to Their Native Lands May Cause Shortage of Workers Here.

FEW IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED

Atlantic Lines Not Worried Over Possible Passage of the Burnett Bill.

The agents of the Atlantic steamship lines are not taking much interest in the Burnett Immigration bill which is now before Congress, because they maintain that for some years after peace has been declared there will be very little immigration from Europe to this country. All the available able-bodied men who are discharged from the armies after the war will be needed to rebuild the devastated cities, towns, and villages which have been destroyed, and to cultivate the soil, while thousands of others will return to the occupations they had before they joined the army.

One steamship passenger agent said yesterday that instead of worrying about the Burnett bill the companies were concerned as to how they should take care of the rush of steerage traffic to Europe after the war. They believe the exodus of aliens will cause a shortage of labor in the United States.

"At a conservative estimate," he continued, "nearly 1,000,000 men and women from this country will return to Europe, and only a fourth of this number will be first and second cabin passengers. At the present time the German lines and the Holland-America and Italian Lines have received hundreds of applications for space from steerage passenger agents in all parts of the United States with offers of deposits on the bookings. The people have the passage money ready in the savings banks.

"The usual immigration to America from the south of Europe will be diminished by the demand for labor to rebuild Poland and Galicia. The demand for domestic help is almost as great in England, France, Russia, and Italy as it is in the United States, because the women and girls can earn three times as much money in the ammunition factories. There will, of course, be an increase of steerage traffic to America after the war, but it will not be on a large scale for the first five years after peace has been declared. The competition will be very keen between the steamship companies, especially the German, Austrian, and British and French lines, as the Atlantic Conference has been dissolved and is not likely to be renewed, at least not for many years to come."

According to Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe the Burnett bill, if it becomes law, may help to raise the educational standards in European countries on account of its literacy test. This would apply especially to Italy, he said, and to Greece, Bulgaria, and other countries in Southern Europe, which have been sending illiterate immigrants to this country during the last few years.

The Commissioner added that the situation in Russia as it affects the Jews will probably be provided for by exemptions, such as the one applying to persons leaving their native land because of religious persecution.

In Bulgaria, he explained, 66 per cent. of the population over 10 years of age is illiterate; in Russia 69 per cent., and in Greece 57 per cent.

Propose a Teuton Boycott.

RIO JANEIRO, April 2.—Members of the Portuguese colony at a meeting held here today passed a resolution which advocates the boycotting of German and Austro-Hungarian products.

PARIS ROUNDS UP SPIES.

200 Teutons Posing as Swiss Arrested and Half of Them Jailed.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 17.—The French Secret Service, which is well organized, has been busy rounding up the German spies in Paris who are working in the hotels and restaurants as "German-Swiss" waiters, porters, and valets. Two hundred suspects have been arrested during the last two weeks, and half that number have been imprisoned and fined. Those who have been proved to be of neutral birth will be interned or expelled from France when they have completed their term of imprisonment.

No one is permitted to talk over the telephone in France except in the native language, by order of the Government. An alleged Swiss waiter at one of the best-known hotels along the boulevards was overheard yesterday by a naval officer rejoicing over the telephone to a colleague on the heavy German artillery attack on Verdun. When he was arrested the man proved to be a genuine Boche, but the man he was talking to, and who escaped, was a German-Swiss, the Secret Service men said.

The majority of the police have gone to the war, and their places have been taken by young men from the provinces who have been exempted from military service for some reason or other.

British officers and soldiers in khaki who come into Paris from Rouen, Havre, Boulogne, and other bases for the week-end frequent the restaurants and cafés and the variety theatres, but the French officers and soldiers are all at the front or on the lines of communication.

The hotels are nearly empty, and the majority of the hostelries formerly patronized by Americans are losing so much money that the managers do not care whether they have any guests or not. The regular male help has all gone away to the war, and the chambermaids do the valeting, cleaning shoes, &c., while the baggage is handled by elderly men who had retired on pensions before the war.

CANADIAN CABINET RUMOR.

Connaught Sends for Laurier—A Coalition Ministry Likely.

Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, Ont., April 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was sent for by the Duke of Connaught this afternoon and a long conference ensued. No statement as to what took place could be obtained, but the unusual circumstance of the Governor General sending for the leader of the Opposition has given rise to considerable speculation.

The general belief is that the Duke has taken the initiative in the formation of a coalition Government to manage all affairs in conection with the war. Naturally the initiative in such a movement would have to come from the Governor General.

The political situation is much disturbed as a result of the Kyte charges. and the fact that the Government has agreed to have them investigated by a Royal Judicial Commission does not seem to have allayed public suspicion.

A Ministerial crisis seems imminent, and a coalition Government will probably be the outcome.

IN ROW WITH GERMAN UNION.

Tailors Won't Let Patriotic Society Reduce Workmen's Pay.

Strife has broken out between the Provincial Branch of the Society of Patriotic Women in Berlin and the Tailors' Union because the society, which is engaged in the production of military clothing, insists upon deducting two and a half cents from the price for each garment paid to its working women for the purpose of swelling the fund devoted to sending gifts to the soldiers in the field.

When Delegate Kunze of the union reported this case to the commission regulating the conditions of work in the clothing trade his objection was upheld, and it was decided to take the matter before the military commander of the district if the society refused to pay its employes in full. In reporting the case, the Vorwärts of March 11 draws attention to the fact that the society has offered to restore the amount detducted from the women's wages in the form of a "present," but that the union will not consent to such an arrangement.

ROOSEVELT THINKS HUGHES WON'T RUN

Continued from Page 1.

inent Republican leaders, including some United States Senators and National Committeemen, will follow the lead of Root and enter into a reconciliation with the Colonel. It would not be a surprise if some of them went as far as to visit Sagamore Hill to talk things over. That may not necessarily mean that they will openly throw support to the Colonel, but it will, to all intents and purposes, have that effect.

An announcement by Mr. Hughes of his candidacy and a statement of beliefs along the lines adopted by Root and Roosevelt in their recent utterances is apparently the only thing which could at this time seriously cripple the redoubled effort to obtain the Colonel's nomination, which has been the outgrowth of the luncheon at Bacon's home, and which promises, if not checked, to become of such proportions soon that Root and Lodge, if they saw fit, would find themselves sorely taxed to kill it off. The Roosevelt advisers are confident that Hughes will take no such step, and on that reasoning they see nothing ahead, as a result of the latest developments, but the nomination of Roosevelt.

Effect of Bacon Luncheon.

There has been much talk of late that many of the Republican Old Guard leaders are not at heart favorable to the selection of Hughes as the standard-bearer, and that they got behind the movement to name him for the Presidency simply to head off Roosevelt. If they find that Root, Lodge, and others are with the Colonel it is possible, it is said, that they may come to the conclusion that it would be better for their interests to get Roosevelt back in power than to have later to deal with Hughes as the leader of the party.

For a few days Colonel Roosevelt and the Republican leaders probably will wait for reports on the effect on the country of the luncheon before taking any further steps. The situations in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where factional fights were staged over the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention, for and against Roosevelt, will be taken up, as the luncheon will have an important effect undoubtedly on the primaries there, and may even result in ironing out all the disputes and bringing about complete harmony.

The Colonel expressed the hope that he would be permitted to remain in seclusion today, after his strenuous week. As far as is known he had no visitors, and he spent the time preparing for the busy week which is ahead of him

Found Dead with Pistol Near.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—The body of a man with a bullet hole through the head was found yesterday morning in bushes near Bloomfield Bay. A revolver with one empty chamber lay near. Cards and letters belonging to Arthur R. Gould of 23 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and indicating that the dead man was a chauffeur, were found on the body. The police say the man killed himself.

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MARCONI'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Will Affect Entire Science of Wireless, It Is Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following from the Marconi Company:

"Signor Marconi has been engaged in research work in Italy, where he has been able to carry out some important experiments and tests. He advises that the results obtained are far-reaching and directly concern the future practice of the entire science of wireless telegraphy and telephony over both long or short distances, no matter whether conducted by means of ordinary sparks, quenched sparks, or continuous waves.

"He is now engaged in making applications for patents which probably will be applied at once in Italy to military purposes. By these means results heretofore impossible will be obtained."

TO HEAR NEW HAVEN CLERKS

Railroad Management Will Get Their Demands for Wage Raise.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Michael H. Murray and Gideon Raymond, both of this city, will represent the New Haven Railroad clerks at a conference with General Manager C. L. Bordu at New Haven on Tuesday. The demands of the clerks, which include a 15 per cent. increase in wages, Saturday afternoons off the year round, and two weeks' vacation with pay, will be discussed.

Mr. Murray is Chairman of the General Board of Adjustment and Mr. Raymond represents the Rhode Island clerks. The order has 2,500 members.

Official Hurt in Uruguay Crash.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 2.—By the collapse of a wall of the building occupied by the Fraternidad Club at San José several persons were injured. The most seriously injured was Dr. Baltassar Brun, Minister of the Interior in President Viera's Cabinet.

PHILIP MORRIS

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Better than printed description is for you to come and see these garments. The more you've seen of others, the more impressive will be the value of these we offer.

The Suit is made of dark gray whipcord cloth; Norfolk style coat and long trousers.

The Overcoat is made of dark gray whipcord cloth in full length model, with inverted pleat on each side; convertible collar and slash pockets.

The Cap—a new shape, made of dark gray whipcord cloth to match the coat.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

"What! You saved 4 tons with Radiator heating?"

"Say, John, is that right? And you say that the entire house is ideally warmed *all* over *all* the time!"

Comfortable party—"Oh, sure, we're warm as toast. Why, listen! Before I discovered the fault in our old-fashioned heating, our home was a regular 'barn.' Wife had a series of colds every winter, and then the kiddies would sniffle with theirs until our house got to be the doctor's hang-out."

Chilled party—"That's the way it is here now with everybody, from the baby up. Something's got to be done or I'll move. Jane says she can't keep good help on account of lifting and sifting coal and ashes, poking and coaxing fires, blackening, and other ills of old-fashioned heating."

Comfortable party—"Stop worrying, old man, and take a hot tip! Let the dealers put *radiator heating* in your place. It's done in a jiffy, any time of the year—though *this* is the *best time to buy*. Get busy and cheer up the old house; besides, it will go up in value just the minute you put in *radiators*. Everybody wants them nowadays. Twice as easy to sell or rent because folks have wised-up on the great comfort and coal-savings of *radiator heat*—the biggest home-making feature in the world."

Chilled party (eagerly)—"Say, John, I'll take your advice, and put in those famous chill-chasers—

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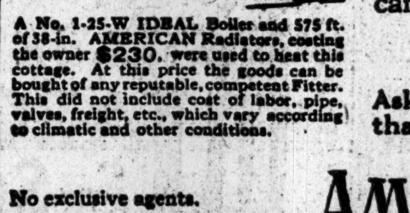
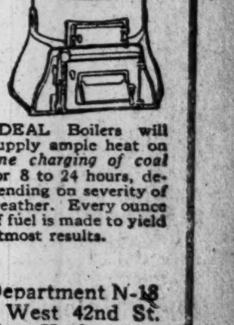


A No. 1-25-W IDEAL Boiler and 575 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $230, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.



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TEST FOR WHITMAN IN PRIMARY VOTE

Governor's Opponents Ready to Make Capital Out of Poor Comparative Showing.

ONLY LOCAL CONTESTS

Governor's Fight for Renomination Likely to Depend on the National Convention's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—About the only feature of the Spring primaries to be held on Tuesday in which the Republican politicians at the Capitol profess to take any interest is involved in the question: Will Governor Whitman run greatly behind the other three candidates for delegates at large on the Republican primary ballot?

The friends of Governor Whitman unhesitatingly answer the question in the negative. Many, but by no means all, of Governor Whitman's political opponents give an affirmative answer. A Republican leader strongly opposed to Governor Whitman, in discussing the situation with the correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said that while he was willing to fight the Governor in the open if occasion should arise, he was not willing to stab him in the back in the secrecy and seclusion of the voting booth. He expressed the opinion that this view would prevail among the Republicans up State generally, and that if Governor Whitman suffered at the primaries, it would be largely as the result of defection in New York City.

That there was a deliberate purpose on the part of many Republicans to bring humiliation on Governor Whitman in the primaries by having the voters knife him so that he would run behind his running mates become apparent when petitions designating ex-Senator John Kissel of Brooklyn as a fifth candidate for a place among the Republican Big Four were circulated and signed at Carnegie Hall while the Republican Spring Convention was in progress. Mr. Kissel has since declared himself out of the race and has failed to file his petitions with the Secretary of State. The influences that prevailed on Mr. Kissel to withdraw are a mystery among the politicians at the Capitol, many of whom fully expect to see Mr. Kissel's name appear as the nominee for some place in the Governor's gift.

With Mr. Kissel running, disgruntled Republicans could readily have registered their dislike for Mr. Whitman by voting for Mr. Kissel instead of for the Governor. With Mr. Kissel out the only way of doing this would be by voting for Mr. Whitman's three running mates on the ticket and not voting for Mr. Whitman. The general belief at the Capitol is that comparatively few voters will avail themselves of this method, and that if the Governor runs behind the other candidates it will be due to the fact that in the drawing for places on the ballot Governor Whitman drew the last place.

If, contrary to expectations, the Governor should run substantially behind Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the upper house; Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Frederick C. Tanner, the Republican State Chairman, the other candidates for delegate at large, there is no doubt that Republicans who are opposed to the nomination of Mr. Whitman for a second term would make every attempt to use the fact to the Governor's disadvantage. But the consensus at the Capitol is that it will have little or no bearing on the Governor's prospects for a second term.

There will be no contests in the Republican primaries on Tuesday that are not purely local in character, although in some instances sets of rival candidates for district delegate are in the field. Even such local contests are so few in number as to be devoid of any broad political significance. This fact in itself is regarded here as proof that the Spring primaries will have no vital bearing on Governor Whitman's status in the Republican organization.

The question of Governor Whitman's renomination and the other question raised by Mr. Whitman's friends of whether William Barnes should be re-elected as the representative of this State on the Republican National Committee, it was pointed out here today, would not be definitely settled until after the Republican National Convention had picked its candidate for President. Should an old-line Republican, a man of Mr. Barnes's choosing, be selected as the Republican nominee, there is no doubt that Mr. Barnes will be returned to his present place on the State Committee, and there are those who believe that he may be promoted to the Chairmanship. On the other hand, if either Justice Hughes or Colonel Roosevelt should be nominated, it is not thought likely that Mr. Barnes would aspire to a place on the National Committee at all.

To what extent the chances of Mr. Whitman for a renomination would be affected, if an old-line Republican were nominated at Chicago, by the fact that Mr. Whitman has raised the cry for the nomination of Justice Hughes as a convenient issue, is a matter of speculation among politicians here who assert that although this might have the effect of placing Mr. Barnes and his friends firmly in the saddle in the Republican State organization, the political situation at the time of the Fall primaries might make renomination of Mr. Whitman expedient in the interest of harmony.

There will be no contests involving delegates in New York County. In Kings there are local contests. The other contests, purely local, are in the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congressional Districts, which take in Erie and Niagara Counties.

The only Democratic contest is that in the First Congressional District, which takes in Nassau, Suffolk, and a part of Queens County, where Dayton Hedges and Richard S. Newcombe are running against Ralph Pulitzer and Rowland Miles, with every prospect, it is thought here, that the Pulitzer-Miles ticket will win.

The Democratic candidates for delegates at large are William Church Osborn, Samuel Untermyer, George J. Meyer of Buffalo, and Senator James A. O'Gorman.

The two Progressive candidates for delegates at large are Oscar S. Straus of New York and Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse.

Members of the State Committees will be elected at the Spring primaries. There are few contests, and the complexion of either the Republican or Democratic State Committee will not be much affected by the outcome. Frederick C. Tanner, it is expected, will be continued as head of the Republican State Committee. Should William Church Osborn decide not to seek re-election as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, ex-Deputy State Controller Edwin S. Harris will probably be selected for the place.

WATCH O'LEARY'S FIGHT.

District Attorneys Contest a Feature of Queens Primaries.

The Democratic organization in Queens, headed by Arthur J. Keating, a friend of Borough President Connolly, expects to keep the control of the primaries to be held tomorrow. There are to be elected 177 members of the County Committee, who will for the next year be in control of the party machinery. Opposition candidates have been nominated in only forty-five districts.

In the Douglaston district District Attorney Denis O'Leary will try to be elected a County Committeeman again. He retired a year ago after several years of continuous service, but for reasons of his own he this year decided to return to the field. He will be opposed by William H. Brown, who has been named by the organization. This contest is receiving much attention in Queens.

The organization has nominated for State Committeemen in Queens Thomas M. Cream in the First Assembly District, Maurice E. Connolly in the Second District, Edward W. Cox in the Third District, and John R. Higgins in the Fourth District. The only contest is in the Fourth District, and there William Walter Woods, a friend of Mayor Mitchel, is making a vigorous fight against Higgins.

In the Second Congressional District the organization has nominated Borough President Connolly and Arthur E. Keating as delegates to the Democratic National Convention and Thomas A. Brown of Long Island City and Stanley C. Fowler of Rockaway as alternates. There is no contest against these candidates.

The contest in the First Congressional District is exciting considerable interest. The Nassau and Suffolk County organizations, said to be dominated by Representative Lathrop Brown, have nominated Ralph Pulitzer of Manhasset and Howland Miles of Riverhead as delegates to the Democratic National Convention. In opposition to them the Queens organization has nominated Richard S. Newomb of Flushing and Dayton Hedges of Patchogue. That there are two sets of candidates in this district is due to a failure of the organization in the three counties to come to an understanding.

The Queens Democrats demanded that they should have representation. This demand was disregarded by the Democrats of the other two counties. In Nassau and Suffolk the old-time leaders are helping the Queens Democrats, while the younger element of the party is behind the candidacy of Mr. Pulitzer and Mr. Miles. The result of the contest will be watched with interest.

A portion of the Ninth Congressional District extends into Queens, the greater part of the district being in Brooklyn. In this district John E. Reimer, a banker of Richmond Hill, has been named as one of the national delegates by the Democrats, while the Brooklyn Democrats have named John H. O'Brien.

The Republican organization in Queens has named Theron H. Burden of Long Island City and Joseph H. De Bragga of Glendale as its candidates for delegates to the Republican Convention. There is little opposition to Burden's election in the Long Island City district. The Republicans have named Theron H. Burden in the First Assembly District, Herbert C. Conklin in the Second Assembly District, Joseph H. De Bragga in the Third Assembly District, and Francis H. Luce in the Fourth Assembly District for State Committeemen. There is no opposition to the organization's candidates for County Committee.

The National Progressives have no contests.

HOT FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Haskell and Livingston Battling in the Tenth District.

The most important primary contest in Brooklyn is that among the Republicans in the Tenth Congress District, where the battle is between Jacob A. Livingston, County Executive Chairman, leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District, and Representative Reuben L. Haskell, leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District.

Haskell is opposed for re-election to the State Committee by Richard Lynster. With the backing of Livingston, Jacob A. Freedman is pitted against Haskell's candidate, Baruch Miller, for delegate to the National Convention. The Haskell forces assert that William Barnes, Jr., and other members of the "Old Guard" are behind the Livingston faction in the fight.

Alderman John S. Gaynor and Alfred T. Hobley are again battling for Republican control in the Fourth Assembly District, where they are rival candidates for State Committeeman. Another lively contest for a seat in the Republican State Committee is that in the Fifth Assembly District between Thomas B. Lineburgh and George Marshall.

In the Seventh Congress District there is a fight between Michael J. Dady and Alexander M. White over election as delegate to the Republican National Convention.

The seven Democratic contests are all for State Committeemen and the district leaderships which go with such election. These are in the Second, Sixth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts.

PREDICT QUIET ELECTION.

472 Polling Places to be in Public Schoolhouses.

Polls for the primaries in this city will be open from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M. tomorrow. For the first time in the city public schools will be used extensively as polling places. Altogether there will be 2,077 voting places in the city, and 472 of these will be situated in schools. In Manhattan 143 schools will be used; in the Bronx, 53; in Brooklyn, 178; in Queens, 75, and in Richmond, 23.

Leaders of the three parties all predict that the primary election will be quiet and uneventful. The Progressives are working hard with the expectation of making a good showing. John Gerdes, Secretary of the Progressive State Committee, said yesterday:

"The interest shown by Progressives in the coming Spring primary has truly been wonderful. Every county, every Assembly district, and every election district will have a strong fighting organization. Everything indicates that our work will be more effectively organized than that of either the Democratic or Republican Party. In all counties we have a stronger organization than we have ever had before."

There are no district leadership fights in the Democratic Party in the city, and but one in the Republican organization. The latter is in the Seventeenth Assembly District, where Daniel M. Bedell is making a hard fight to oust Charles E. Heydt as leader. The Bedell faction has made a thorough canvass of the district and the managers predict success on Tuesday.

BARS RESEARCH BUREAU.

Brown Tells Cutting Its Aid Is Not Required.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator E. R. Brown, President pro tem of the upper House, wrote today to R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Bureau of Municipal Research, replying to Mr. Cutting's defense of the bureau, which was attacked in the Legislature last week because of its pamphlet, "The System at Work." Mr. Cutting in his letter denied that regular employes of the bureau assisted in the preparation of the Horton Committee's report, in answer to the charge that attachés of the bureau were on the State payroll. In his letter Senator Brown says:

"Your letter of March 31 is received. I regret that it shows such a lack of appreciation of the situation arising from the scurrulous pamphlets of the Bureau of Municipal Research as to discourage the hope that the bureau can be of any further use at Albany this year. The work will be pursued with other assistance.

"Mere assertion is not argument. The announced purposes of the Bureau of Municipal Research do not compel all men to yield to its abuse. It is wholly beside the point whether the bureau is financially independent or not a whitewashing agency, or submitted a budget measure to this Legislature.

"Some thousands of bills have been submitted and a few passed. Probably even less would have passed if their authors had assumed the attitude of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

"I give you credit for desiring good government. Cannot you make your approaches to public officials a little less offensive? The fact that they differ more or less from you on a constitutional question may not indicate their total depravity."

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has written to Senators Brown and Sage, Speaker Sweet, and Assemblyman Maier, asking them to be present at a public meeting at which they would have an opportunity to reply to pamphlets issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research. The letter says in part:

"It is difficult to believe that such a situation obtains at Albany; but inasmuch as taxpayers in New York City are required to sustain 70 per cent. of the State tax levy, of which real estate owners pay over 90 per cent., we are taking the liberty of writing you, to ascertain whether these statements are correct, and have likewise requested the Bureau of Municipal Research for the facts upon which they are based."

DELAY COSTS $1,000 A DAY.

Attorney General Urges Action on Canal Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The report of the Attorney General, which will be submitted to the Legislature tomorrow night, shows that delay in settling claims growing out of the construction of the Barge Canal is costing the State $1,000 a day. Attorney General Woodbury suggests that one way of remedying this situation would be the appointment of additional Judges to the Court of Claims.

The report shows that claims of $25,500,000 were filed last year. The Court of Claims disposed of claims aggregating $16,000,000, leaving $56,147,000 outstanding. In other words, the court is not keeping up with its calendar.

There are about $15,000,000 in awards which the Attorney General thinks should be paid at once. The interest on these awards at 6 per cent. is retroactive from the time of the taking of the land for the canal. To pay them the State issues bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest. The Attorney General points out that on this $15,000,000 the State is losing the difference between 4 and 6 per cent., or $300,000 a year. At the present time there are five Judges of the Court of Claims.

"The interest of the State," says the report, "requires that every effort possible should be made to settle these claims in the near future, in order that the burdensome interest charge may be eliminated at the earliest date. The saving would represent an amount much greater than the entire cost of maintenance of the Court of Claims, and would even justify, in my opinion, an increase in the number of Judges of the Court of Claims."

The report shows that the Attorney General has in litigation more than 8,000 cases involving property amounting to $200,000,000.

Jailed for Beating Newsboy.

Joseph Diamond, 12 years old, a newsboy of 200 Chester Street, Williamsburg, was a complainant before Magistrate Corrigan in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning against Benjamin Pasweg of 74 Willett Street, whom he accused of beating him on the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge on Saturday night. Diamond told the Magistrate he had invested $1, the savings of a week, in newspapers, and was selling them when Pasweg told him to go home. He refused, he said, as his mother was sick and in need of money. Pasweg then beat him, he said, about the face and body. Pasweg was fined $5. Unable to pay, he was committed to the Workhouse for five days.

ALBANY WILL TRY TO RUSH WORK NOW

Extra Night Sessions This Week to Clear Calendars of Minor Measures.

TO DEBATE BROWN BILLS

Opposition Expected in Assembly to Some of the Investigating Committee's Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—With the tentative adjournment date three weeks off, the Legislature will start this week to round up the nonspectacular session of 1916. Night sessions will be held on Wednesday and Thursday in an effort to rid the calendars of a mass of minor legislation that has accumulated, and to make up for the probable lack of progress on Tuesday, when many of the members will be at home because of the Spring primaries.

The first real debate will occur this week on the bills introduced by the Brown Committee, which investigated the finances of New York City. Although these bills were introduced more than a month ago, they have made little progress, aside from being reported from committee. Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet said tonight that there had been no agreement between the leaders of the two houses as to their passage. He said that there was much opposition in the Assembly to some of the bills, especially that which divides between localities and the State the receipts from the registration of motor vehicles. The measure providing for a referendum in New York City on the question whether the city should have the power to fix the salaries of city employes probably will be passed.

The Appropriation bill, carrying about $60,000,000, will be reported on Wednesday morning. All of the three big appropriation bills are included under one cover for the first time, and will be in final printed form two weeks before final passage.

The measure providing for a direct tax will not be introduced this week. The leaders have not yet decided on the size of the direct tax. The indications are that it will be between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. It has been tentatively decided to retain the 25 per cent. liquor license surtax, imposed last year, which will diminish the size of the direct tax by $2,000,000. The Brown bill, giving New York City half of the 60 per cent. of this revenue collected in the city, will probably not pass the Assembly.

A spirited fight is expected in the Assembly this week on the State-wide Prohibition and Local Option bills. These measures were killed in the Assembly Excise Committee ten days ago, but were reintroduced after the Rules Committee took charge, and will be reported favorably by that committee. The Prohibition advocates were bitter over the fate of their bills in the Excise Committee, and the Republican leaders regard it as good politics to have them killed in the open rather than in the committee room. The Prohibition forces have about fifty-five of the necessary seventy-six votes to pass the Prohibition bill, urged by the Anti-saloon League.

The reapportionment bills, it is thought, will be introduced this week. The long delay over their introduction has been due to an effort to placate the Democrats of New York County, because, although the Republican Legislature has the power to say how many representatives there may be from Manhattan, it is the duty of a Democratic Board of Aldermen to define the boundaries of the districts. It is probable that the bills introduced will have had all differences ironed out. New York City will get an additional Senator and lose an Assemblyman. Manhattan loses both in Senators and Assemblymen, the Bronx and Queens gaining.

The Woman Suffrage referendum will be considered in the Senate by the Committee of the Whole on Wednesday. Final action this week is expected. The resolution has passed the Assembly, and the suffrage workers say they have a majority of the members of the upper house pledged to support it.

The Welsh bill, providing for military training in the public schools and for drill camps for all boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years, probably will be reported out of the Ways and Means Committee this week. Although the movement for preparedness helps the chances of this measure, there is a deep-seated prejudice against it on the part of those who believe that American public schools should not inoculate the military spirit.

The Thompson bill providing for supervision of construction of New York City subways by a special commission instead of by the Public Service Commission has been advanced without debate in the Senate to the order of final passage, but is believed to be due for hard sledding before the final vote is taken.

Although the leaders have fixed April 21 as the date of final adjournment, the leaders said tonight that unless the members made personal sacrifices and worked harder in the next two weeks the session would extend beyond that date.

FORESEES BIG "TRADE WAR."

Clews Says Economic Conflict Will Follow Struggle of Armies.

Speaking at the Park Avenue Church yesterday morning on "The Opportunity of the United States for World Leadership," Henry Clews, the banker, declared the present prosperity of the country was not of a permanent value, inasmuch as it was the result of an unusual condition arising out of the war.

"Let me emphasize this one supreme fact," said he, "that successful trade must always prove of mutual benefit or it cannot last. Europe's misfortune cannot always be our gain. The more impoverished Great Britain and Germany become, the less they will be able to buy from us. Real prosperity lies in the abundant interchange of products."

Mr. Clews said that, at the close of the present struggle, he believed that the most bitter economic war in the history of the world would be waged. Germany would seek to keep her accustomed place in the commercial world, while Great Britain, who had already commenced a study of German efficiency methods, would try to wrest it from her, he believed. It was highly probable that each nation would impose a series of hostile tariffs against the other, the speaker said.

American manufacturers should not underestimate the abilities of England and Germany, Mr. Clews warned his hearers as they would still be lively competitors when peace was declared. The United States should be alert to bid for supremacy in markets less dangerous, he said. There were tremendous possibilities for commercial expansion in South America and the Far East, he thought.

"And in this connection let me say, that it is important that we should have not only a large navy for defense, but we should build up a large merchant marine," said Mr. Clews; "otherwise we shall be at a decided disadvantage."

In closing, Mr. Clews urged his audience to stand by President Wilson during the present crisis. Largely through the efforts of the President, the United States had been kept out of the war, he declared.

DESIGNERS IN DEMAND.

Women's School Prospers and Is Now Cleared from Debt.

With $135,000 donated a few days ago by John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Russell Sage, James B. Ford and the Carnegie Corporation, and additional amounts from many other contributors, the New York School of Applied Design for Women has been cleared from debt and put on a self-sustaining basis for the first time since its organization in 1892. An additional fund of $10,000, to be used for general purposes, was contributed to by C. H. Dodge, C. C. Matchett, H. Schwarzenbach, Mrs. George G. Mason, William B. Thompson, Charles R. Flint, George F. Baker, Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Mrs. E. E. Clark, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge, Mrs. W. Straight, and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

More than 12,000 girls have been trained and placed in well-paid positions by the school, which is at Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue. It was founded by Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins at Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. In announcing the success of the campaign for funds managed by Miss Francz Hamilton, President Frank Tilford of the school said yesterday:

"When the war in Europe cut off the foreign supply of designs, American manufacturers found that they had been discouraging American art for so many years that it was impossible to get enough trained designers. Their applications for graduates of the school exceeded by several hundred the number that could be furnished."

TO BRING 'WILD WEST' HERE.

Indians, Cowboys, Broncos, and Steers Coming for the 'Stampede.'

The Stampede, the great open-air show of the West—a "wild and woolly" West—is coming to New York. The announcement was made yesterday that the show would be here from August 5 to August 12. The syndicate promoting the project, which is headed by Harry S. Harkness, an amateur sportsman, has already deposited with a trust company here $50,000 for distribution in cash prizes and trophies.

The 450 acres included in the Speedway at Sheepshead Bay will be converted during Stampede week into an old-time frontier town, under the name "Boomtown." If the announced plans are carried out there will be 500 Indians encamped on the Speedway, and every Western State will be officially represented, either by participants or exhibits, or both. Australian and South America also will be in the show.

"The celebration will begin with a cross-country race to test the endurance and speed of range horses," said Mr. Harkness." Twenty-five cowboys, each allowed two mounts, will start for New York simultaneously at widely-separated points 1,000 miles distant from the city. We have contracted for 300 wild, bucking horses. We are not going to give the familiar Wild West show, but we propose to give New York eight days' reproduction of real life on ranch, range, the round up and the Indian range."

Guy Weadick, a Westerner, has been appointed Director General of the Stampede, and executive offices have been opened at 1,604 Broadway.

PROFITS OF SUBWAY SHOWN BY CHARTS

Thompson Committee to Illustrate Theory That Interborough Diverts Them.

NO RETURNS TO THE CITY

Chairman Says Dual Contracts Should Be Broken Not by Legislation, but by Suit in Court.

Charts are being prepared by the subcommittee of the Thompson Legislative Committee to be presented next Friday, when the committee resumes its hearings again, showing the relationship between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and other city railroads. These diagrams, which are being made under the directon of Chairman George L. Thompson, will purport to show the manner in which the less productive enterprises directed by the Interborough absorb the profits from the subways, and will illustrate the theory of Senator Thompson that no man alive today will live to see the time when the city will begin to get returns on its investment in the subways unless the dual subway contracts are broken.

Senator Thompson said yesterday that he had never considered urging the Legislature to pass a bill declaring the contracts null and void, and added that any legislative measure of the kind would be unconstitutional.

"If I am re-elected I may urge legislative action authorizing a suit to overthrow the contracts," he said. "There are various ways in which the contracts could be brought before the courts. The best way would be for New York City to sue to have the contracts declared invalid on the ground that the decision of the court affirming them was fraudulently procured.

"The fact that the Interborough paid the lawyers who brought the suit on behalf of the Admiral Realty Company to break the contracts, and that the contracts were declared valid after a suit conducted by two sets of Interborough lawyers, both favoring a verdict for the defendant, makes it very doubtful if the contracts are legally good today. When a court of law rules on a question it is supposed to have all the facts presented in good faith by both sides.

"A citizen might bring a suit to have the contracts declared invalid. There are ways of bringing the question into a United States court. The principal objection that would be urged, if any action against the contracts is sought, is that it might delay subway construction."

It was suggested that there was strength in this objection.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "the people in some communities would rather walk than be robbed."

Senator Thompson went to Niagara County last night to take part in the Presidential primaries on Tuesday. He said the sentiment against Colonel Roosevelt was strong there, and that the Colonel's reconciliation with Elihu Root would not modify it.

Reinstate Bayonne School Head.

The New Jersey State Board of Education has reinstated Dr. John Carr as Superintendent of the Bayonne public schools. The board declared that the Bayonne Board of Education acted illegally last December in removing Dr. Carr. Dr. Carr's dismissal followed charges made by him that there was graft in naming architects for the schools.

HEAR DR. CROWDER PREACH.

New Rector of St. James's Church Delivers First Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Warfield Crowder, who has succeeded Bishop Courtney as rector of the St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church in Madison Avenue at Seventy-first Street, preached his first sermon yesterday morning. In concluding he paid tribute to the rectors who had preceded him, and asked the congregation to give him "at least a small measure of confidence and affection" at first, so that he might not be left standing alone. In his sermon he spoke of the miracle of the loaves and fishes as the use of material means by a spiritual power, and said that "God does His work in the world with our assistance."

Dr. Crowder was rector of Grace Church in Providence, R. I., for six years. He went there from Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I. One of his predecessors in Grace Church was Bishop Greer.

WORTH REMEMBERING

We ask the property Owner who has a building to erect to remember that this Company performs more than 60% of the actual construction direct, and to consider just what that fact means to him, in the shape of centralized control, harmony, efficiency, co-ordination, accelerated speed of construction, and all the economies that are effected thereby.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Making Friends of Customers

Personality is among the first and foremost of the factors making for successful business.

Take, for example, a standard, trade-marked, copyrighted or patented article sold at the same price everywhere; that merchandiser of such goods will sell more of them proportionately whose salespeople infuse into their dealings with customers the pleasantest personality, or who show most knowledge of the goods, or command some other important personal factor.

In possibly 75 per centum of sales the goods are *bought* but are not *sold*, in illustration of which paradox may be cited the story of the ticket agent at the terminal station of a small branch line of a railway. His road was the only way of leaving town, but it was said of him that by his intelligence and business ability and good manners, he actually sold the ticket which, although it would have been necessarily purchased, was bought by the traveler and paid for with pleasure.

Any reader can illustrate this for himself in his daily dealings with public servants, shopkeepers, restaurant waiters, and even some bankers.

We all know how much more pleasant it is to deal with some people than with others selling the same goods at the same price. The Harriman National Bank uses its best endeavors to make relations established with customers permanent, pleasant and profitable; its desire is to make friends of its customers.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

SOW NOW! SOW NOW!

VAUGHAN'S
Central Park
Lawn Grass Seed

Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. They are the best permanent mixtures; making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.

Prices: 25 lbs., $6.45; 15 lbs., $3.95; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 30c.
Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.

Vaughan's Catalogue 160 Pages Free
"GARDENING ILLUSTRATED"

Vaughan's Seed Store
Barclay cor. Church St.

FOUNDED 1856

Signs of Spring—

2½ ounce French felt hat—flexible brim, adjusts to any angle, green, brown, gray, tan, slate and nutria.

¼ and ½ lined sack suits—popular flannel finish, neat cluster stripes, distinctively new models for men and young men.

Semi-lined, full protection top coats, *Cravenette proofed*, ready rain or shine, smartly patterned tweeds and cheviots.

New importation English squares and ties, pajamas, robes and dressing gowns—Irish poplin scarfs—French novelty handkerchiefs. Cordovan low shoes, rich brown tone—a merger of quality, comfort and good form.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Renewing the Brilliance of Your Furs

SUMMER storage, properly attended to, should actually renew the brilliance of your furs. The importation and treatment of the finest furs, and the origination and production of fashionable fur garments, is the one, special business of this house.

It has achieved an acknowledged, national leadership in this line, dating back many years.

Not as a side issue, but as *a prominent feature of its business*, it engages in the correct, dry cold storage of furs—a very important special branch of this work.

In the fireproof Jaeckel Building, in Thirty-second Street—our only location—two enormous floors, containing the latest equipment, and ventilated constantly with dry, cold air, are devoted to the purpose. Here *your furs* get the same careful attention as our own very valuable stock—*the same constant, expert inspection.* Telephone, Madison Square 5230.

HJ JAECKEL & SONS INC.
16 W 32d Street
(3 Doors from Fifth Avenue)
America's Leading Furriers

The New Galleries of the Hampton Shops

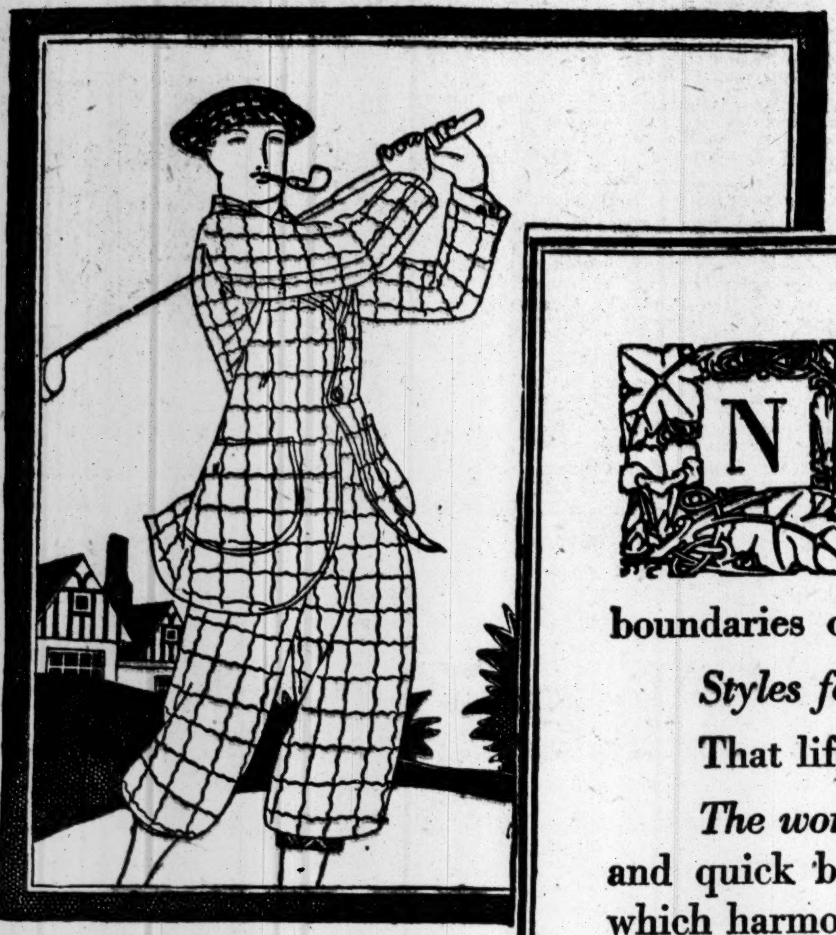
THE Vestibule Court, with its high vaulted roof and quaint casements, the flowers on their sills lending the needed touch of glowing color, strikes, on the very threshold, the pervading note of the new Hampton Shops building.

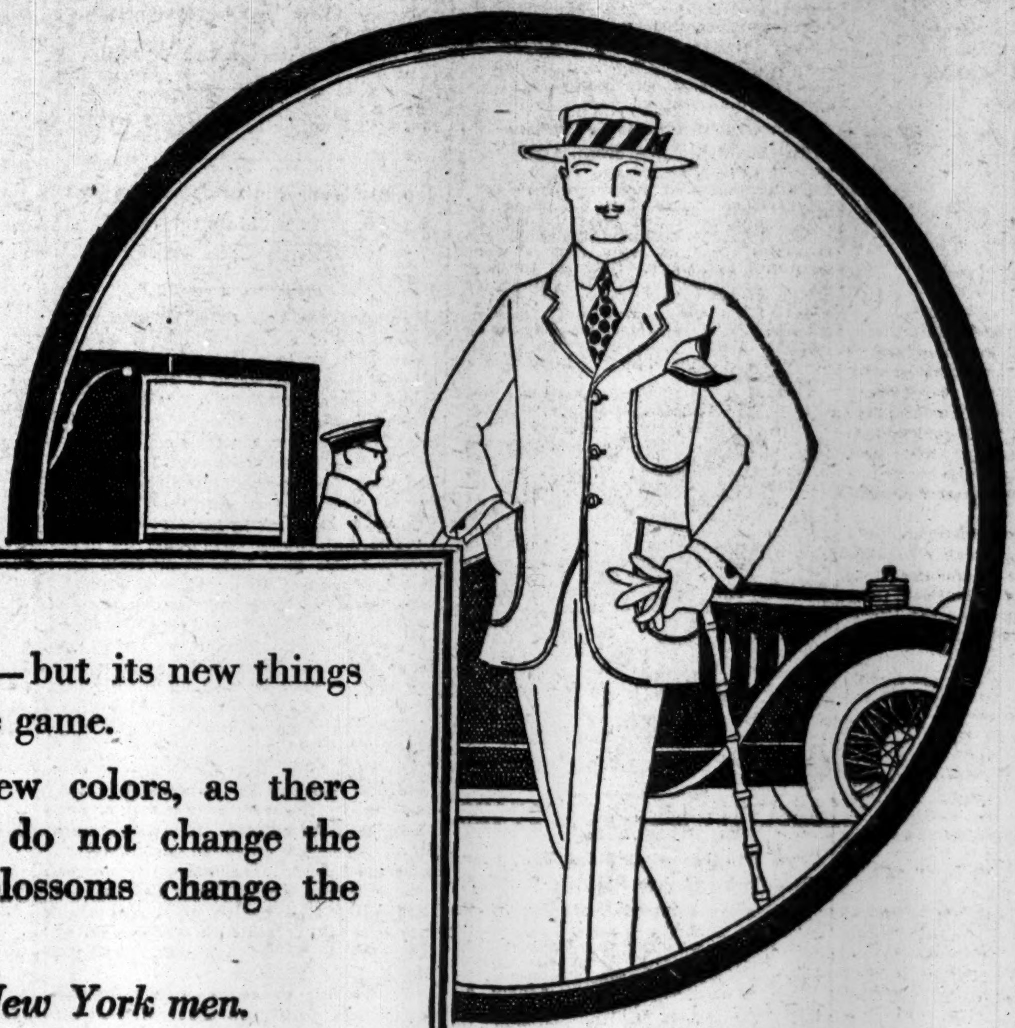
Here is offered a whole series of harmonious backgrounds and accordant surroundings for the seemly and suitable display of the Hampton Furniture which is now gathered in one or the other of the eleven spacious galleries.

The whole beautiful building is but the logical outcome of the idea that the Hampton Shops may be entrusted in not only the selection of Furniture, but the entire scheme of the interior decoration and fitments of the modern home.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

The Three Phases of Metropolitan Life





NEW YORK is accustomed to new things—but its new things must be new according to the rules of the game.

There are always new styles and new colors, as there are new blossoms in the Park, but they do not change the city's ideals any more than the new blossoms change the boundaries of the Park.

Styles for New York men must fit the daily life of New York men.

That life has three phases:

The working hours, when men are in the streets and offices—when large and quick business activities demand a type of alert smartness in clothes which harmonizes with and helps along these activities.

The hours of outdoor play, at the city's edge and among its suburban colonies, inland and up and down the shore—demanding a correctness and adaptability of apparel which is a pattern for the rest of mankind.

The evening hours, when the city slips on its dinner and its party attire, reviewing itself as a collection of polite social beings, each participating, according to the rules of cosmopolitan society, in full-dress enjoyment of living in and being a part of the greatest city in the world.

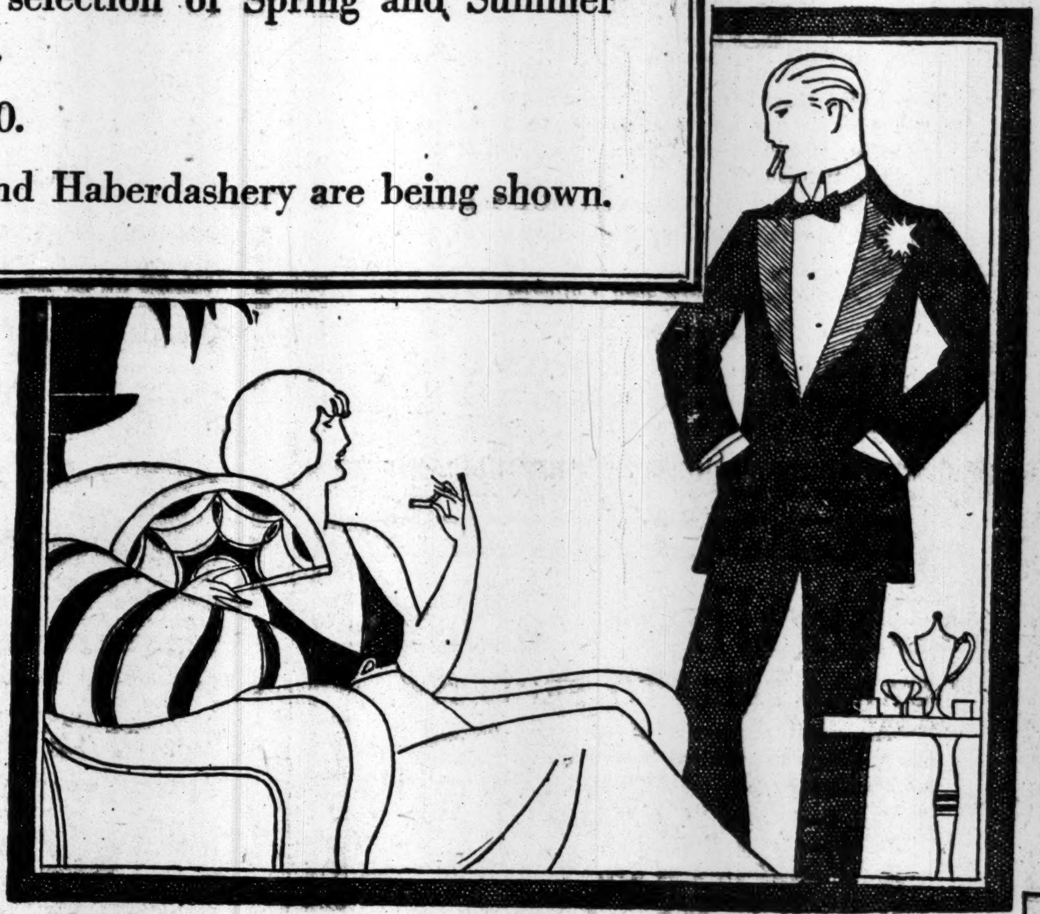
In announcing the Weber and Heilbroner Spring and Summer clothes, we desire to say that these New York ideals have been the sole guide in their preparation, and that *all these three phases of metropolitan life have been provided for as never before.*

It is this particular New York character—this undivided attention to the men of this city—which has set these clothes apart from all other ready-to-wear clothes and placed them in the class with the best work of the recognized best custom tailors of this city.

The complete success of the idea is reflected in the continued rapid growth of a clothing business whose development to its present proportions has broken all records—and in a larger selection of Spring and Summer clothes, commensurate with this expansion.

Suits and Spring Topcoats, $20 to $40.

Weber and Heilbroner Spring Hats and Haberdashery are being shown.



Five Clothing Stores

27 New Street At Exchange Place
241 Broadway At City Hall
1185 Broadway At 28th Street
1505 Broadway At 44th Street
42nd Street At Fifth Avenue

Eleven Haberdashery Stores:

241 Broadway
345 Broadway
757 Broadway
1185 Broadway
1363 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Ave.
58 Nassau
150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt
27 New

Weber *and* Heilbroner

Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers to New York Men

Nine Hat Stores:

241 Broadway
345 Broadway
1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Ave.
20 Cortlandt
58 Nassau
150 Nassau
27 New

CLARK MAKES REPLY TO CRITICS OF HOUSE

Insists Those Who Say Work Is Lagging Are Either Idiotic or Malicious.

OUTLINES PROGRAM OF LAWS

Members Are Anxious to Adjourn, but Must Wait on the Senate Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, issued a statement tonight denying that Congress, at least as far as the House is concerned, was "dawdling" in its work. The Speaker criticised "loose talk" to this effect, and asserted that no House within twenty-three years has worked as industriously as the present one.

The Speaker did not comment upon the legislative status in the Senate. He made reference to the desire of the President for an early adjournment, and said Congress was just as anxious as the President to bring about the end of the session.

Although Speaker Clark did not comment upon the possibility of an early adjournment, he was understood to have predicted in a conference with President Wilson several weeks ago that the legislative program outlined "would keep Congress here until about September." The average member of the House sees no prospect of a midsummer end of the session, and many members with stiff opposition back home are preparing to wage their campaigns by correspondence from Washington.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, former majority leader of the House, recently asserted in the Senate that Congress was further behind in its work than at any time during the twenty years he had served as a national legislator. While Speaker Clark omits reference to the Senate situation, both houses have a program ahead of them that will require several months of industrious application to complete.

President's Program Outlined.

The Senate has passed none of the large appropriation bills, and the House is yet to pass such major supply budgets as the sundry civil, rivers and harbors, District of Columbia, agricultural, naval, army, and diplomatic and consular measures.

In addition to these supply bills, the President has outlined a legislative program of a comprehensive character. This program was submitted two weeks ago to the Democratic caucus and was given its approval. It calls for the enactment of national defense legislation, revenue legislation, including the Tariff Commission bill; the Philippine independence measure, the Porto Rican bill, the resolution for an investigation of the transportation problem, the Ship Purchase bill, and conservation measures.

Experienced legislators are unable to predict, with this program ahead of them, how Congress can enact more than a dozen appropriation bills in addition and adjourn at any time within the next four months.

In order to "speed up," the House now meets at 11 o'clock, with the exception of one or two days a week, and remains in session until 5:30 or 6 o'clock P. M. Even this, however, has not advanced legislation to any great extent during the last three weeks, and it is believed to be only a question of time until the Rules Committee will report a special rule limiting debate on practically every bill scheduled for consideration. Nevertheless, the Speaker in his statement tonight points out that the House has worked industriously and accomplished its share of the work since Congress convened in December last.

Calls Loose Talk "Idiotic."

The statement of the Speaker follows:

"There has been much loose talk—some of it is idiotic, some of it malicious—about the dawdling of Congress. So far as the House is concerned there is no truth in it. I am not undertaking to speak for the Senate, because I know nothing worth while touching the state of its business; but the business of the House is farther advanced than usual at this date.

"Of course, it is necessary to pass the appropriation bills. Otherwise the wheels of government would stand stock still. And they must be carefully considered both in committee and in the House. The House has passed two of the great supply bills—the legislative, judicial and executive, and the Indian, and is now in process of passing the Rivers and Harbors bill. Also two deficiency bills. Two more have been reported. Three more are about ready to be reported. The House has passed the Hay Military bill, three conservation bills, and a multitude of bills of more or less importance.

"No house in the twenty-three years that I have been here has worked so steadily and so industriously as this one. It has not adjourned over a single day since it convened on January 8—a remarkable record—and has worked five, six, and seven hours a day, with an occasional night session. When two more hours a day are counted for committee work, it makes a good day's work, to say nothing of the time necessary for department and correspondence. That's the record—a fine one—and yet the public is constantly misled into believing that Congress is not working at all. It is a bald and malicious lie.

Mindful of Responsibility.

"Of course some of these critics without any responsibility could pass bills carrying a billion dollars in a few hours, but members who are responsible cannot pass bills that way, and the taxpayers who foot the bills do not want them passed that way.

"One other thing: Some of these wiseacres who want important measures, far-reaching in character and vital to the republic, passed while you wait, seek to create the impression that the President is anxious for Congress to adjourn before the conventions, and that Congress is wickedly thwarting him. Every human being with two ideas above a Hottentot knows that Congress is just as anxious to adjourn before the conventions as the President is. Why in heaven's name would Congress desire to remain in Washington even one day longer than is absolutely necessary for the proper transaction of the public business?"

With the defense legislation assuming tangible shape, the revenue issue is looming as the next important task before Congress. Just now, however, there is delay in the Ways and Means Committee, owing to the apparent determination of the Senate to increase the peace strength of the standing army over the 140,000 as proposed in the Hay bill, which has passed the House. Owing to the uncertainty as to how much money will be required for the army expenditures, the Ways and Means Committee probably will defer action.

House Waits on Army Increase.

Chairman Kitchin's original plan was to call a meeting of the committee to draft a tentative revenue-raising program as soon as the Hay bill passed the House. Scarcely had the bill been sent to the Senate, however, when word came that the standing army figures would be raised to 180,000. Such an increase, Mr. Kitchin said today, would require at least $40,000,000 additional revenue yearly, and he is unwilling to begin planning revenue-raising when there exists so much uncertainty about the amount of money that will be needed as at present.

Several more weeks may pass before the Naval Committee makes even a preliminary report to Mr. Kitchin on what it will require. Its hearings, which have been in progress four months, will close this week. Secretary Daniels, who began to testify Friday, will be the last witness. Thus far his testimony has been no more than a statement of his general views about the Navy's needs.

Hearings will be suspended Tuesday long enough for the committee to take a vote on the Government Armor Plate Factory bill, which recently passed the Senate. Advocates of this plan were promised the vote by Chairman Padgett during the caucus.

The $40,000,000 Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill is occupying the attention of the House. Always a vehicle of lively discussion, its consideration, unless there is an unexpected speeding up, is likely to keep the House busy all the week. A night session will be held Tuesday for consideration of unproposed private bills.

SECURITY LEAGUE AROUSED.

Says Congressmen from South and Middle West Are Playing Politics.

A statement issued yesterday by the National Security League raises the question of whether the Congressional vote defeating the Kahn amendment, which sought to increase the size of the army to something more nearly approaching the recommendations of the General Staff, actually reflects the wishes of the constituents of the representatives.

"This is a critical moment in the campaign for national defense," says the league. "The need for increased efforts to awaken sections of the South and Middle West is pressing, if the Senate is to be sustained in its evident purpose to improve the sadly inadequate Hay Army bill. Representatives from parts of the South and the Middle West voted against the amendment with such a degree of solidarity as to almost make it appear as if they were raising a sectional issue. But there can be no question of section or of party politics in providing for the defense of the entire nation.

"There can be no politics in preparedness. It would be a shameful thing to have the safety of this country placed in jeopardy by considerations either of party or personal advantage in politics. The most shameful and dangerous thnig of all is where the self-seeking politician panders to an aggressive evil influence, which, though not numerically strong, may be useful to him i nswinging the balance, if he can fool enough others into giving him their support."

Osborne Case Goes Over Again.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 2.—Although the trial of Thomas Mott Osborne under an indictment charging neglect of duty was set for tomorrow before Justice Platt, the trial will be delayed because District Attorney Weeks will appear before the Appellate Division tomorrow to ask for a writ to prevent Justice Tompkins from hearing Mr. Osborne's motion to strike out a count in the indictment which charges Mr. Osborne with immorality. Should the writ be denied Justice Keogh has arranged to hear the motion to strike out on Wednesday.

SNOW MOVING COST IS ALMOST DOUBLED

Expense to City for Clearing Away One Yard 23 Cents, Against 12.1 Last Year.

WORKERS ARE FEWER, TOO

Commissioner Fetherston Says Absence of Complaints Shows Department's Good Work.

Commissioner Fetherston believes that the success of a Commissioner of Street Cleaning is to be measured by the volume of complaint which is made on account of the condition of the streets. Commissioner Fetherston does not expect to ask praise, but feels a quiet self-satisfaction in the fact that less blame has been heaped upon the Street Cleaning Department this year than ever before, at least as far as he can remember.

"The majority of complaints we have received this year have come from automobile owners living on side streets, who desired to have their machines stop at their doorsteps," said the Commissioner yesterday. "While we try to remove the snow as rapidly as possible, we can't remove it from all the streets at once, but do so in the order of their importance from a traffic and health standpoint."

In fact, the streets upon which wealthy automobile owners live, according to the removal schedule, are the last to be cleared. It is the streets in the crowded tenement districts that give the Commissioner the most concern, where refuse accumulates the fastest, and where the health of the greatest numbers is threatened. The wealthy automobile owners can wait until the last.

First of all, the main north and south arteries of traffic are cleared; then the most important cross streets are cleared; then snow is removed from the wholesale goods districts in order to keep food and merchandise moving; then cross streets over which there is much traffic are tackled, and lastly the residential cross streets where there is little traffic."

Congested Districts First.

In clearing off the cross streets the congested section of the lower east side is the first cleared; then the workers start upon the congested areas of the Chelsea, Greenwich, and upper east side districts, and also other scattered cross streets, such as the tenement region of West Sixty-ninth Street. The streets on the west side north of 135th Street have given a great deal of trouble on account of their very steep grades. In some places ashes have been dumped in the street and remained there for days before it was possible for wagons of the Street Cleaning Department to get them out.

About 40 per cent. of the side streets are not cleared at all, unless the weather remains so cold that the snow does not gradually melt away and they become blocked; but Commissioner Fetherston explained that more side streets had been cleaned this year than ever before. The tenement districts, particularly, have received attention that never has been given them. Rivington Street, said the Commissioner, was frequently cleaned before Fifth Avenue, because of its better sewer facilities.

The satisfaction of Commissioner Fetherston, however, is based upon comparative statistics as well as absence of complaint alone. The following table shows that, with the exception of last year, when removal conditions were ideal, the department has cut the cost of snow removal to half that of previous years:

Winter.	Cubic Yds. Removed.	Total Cost.	Cost per Yard.
1911-1912......	1,590,235	$870,389	$0.547
1912-1913......	496,047	245,623	0.495
1913-1914......	5,180,825	2,473,343	0.477
1914-1915......	4,318,481	523,892	0.121
1915-1916......	*10,000,000	*2,300,000	*0.230

*Partially estimated.

Cost 23 Cents a Yard.

These figures show that last year snow removal cost 12.1 cents the cubic yard, whereas this year the cost was 23 cents per cubic yard. In the first place, explained the Commissioner, it has been very difficult to find sufficient labor this year. At times it was possible to find only 6,000 men, where 12,000 were needed, and the cost of labor has naturally been much higher. Then, last year there was no "freeze down," that is, the snow did not freeze hard, so that it did not have to first be broken up before it could be shoveled, as happened this year after almost every storm.

The snowplows made it possible for the work to be done as cheaply as it was. If the city had owned but thirty snowplows, as was the case last year, the cost of removal would have been still greater. This year ninety ploughs were in operation. The organization of the snow fighting force, also, was much better this year.

"The man on the street sees the shovelers loafing, and blames the department; but he doesn't see them fired," said Commissioner Fetherston. "During one storm I went out personally and fired almost 500 men who were not working as they should. Before the season started I got the officers together and told them that I expected more of them this year, and most of the men have responded well. Of course, there were weak ones, as would naturally be the case in a large force, and twelve foremen and three higher officers have been severely disciplined. There are about 500 members of the regular force who are now awaiting trial on charges of delinquencies, but it is only through such discipline that we can hope to get a better force."

NORTHCLIFFE PRIZE SOUGHT

Aero Club Asks if $50,000 Ocean Flight Offer Is Still Open.

In connection with Rodman Wanamaker's announcement yesterday that he had ordered a triplane hydroaeroplane with which to attempt a flight across the Atlantic this Summer, the Aero Club of America has cabled the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and Lord Northcliffe, asking whether the $50,000 prize offered by Lord Northcliffe on March 31, 1913, for the flight was still open for competition.

At that time it was announced that Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mail prize of $50,000 would be awarded to the first aviator who should cross the Atlantic in an aeroplane from any point in the United States, Canada, or Newfoundland to any point in Great Britain or Ireland in seventy-two consecutive hours. The competition was to have been open to aviators of any nationality who held certificates issued by the International Aeronautical Federation and were duly entered on the competitors' register of the Royal Aero Club.

Other conditions were that the entrance fee should be $500; that only one aeroplane should be used; that intermediate stops could only be made on the water, and the start and finish could be made from either the land or water.

Rodman Wanamaker made his formal entry for the prize in July, 1914, after the tests of the first America hydroaeroplane indicated that such a craft could cross the Atlantic. In addition to this prize a large silver trophy has been offered by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin of the Woman's Aerial League of Great Britain, which carries with it a cash prize of $5,000.

JAIL PRISONERS RIOT; FLOOD BRONX PRISON

Windows Broken and Furniture Smashed in a Short and Noisy Demonstration.

RESERVE POLICE CALLED ON

Disturbance Was Meant as Protest Against Curtailment of the Visiting Hours.

Angered by the curtailment of visiting privileges at the Bronx County Jail, fifty prisoners, confined on the fifth and sixth tiers for minor offenses, started to turn the jail wrong side out last night and created a good deal of commotion for a few minutes.

The prisoners were enjoying their usual privilege of exercise and recreation in the corridors outside the cells when a disturbance broke out on the upper floors. Prisoners rushed to the windows, which are protected by a framework of iron bars three feet inside the openings, and began to hurl out into the street all the furniture of their cells that was movable. Shoes, brooms, and crockery were hurled through the windows, and fell on the street below to the accompaniment of the clash of broken glass. On the sixth tier the prisoners even tore loose the mattresses and bed clothing and thrust them through the windows.

The jail occupies the southwest corner of the courthouse building at 163d Street and Third Avenue, and fronts on a busy transfer point on the trolley lines. Many persons waiting for cars scampered hastily to shelter when the fusillade of plates, glass, and brooms started, and the report spread over the neighborhood that a big jail delivery was going on.

But nothing as serious as that occurred. The jail, which is of modern construction, is effectually protected by barred doors and gateways. So far from the prisoners trying to escape, when they heard on the stairs the clattering feet of Night Warden Michael Lyons and six of his men they quieted down, and by the time the keepers arrived everybody was standing about peacefully and nobody seemed to know who had started or participated in the disturbance.

Police Captain Frank Landrey of the Morrisania Station was passing at the time and called out the reserves to go to the aid of the jail officials, but they were not needed. Sheriff James O'Brien appeared on the scene a few minutes later, and, finding that the disturbance appeared to have been most severe on the sixth tier, he revoked the privilege of going about in the corridors up to 10 P. M. and confined all prisoners on that tier to their cells.

Fifteen windows had been broken. An incidental accompaniment to the disturbance was a flood of water caused by all the prisoners fastening the plugs in their wash basins and then turning on the water full force. Cells, corridors, stairs, and elevator shaft were flooded, but the tile and brick construction prevented much damage.

Sheriff O'Brien was unable to get much out of the prisoners as to the provocation for their outburst, but it is understood that it was meant as a protest against a rule instituted on Saturday by which the daily hours of visiting, 11 to 12 o'clock in the morning and 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, were cut down to the morning hour only, with no visits at all on Sundays and holidays.

There are eighty-nine men and ten women in the jail. The prisoners on the lower tiers who are held for the more serious offenses, took no part in the disturbance.

WRECK ENGINEER DROPPED.

Flagman and Towerman in Amherst Crash Are Exonerated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2.—Herman Hess, an engineer, has been dismissed by the New York Central Railroad, it was learned today, as a result of the wreck Wednesday at Amherst. He is held responsible for the disaster by the railroad.

Albert Ernst, a towerman, one of the chief witnesses at the Federal and State inquiry into the accident, will be retained, as will Perry Beach, a flagman, exonerated by the General Superintendent, A. S. Ingalls, from the charge that he did not properly flag Hess's train.

The investigation of the Amherst wreck will be continued tomorrow, when signal experts for the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Public Utilities Commission will go to the wreck scene and begin a thorough test of the entire signal system involved in the disaster.

Dr. Kemp Decides Not to Resign.

After the communion services in Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday a number of parishioners crowded around their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, and congratulated him on his announcement that he had withdrawn his resignation which was tendered on Tuesday. Dr. Kemp's decision to stay followed a visit made to him by a committee of churchgoers, who assured him unqualified support. Dr. Kemp refused last night to discuss a report that there had been differences among the Trustees.

CLEAR UP CORNELL THEFTS.

Negro Janitor Said to Have Confessed Wholesale Stealing.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 2.—A series of minor robberies in Cornell fraternity houses, and in East Hill and Cornell Heights homes, which has been going on for several years, was cleared up today, the police say, in the arrest of Edward Lee, aged 22, negro janitor of the Eleusis Fraternity, whose chapter house is on Thurston Avenue, just north of Cornell campus.

Recovered loot which fills one room in the police station is valued at $5,000. The police found it stored in various houses about the city where Lee from time to time had his lodging. Among the goods recovered were two evening dresses and a valuable Japanese tablecloth belonging to Mrs. Alfred Hays, Jr., wife of a professor in the College of Law, 25 suits of clothes, 12 overcoats, 90 shirts, fifty of them silk; 100 cravats, jewelry to the value of $1,500, including diamond rings, stickpins, and cuff buttons; a phonograph, fifty records, twenty pairs of shoes, and embroidery.

The police recovered one stolen suit and traced the theft to Lee. Then, they say, he confessed the other thefts. He had a revolver and two searchlights in his possession when he was arrested.

CITY BANK PUPILS AT WORK.

First Eleven College Men Go to South American Branches.

Eleven of the college men whom the National City Bank has been training for work in South and Central America recently completed the course, and left on Saturday on the steamship Vestris to work in the Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro branches of the bank.

They were the first of the college men to complete the special banking course which the National City Bank established last August to train young men for use in foreign fields.

TAKE in the Harlem Carnival this week. Go up tonight, and every night—but whether you go once or several times, by all means go by the

Fifth Avenue Bus

Up-to-Date Illustrations.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents—$5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Gladstone once said: "Were I to listen to the counsels of everyone, I would have none of my own."

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This insures our customers against the probable high prices motorists generally may have to pay. And it is effective for the period specified regardless of advance in the price of gasoline.

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RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

AMERICANS CAN AID TURKEY.

Ottoman Educator Praises Work of Morgenthau in Helping People.

Conditions in Turkey and some reasons why the United States should have the chief part in the development of that country after the war were discussed by Professor J. P. Xenides yesterday at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Until recently he was an instructor in general history at the American College at Marsivan.

"Previous to the war Turkey had escaped being made the spoil of the nations that sought to gain some advantage there," he said, "because each nation was unwilling for any other nation to get anything. Now the situation there is far different. It is recognized there that, instead of having any political or material objects to gain, the United States has sent its representatives to the country to give help to its inhabitants, a mission for humanitarian purposes only. This has had a tremendous effect on the minds of the people of all classes.

"In a large way this good opinion of the people of the United States was encouraged and contributed to by the personality of Ambassador Morgenthau and the work he has done. Our position in Turkey has been regarded as neutral. As an example: When Armenian refugees fled their homes they sought protection under American influences wherever they could find it, and at Van the Turks, pressed by Russians, did the same thing.

"It is now generally admitted that an economic mistake was made in banishing Armenians. It was done because of fear of trouble during the war. It is now seen that it would have been better to have banished only the suspects. Another feature of American work which has brought credit to this country is the Red Cross hospital and ambulance work, operating in connection with the Red Crescent Service of the Turkish Government.

"If Turkey has any say as to her destiny after this war, I am sure Americans and American capitalists will be invited to the country to develop railways, for great engineering works, and for modern methods of mining, for the country is rich in copper, coal, silver, and even gold deposits in virgin soil."

CHINESE HAVE A DINNER.

Anniversary of the Young China Society Celebrated.

Loyal adherents and supporters of the Chinese Republic and bitter political opponents of Yuan Shih-kai, the present President of China, gathered together last night at the Tuxedo Chinese Restaurant, 2 Doyers Street, to celebrate the anniversary of the Young China Society which was organized by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who started the revolution which ended in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Of the 800 members of this city about 250 men and women attended the dinner. Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia and others spoke. Many flags of the "new republic" decorated the room in which dinner was served. The flag has five horizontal stripes of yellow, red, blue, white, and black.

Ying Pok Hsieh, President of the society, is editor in chief of the Mun Hey Weekly, 14 Bowery, which is the only Chinese newspaper that attempts to interest Americans in the affairs of China by printing the editorials in English. Among those present at the dinner were Chung Wing Qwong, Commissioner of Education in the Province of Canton, who was exiled at the time of the first revolution; Y. Phou Lee, one of the first Chinese students sent to Yale; Chin Que, Miss Cheuk, who helped to make the bombs which were thrown at the Governor of Canton in the first revolution, and many Chinese students from Columbia University.

HOLD MOTHER AS KIDNAPPER

Alleged to Have Taken Child from Woman Who Adopted It.

Mrs. Frances Harvey Maloney of 417 East 148th Street was arrested last night by Detective Joseph Reilly on the charge of kidnapping her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Josephine, from Mrs. Gertrude Dexter of 731 North Oak Drive, the Bronx, who adopted the child last year.

According to the police, Mrs. Maloney, who became a widow somewhat more than a year ago, found herself unable to support her baby and surrendered it to the authorities at Bellevue.

Mrs. Dexter wanted to adopt a child and took the Maloney baby through legal formalities in the Bronx County Court.

Mrs. Maloney had the privilege of visiting her baby from time to time. Yesterday she went to see the child, and, as usual, Mrs. Dexter left them alone together. When, after a long silence in the room, Mrs. Dexter went in she found that Mrs. Maloney had gone, taking the child with her.

TO ARRAIGN CLARE TODAY.

Plea of Insanity May Be Made in Long Island City Murder Case.

James J. Clare of Long Island City, former lieutenant of Joe Cassidy, in the Queens jail charged with murdering his wife, Ida Clare, at his hotel on Queens Boulevard, will be arraigned this morning before Justice Jaycox to have a date set for his trial. Clare will be represented by William J. Creamer, engaged by Clare's family. It is expected that Daniel Clare, a detective at Police Headquarters, brother of the accused, will assist the defense.

It is reported that Clare's attorneys are now considering a plea of insanity. Several years ago in a political fight in Long Island City Clare received a blow on the head, and has a silver plate on his skull.

Cuban Liberal Candidate Withdraws

HAVANA, April 2.—Dr. Carlos Mendieta, the Liberal Party's nominee for the Vice Presidency, has announced his declination of the nomination on account of dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Liberal Party regarding the nominations for Governor and other officers in Havana province. Efforts are being made to induce Dr. Mendieta to reconsider his refusal to run.

JEWISH BAZAAR TAKES IN $140,000

Caruso, One of the Closing Day Visitors, Gives $50 to a Girl for a Rose.

$3,500 SPENT FOR WAFFLES

Young Women Offered Kisses to the Highest Bidders—Week's Attendance 150,000.

The last day of the bazaar conducted by the People's Relief Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers in the Grand Central Palace was the most successful from every standpoint. A steady stream of visitors thronged the building yesterday afternoon and until midnight, when the bazaar was officially closed. A conservative estimate placed the number of persons yesterday at 40,000, making a total of 150,000 for the week.

The financial returns were beyond expectations. A sum in excess of $50,000 was taken in yesterday, which will make the total for the week about $140,000. It was impossible to learn the exact amount last night, as many of the books had not been turned in. Some excellent records were made yesterday at the various booths. The Waffle Booth, in charge of Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, assisted by Mrs. Otto Frankel and Mrs. Maurice Wulfert, took in $3,500, while the Flower Booth, presided over by Miss R. Lubarski, was a close second with $3,000. Samuel Untermyer and Leo Klein gave the flowers. Mrs. Samuel Zucker and Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer, in joint charge of the Parisian Booth, reported sales amounting to $2,600.

One of the prominent visitors to the fair was Enrico Caruso. Little Miss Rose Starlight, attired as Mimi, was selling flowers near the entrance as the noted tenor arrived. Picking out one of the prettiest red roses she pinned it on the lapel of his coat and made a curtsey. Caruso gave Miss Starlight a crisp $50 bill for the flower. He liberally patronized many of the booths throughout the bazaar.

Other prominent visitors were Benjamin Huebsch, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Dr. Heinrich Albert, Dr. Samuel Baruch, and Mme. Valliere.

The six-cylinder Studebaker touring car went to Mrs. S. Rowak of 344 West Seventy-second Street. Samuel Victor Stein received the set of linen valued at $800.

When the crowd became too great at one end of the room, causing business to wane at the other, several good-looking young women mounted a stand and offered kisses to the highest bidder. The congestion immediately became less at the opposite side. The prices obtained for the privilege of being kissed ranged from $2 to $5. Caruso had left before the kisses were offered.

At the afternoon concert the artists were Bernard Olshansky, baritone; Miss Bertha Heyman, soprano; Mrs. Jacob Gegna, violinist, and Miss Klausner's Children's Ballet. In the evening the artists were Miss Helen Mara, soprano; Sacha Jacobson, violinist; Carl Friedburg, pianist; Mme. Germaine Cossini, contralto; Miss Pauline Curley, soprano, and Kurt Schindler, accompanist.

Dr. Felix Adler spoke to three audiences, including the Boy Scouts. He praised the work of the committee and spoke feelingly of the good that the money would accomplish, and of the spirit of self-sacrifice that had entered into the bazaar.

"Now I want to say just one or two more words in regard to our attitude toward the suffering in this war," said he. "We all realize that with the best of intentions the money that we contribute can only to a very slight degree alleviate the privations and the woes of those who are victims in this terrible worldwide war. But we do what we can. We sincerely hope that when this war is over measures of some kind will be taken to prevent its recurrence and to prevent the suffering that humanity has had to endure. Every one feels that there is this offset—that in some respects humanity has been brought closer together."

The speakers last night were Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Congressman Meyer London, and Abraham Cahan.

$40,000 Raised for Teuton Widows.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—More than $40,000 was made during the last week at the big bazaar conducted at the Paterson Auditorium for the benefit of the widows and orphans of fallen German and Austrian soldiers. The bazaar was conducted by a committee of representative German-American residents of Paterson.

FARMERS FEED MILK TO PIGS

Pour Rest of It in Ditches to Enforce Demands for Higher Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—While Cleveland dairymen today denied a milk shortage would ensue in this city as a result of action taken Saturday by Northern Ohio Milk Dealers' Association members, farmers throughout the State were feeding milk to their pigs and cattle and throwing the remainder of the supply into ditches rather than ship it into Cleveland at what they claim is a loss.

Members of the association, who say they furnish 80 per cent. of Cleveland's milk supply, are demanding 15 cents a gallon for six months, starting April 1, and a 20-cent rate during the Winter months. The former price was from 12 to 14 cents a gallon.

Most of the small dealers acceded to the demands of the association, but the three largest wholesalers in Cleveland refused. It is these three the producers are fighting.

JAPANESE LINERS LOST; 105 MAY HAVE PERISHED

Wakatsu Maru Strikes Sunken Rock on Home Coast—The Chiyo Maru Abandoned.

TOKIO, Monday, April 3.—The steamer Wakatsu Maru, bound from Nagasaki for coastal points, has been wrecked on a sunken rock. Eighty-nine of her passengers and sixteen members of the crew are believed to have been drowned. The Wakatsu Maru was a vessel of 252 tons.

Repeated efforts to refloat the steamer Chiyo Maru, which is ashore off the Lema Islands, south of Hongkong, have been unsuccessful.

HONGKONG, April 2.—Stranded in a storm off the Lema Islands, twenty miles south of Hongkong, the Japanese steamship Chiyo Maru, whose 229 passengers, mostly Americans, were rescued by a British warship, is now believed to have been abandoned by her crew.

Captain Bent sent a wireless message from the Chiyo Maru last night, announcing that he was leaving the ship. He said a heavy southwest sea was running and that his vessel was slipping on the rocks. At dawn today a wireless message was received from a torpedo boat destroyer saying that the position of the Japanese steamer was unchanged; that the vessel did not reply to signals, and that it was presumed the crew had been landed on the Lema Islands, a group off the entrance to the Canton River. An easterly gale is blowing and a high sea is running.

The Chiyo Maru left San Francisco March 2 bound for ports in Japan, the Philippines, and China.

CUMMINS HITS BRANDEIS.

Disapproval of Supreme Bench Elevation Based on Rate Case.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Senator Cummins of Iowa made public tonight the unfavorable report he will submit tomorrow to the Senate Judiciary Committee as a member of the sub-committee which investigated the fitness of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme bench. It is devoted entirely to a denunciation of Mr. Brandeis's conduct as counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the 5 per cent. advance rate case.

Insisting that Mr. Brandeis was employed "to take the public side of the question," Senator Cummins declares that his action in admitting in the closing argument that the net revenues of the railroads were inadequate was an offense against common morality and professional ethics.

"I have endeavored in vain to conceive any excuse for the course Mr. Brandeis pursued," says the report, "If under the circumstances of this proceeding—the most important from every point of view which has taken place in a quarter of a century—a lawyer who appears with other counsel in behalf of the public can, after his associates have made their arguments, arise and in open court admit that the carriers were wholly right and the public wholly wrong, upon the immediate question under consideration, without incurring that which follows betrayal, then I confess I do not understand either common morality among men or the ethics of the profession to which Mr. Brandeis belongs."

Senator Cummins's report will be one of five submitted. The three Democrats who voted in favor of confirming the Brandeis nomination, and Senator Works, the second minority member, all will report individually to the full committee.

PLEASED AT RAG SAVING.

Secretary Redfield Says Nation Is Aiding His Plan.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield expressed satisfaction today over the co-operation given his campaign to have every one aid in saving rags and scrap paper to offset the threatened shortage of raw material for the manufacture of paper. With Mrs. Redfield and his son, H. F. Redfield, he motored to Baltimore for dinner.

"I find," he said, "that editors everywhere are helping me get this before the public. The question is serious, more so than the average citizen realizes.

"We sent out a million circulars and we are having more printed. We have to cover every corner of the country with them. I do not believe there is any movement to corner the waste paper market, for the trade journal of that branch of business has taken the matter up and is aiding my department in every way it possibly can."

Says T. R. Rides 'War Hobby Horse'

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church, 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, in his evening sermon yesterday said: "War is in the very atmosphere we breathe. The people seem to be itching for a fight. The Mexican sally relieves our tenseness to some degree, and the army has become the idol. Colonel Roosevelt has ridden back into popularity on that hobby horse, and William Jennings Bryan has tobogganed into a certain kind of obscurity because opposed to it. These are dangerous times, and our leaders must proceed carefully. Some of them may possibly drop a match into the magazine, and war will flame out upon us."

2 KILLED, 5 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Tire Blowout Overturns Car and Driver's Skull Is Crushed in Road.

WOMAN HIT BY MOTOR CYCLE

Motor Party, Able to Fight Policeman After Accident, Fined in Hackensack.

Two deaths, five other injuries, and four arrests were the results of yesterday's automobile accidents in New Jersey towns.

Daniel Leahey of Brunswick Avenue, Trenton, started to Princeton late Saturday night in his car, taking with him Walter Kominski, Martin Whalen, and Whalen's son, Martin, Jr. On the Lawrence Road a tire blew out, the car turned over, and all those in it were thrown to the road. Leahey's skull was fractured and he died a few hours later in a Trenton hospital. The other three were injured, but none seriously.

Joseph Bozzola, 60 years old, of 173 William Street, Newark, was run over at Market and Plane Streets by an automobile owned and driven by Elihu B. Kinne of 97 Wilson Street, an insurance broker. Bozzola's skull was fractured and he died in the City Hospital. Kinne was held by the police pending investigation.

Miss Grace R. Sloan, a teacher, of 73 Parkhurst Street, Newark, was knocked down, while crossing Broad Street, near Chestnut, by a motor cycle, driven by Asbury Tipes of 44 Poinier Street. She was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where it was said that her skull was probably fractured.

Ella Barthan, 8 years old, of 78 Ferry Street, Newark, was playing ball with a group of children in Ferry Street, near Prospect, yesterday morning. While chasing a long throw she was run down by the automobile of Samuel Bock of 41 Ferry Street. Bock took her to St. James's Hospital suffering from cuts and bruises about the head.

Soon after midnight, Saturday, H. B. Thomas of Closter, was returning from Paterson in his car, with three friends, Mayor Warren Ferdon of Closter, George E. Davis, and S. G. Miller. In Main Street, Hackensack, they collided with the car of H. E. Tuttle of Englewood, the left front wheels of the two machines locking. Both wheels were torn off, and while everybody in the cars was jounced none was injured.

Tuttle made a complaint against Thomas, and the Hackensack police started to arrest him. Davis and Miller joined him in resisting arrest, Mayor Ferdon holding aloof from the conflict.

Thomas, Davis, and Miller were all subdued after Policeman Jack Earle had his clothes badly torn, and all were taken before Justice of the Peace Charles Rosenberg. Rosenberg sentenced Thomas to thirty days in the county jail for reckless driving, but presently commuted the sentence to a fine of $18.50. Davis and Miller were fined $5 and costs each for disorderly conduct.

Chief of Police Jacob Dunn of Hackensack said later that he had taken the matter up with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to see if it would be possible to have Thomas's license revoked, and also intimated that he might take action against him for resisting arrest.

Alphonse Vogler of 516 East 157th Street, the Bronx, cranked an automobile owned by the Saxon Motor Car Company last night in East 157th Street, near Elton Avenue, and the car backed up on the sidewalk and knocked down Mrs. Annie Killen of 295 East 157th Street, who was passing. Mrs. Killen was taken to Lebanon Hospital with lacerations, and Vogler was locked up for not having a license.

William Ellinger of 53 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, drove his automobile down Snake Hill Road in the direction of Highland Boulevard last night and lost control. The machine plunged over a small embankment, and Miss Louise Felder, his companion, was thrown from the car. She was treated by a physician for shock.

Near the same spot Samuel Kline of 180 Hopkins Avenue was thrown while coasting on a bicycle. His left wrist was broken.

Israel Tudor, 9 years old, of 228 Pennsylvania Avenue, was playing in front of his home yesterday afternoon when he was struck by an automobile driven by John Levy. The boy's wrist was broken.

INJURED IN POLITICAL ROW.

Three Men Held to Answer for Another's Fractured Skull.

Overseer of the Poor Charles C. Reith of Belleville, N. J., and George Buchanan and Frederick Eberhardt of 123 Washington Avenue, Newark, were locked up in the Eighth Precinct Police Station in Newark yesterday pending an investigation of the manner in which George Bennett of 13 North End Terrace, Newark, came to receive a fractured skull. Mr. Bennett's condition was reported very serious at the City Hospital in Newark last night.

The police are investigating a report that Mr. Bennett was brutally beaten during a political argument begun in a saloon. Overseer of the Poor Reith and the other two men locked up by the police were said to have been present when the argument took place and when Bennett was beaten.

FLOODS RISE UP-STATE.

Upper Hudson and the Mohawk Break Out of Bounds.

TROY, N. Y., April 2.—The water in the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers rose rapidly today, causing a considerable property loss in this district and in some instances endangering life. At Waterford, near this city, the portion of the village known as "the Battery" was submerged. Rowboats removed occupants of dwellings.

At Dunsbach's Ferry a huge gorge broke this afternoon and below it Summer bungalows were carried away and fields inundated. This gorge, which extended from the bed of the Mohawk to a height of forty feet, had caused serious conditions at Dunsbach's Ferry and Crescent, the water being higher there than it was in the great flood of 1913. The entire lower part of Crescent was under water.

In this city, where the waters of the two rivers meet, it was thought tonight that the freshet had reached its crest. The steamboat Trojan of the Hudson Navigation Company opened navigation by starting for New York, but at Albany was unable to stem the tide and wind and was dashed against the abutment of one of the bridges. Timbers were splintered, but as the steamboat righted herself and continued on her trip, it was not thought that she sustained serious damage.

GOETHALS WILL VIEW SLIDE.

Acts on Resumption of Panama Traffic and Isthmian Politics.

PANAMA, April 2. — Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, has returned to the isthmus from Washington. Tomorrow General Goethals will make an examination of the entire slide area in the Gaillard Cut, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Engineer of Maintenance; Lieutenant Jay J. Morrow, Acting Governor, and Geologist MacDonald, and probably afterward will issue a statement regarding the reopening of the Canal for traffic.

General Goethals is evincing great interest in the political situation in Panama, in view of the fact that the Presidential campaign, which is in full swing, is being featured by rumors of possible disturbances.

The opposition faction, which is supporting the candidacy of Rodolfo Chiari, is endeavoring to have the United States supervise the elections, claiming that it will be impossible to obtain a fair election with the electoral machinery in the control of the Liberal Party, which is supporting the candidacy of Dr. Ramon Valdez.

ARNOLD'S BODY ARRIVES.

Late Consul General to Cairo Will Be Buried Next Saturday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2. — The body of Olney Arnold, late United States Consul General to Cairo, Egypt, arrived here today on the Fabre liner Roma. Owing to the fact that it had been consigned to New York, it was impossible to remove it from the ship here without unloading large quantities of New York freight. Consequently it will be sent back by express.

Neither Mrs. Arnold, who is ill in Lisbon, nor their daughter, the Marchioness Strozzi of Florence, Italy, accompanied the body.

The funeral will be held on Saturday from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and it will be attended by Governor Beeckman and his staff.

AURORA REACHES PORT.

Shackleton Relief Ship Safe in New Zealand Harbor.

PORT CHALMERS, New Zealand, via London, Monday, April 3.—The Shackleton antarctic auxiliary exploration ship Aurora has arrived here.

All on board the ship are well, except two members of the crew, who are suffering from minor illness.

LABOR FORUM OF 7 NATIONS.

International Songs of Toil at Irving High School Meeting.

Three hundred persons, Irishmen, Americans, Germans, Italians, Jews, Russians, and Scandinavians, occupied the stage at the Labor Forum "International Meeting" at the Washington Irving High School last night. Each group sang its own labor songs in its own language, and each group except the Jews sat under its own flag.

Maurice De Young of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union was Chairman of the meeting, and made a speech in which he answered a criticism by Stewart Browne, who said at a meeting of the Labor Forum last week that the labor songs struck him as "rather more amusing than educational." Mr. De Young said if Mr. Browne had been there last night he would have found the songs "rather more educational than amusing."

IF Caliban had ever seized Miranda in his claws, if the arts of Prospero had failed and the spirit of evil had prevailed, the catastrophe would have been like the hideous situation in the poem, "The Indictment," from Frederick Fanning Ayer's "Bell and Wing." It is a picture of degeneracy or atavism that purifies by its very horrors.

Down underground,
  So too overhead,
I've the teeth of a hound,
  I've the blue of the dead
And the cold as well.
  I've the humor of Hell
To cudgel and slay,
  I've the dog in me
Of deformity,
  The dog and to have his day.

Red hands—blood red,
  For so it is
The blood of the dead,
  And the crime is his
And the hands are mine,
  And the fault is his
And the knife and spine
  And butchery are mine and mine.

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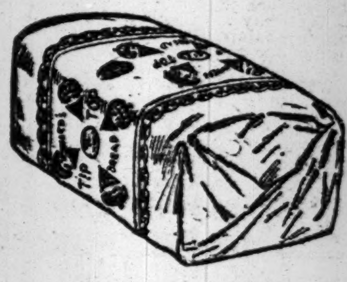

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DETROIT TEAM WINS DECIDING GAME OF SERIES FROM THE GIANTS

DETROITS HAMMER GIANTS' TWIRLERS

Activity of Veach and Crawford with the Willow Helps to Topple McGraw's Men.

TY COBB OUTSHINES KAUFF

American League Star Has Better of Duel with Former Fed—Covaleskie Baffles Batters.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 2.—Tyrus Cobb and Benny Kauff were the most applauded performers this afternoon when the Giants and Detroit Tigers played off their tie in the series before a crowd of 7,000 Texas fans, but Sam Crawford and Bobby Veach did most of the work. The Tigers won under wraps by a score of 9 to 2. Of their fifteen hits Veach and Crawford collected seven. Furthermore, they figured in every run, scoring five themselves and batting in the other four.

Back of inferior pitching the Giants could not combat the savage attack of Veach, Crawford, and Cobb. In three different innings Veach and Crawford coupled hits. Cobb made a two-base hit and stole around the bases with one run. He gave a wonderful exhibition considering the fact that it was his first time in uniform this Spring. Of his five outfield chances four were sensational catches.

As if this trio was not enough, Manager Jennings piled on the last straw when he pitched Harry Covaleskie, the Giant-killer of old. The Polish left-hander set McGraw's boys down with three hits and one run, all gathered in the second inning. In the other four rounds which Covaleskie pitched the Giants did not see first base. When he retired in the sixth the score was 7 to 1. The game was decided in the second inning, when the Tigers pounded Rube Benton for three runs.

Detroit made fifteen hits, for a total of twenty-three bases, while the Giants ran a bad second with six blows, for a total of only nine bases. The American Leaguers also showed marked superiority in fielding. Cobb, Veach, and Bush were defensive stars. The Giants spilled four errors, and their infielding was quite amateurish at times.

Kauff was at a disadvantage in his duel with Cobb. In the early innings a strong wind blew out to centre field. It did not give Cobb much bother, as the Giants could not get any drive to their lunges at Covaleskie's pitching, but Kauff had his troubles, and high hits sailed over his head for extra bases. Veach and Crawford took toe holds every time they swung, and as a result their high fliers, which looked easy for Kauff, would be suddenly caught by the wind and carried faster than Kauff could run toward the fence.

Kauff had no opportunity to steal a base, as he doubled the only time he got on the bases. He did not strike out, while Palmero in the seventh inning fanned Cobb.

The Georgian was up five times. He first grounded to Benton. In the third inning Tesreau passed him. Cobb promptly stole second, and later, when caught off second base, he dashed to third. Doyle made a perfect throw, but Lobert made a rank muff. A moment later the Georgian scored on Veach's single.

In the fifth inning Cobb grounded to Fletcher. He doubled to left centre in the seventh and scored on another double by Veach. Then in the eighth he fanned. But that time he was weary from his previous exertions, and after missing a third strike he quit the game.

Kauff went to bat four times. He grounded to Maisel the first time and to Covaleskie the second. In the sixth his double helped develop a run. In the eighth he drove a long fly to Crawford.

Kauff's one chance in the field was a long running catch. About the only satisfaction Benny derived from his first clash with Cobb was the knowledge that he did not strike out.

Veach was at bat five times and contributed four hits, and a steal, a double, and a triple were credited to him, and he scored three runs. Crawford faced McGraw's pitchers five times. He made a single, double, and triple, walked once, and scored two runs.

Veach's single, successive doubles by Crawford and Heilman, Young's sacrifice, and Stanage's hit produced three runs for Detroit in the second.

In the last half the Giants made their only dent in Covaleskie. With one out Merkle bunted safely and Fletcher singled to centre. Kelly doubled, scoring Merkle. Rariden walked. Brainard hit for Benton and forced Fletcher at the plate, after which Burns flied to Crawford.

New York's second run was charged to Cunningham, who started in the sixth. He walked Doyle, the first batter. With one out Kauff doubled. Doyle got home on Merkle's sacrifice fly, which produced a sensational catch by Veach. In the eighth Dooin was on second base when Cobb retired the side on a wonderful running catch in right field off Burns.

Tesreau made a bad start in the third, when Cobb stole his run. Veach, who drove Tyrus home, stole and counted the fifth run on Crawford's second hit. Triples by Veach and Crawford in the fifth and an infield out added two runs to the score. In the seventh Cobb doubled and counted on Veach's double.

The Giants left here early tonight for Baton Rouge, where they play a college team tomorrow. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	Bush, ss.	5	0	2	0	5
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	0	2	1	Mais'l, 3b.	5	0	0	0	1
L'bert, 3b.	4	0	0	6	1	Cobb, cf.	4	2	1	5	0
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Harp'r, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
M'kle, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1	Veach, lf.	5	3	4	2	0
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	2	4	C'ford, rf.	4	2	3	3	0
Kelly, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	Heil'n, 1b.	5	1	1	12	0
Ro'sch, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Young, 2b.	3	1	1	0	2
R'riden, c.	1	0	0	1	3	Stan'ge, c.	4	0	2	5	0
Dooin, c.	1	0	1	5	2	Cov'kle, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Cun'm, p.	1	0	0	0	2
T'reau, p.	1	0	0	0	4	†Kavn'gh	0	0	0	0	0
P'mero, p.	1	0	0	0	2						
*Brain'd.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total..	30	2	6	27	18	Total..	37	9	15	27	13

Errors—Doyle, Lobert (2,) Rariden.

*Batted for Benton in second inning.

†Batted for Coveleskie in sixth inning.

Detroit ....0 3 2 0 2 0 1 1 0—9
New York ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Innings pitched—By Benton, 2; by Coveleski, 5; by Tesreau, 3; by Palmero, 2; by Cunningham, 4. Runs—Off Benton, 3; off Tesreau, 4; off Coveleski, 1; off Palmero, 2; off Cunningham, 1. Hits apportioned—Off Benton, 1; off Tesreau, 1; off Coveleski, 1. Two-base hits—Crawford, Heilman, Kelly, Kauff, Cobb, Veach, Dooin. Three-base hits—Veach, Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach, Roush, 2. Sacrifice hit—Young. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Palmero, 4; by Cunningham, 3. Base on balls—By Benton, 1; by Tesreau, 1; by Palmero, 2; by Coveleskie, 1; by Cunningham, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 10. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 6. Double plays—Rariden and Merkle, Dooin and Lobert. Wild pitches—By Benton, 1; by Palmero, 1. Times of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCafferty and Lucid. Attendance—7,000.

RALLY SAVES CLEVELAND.

Williams's Home Run with Two On Fails to Win for Cubs.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—A ninth-inning rally by the Cleveland Americans scored two runs on four hits and enabled them to defeat the Chicago Nationals here today, 5 to 4. Chicago had taken the lead in the first half of the ninth on Williams's home run with two on bases. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2	5	12	3
Chicago	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3	4	5	2

FIRST DEFEAT FOR YANKS.

Stupid Base Running Allows Reds to Win, 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2.—Defeat visited the Yankees this afternoon for the first time this Spring. It came to them through the medium of the Reds, who won by a score of 3 to 1 and evened the account with the New York American Leaguers. The batting was sparse on both sides, four hits apiece, but the Reds played without an error, whereas the Yankees committed one damaging misplay and muddled things to an expensive degree in base running.

The poor base running of the Yankees, which was done by Gedeon and Pipp, ruined two chances to score, and chances to score were none too frequent. They were as good for the Yanks, however, as for the other side, but the Reds made no mistakes, and by clever sacrificing in the seventh inning made that round a winning one.

Brady, Cullop, McKenry, and Dale, the mound quartet, all did excellent pitching. McKenry and Dale were more successful than Brady and Cullop in preventing the first batter up in the different innings from reaching first base, but the Yankee pitchers offset that by effective pitching with men on bases and by receiving excellent support at such moments.

Brilliant plays at critical times were made by Pipp and Peckinpaugh, and the latter, in addition, batted in New York's only run. Gedeon not only spoiled a chance by awkward base running, but his fumble in the seventh inning opened the way for two Red runs. One reason why the pitchers had the better of the batters was because of the gloomy and chilly day. There wasn't a good enough light for the batters. Peck wedged in a single in the second inning, after Gedeon had walked and stolen second, and thereupon followed New York's only run. Gedeon singled in the fourth and went to third on Pipp's hit, but when a double steal was launched, Gedeon fell over himself, after a poor throw by Wingo to drive him back, and blundered into an out. The double steal was tried again in the seventh, and this time Pipp was tricked by Wingo's bluff throw and nipped off third.

Killifer's two-bagger, which would have been a single if Maisel hadn't slipped in the mud, and Herzog's single, gave the Reds a count in the third. Cullop passed Clarke in the seventh and McKenry's bunt was fumbled by Gedeon, a costly misplay, for after Killifer had sacrificed Peck took Herzog's grounder and threw Clarke out at the plate, so that there would have been three out but for Gedean's misdemeanor. Williams put a safe fly in short right field which scored two men. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	O	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	O	A
Killefer, cf.	3	1	2	0	0	Maisel, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Herzog, ss.	3	1	1	4	2	High, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
W'ms, 1b.	3	0	1	2	0	Gil'h'y, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Griffith, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Magee, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Groh, 3b.	1	0	0	3	2	Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Louden, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	Boone, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	Gedeon, 2b.	2	1	1	1	2
Wingo, c.	1	0	0	4	2	Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	12	2
Clarke, c.	0	0	0	1	0	Peck., ss.	3	0	2	2	3
McK'y, p.	2	0	0	0	6	N'maker, c.	2	0	0	4	0
*Neale	0	1	0	0	0	Walters, c.	1	0	0	1	3
Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Brady, p.	2	0	0	1	2
						Cullop, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total...	24	3	4	27	15	Total...	28	1	4	24	17

*Ran for McKenry in the seventh inning.

Errors—Gilhooley, Gedeon, Pipp.

Cincinnati ....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 .—3
New York..............0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Brady, 3; off Cullop, 2; off McKenry, 2; off Dale, 2. Struck out—By Brady, 1; by McHenry, 1; by Dale, 1. Two-base hits—Killefer (2.) Sacrifice hits—Killefer, Herzog, Louden, McKenry. Stolen bases—Gedeon, Williams, Griffith. Hit by pitched ball—By Brady, (Louden;) by McKenry, (Gedeon.) Balk—McKenry. Hits—Off Brady, 3 in 5 innings; off Cullop, 1 in 3 innings; off McKenry, 4 in 7 innings; off Dale, none in 2 innings. Umpire in chief—Carpenter. Field umpire—Hart. Time—One hour and fifty minutes.

SUPERBAS SWAMP ORIOLES.

Ebbets's Men Batter Baltimore Pitchers Mercilessly.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—The pitching of Mails and Colwell and the slugging of other members of the Brooklyn team proved far too strong a combination here today for Jack Dunn's International Leaguers. The score was: Brooklyn, 14; Baltimore, 2.

The game was won by the Dodgers in the first inning, when they leaped on Pitcher Sherman for seven clean hits, among them being doubles by O'Mara and Stengel. This fusillade was productive of six runs. Eight more were gathered at different times by hard and clean hitting.

Today's game was played at Back River, about six miles outside of the city. Tomorrow's game will be played at the former Federal League Park. The Superbas are to meet the Yankees Tuesday in Brooklyn. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	3	2	1	1	2	Bates, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Daub't, 1b.	5	3	1	11	0	Kopf, 2b.	4	0	2	1	3
St'gel, rf.	6	2	3	2	0	Miller, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Wheat, lf.	3	2	2	0	0	T'bley, 1b.	5	0	1	9	1
Myers, lf.	1	0	1	1	0	Lamar, rf.	4	2	2	1	0
H'man, cf.	5	2	2	3	0	F'ster, ss.	4	0	0	4	1
Mow'y, 3b.	5	2	3	0	2	Ritter, 3b.	4	0	1	4	1
Getz, 2b.	5	1	2	4	6	McAvoy, c.	3	0	2	4	0
McC'ty, c.	4	0	1	5	0	Sh'man, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Mails, p.	2	0	0	0	2	James, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Colwell, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total..	40	14	16	27	12	Total..	36	2	8	27	8

Errors—O'Mara, Mowrey, Kopf, Lamar, Fewster (3), McAvoy.

Brooklyn ....6 1 0 4 2 0 0 1 0—14
Baltimore ....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0— 2

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Daubert, Wheat, Lamar, McAvoy. Sacrifice flies—O'Mara, McCarty. Stolen bases, Lamar, Getz, O'Mara. Double plays—Kopf and Twombley; Getz and Daubert. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 2. Base on balls—Off Sherman, 2; off James, 3; off Mails, 2; off Colwell, 1. Left on base—Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 9. Hits—Off Sherman, 9 in 3 1-3 innings; off Mails, 5 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Sherman, 1; by James, 1; by Mails, 2; Colwell, 1. Wild pitch—James. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and McAtee.

BROOKLYN PLAYERS LOSE.

Bushwick Defeats Dodger Veterans and Recruits, 4 to 3.

Brooklyn got the first taste of baseball for the season of 1916 at Ridgewood Park yesterday when a team made up of a few Brooklyn veterans and several recruits was defeated in a ten-inning game by the Bushwick semi-professional club by a score of 4 to 1. For so early in the season the teams played good baseball and furnished an exciting extra inning finish for the crowd.

The teams were deadlocked until the tenth inning, when Howe gave Tague a base on balls. He got around to third on a steal and an out, and scored on A. Snyder's sacrifice fly. Howe was touched for four hits and gave seven bases on balls. Jack Coombs played part of the game for Brooklyn at first base and got a two-bagger, while Grant contributed a three-base hit. The Brooklyn line-up included Jimmy Johnston, the sensational Pacific Coast youngster; Olson, Cutshaw, E. Miller, and Otto Miller behind the bat. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	3	8	2
Bushwicks	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1	4	5	1

Batteries—Rucker, Marquard, Howe, and O. Miller; Girard and Hohman.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES, 7th, 8th, 10th. Tickets on sale at both offices.

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BURKE'S GUINNESS.
Even though most places sell it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Is Trout Fishing Allowed Too Early?

Most trout fishermen who have the best interests of the sport at heart will be in full accord with the Conservation Commission of this State in its refusal to annul during the season just opened the statute providing that "no person shall take fish through the ice in waters inhabited by trout." The commission has the power, and has in previous seasons exercised it, of suspending this provision for any specified waters and for a specified period. Such action has resulted in wholesale taking of trout by persons who could hardly be said to have the true sportsman's spirit, with great resulting detriment to the fishing when the real angling season opened. Commissioner Pratt believes this to be utterly contrary to the spirit of the law providing for the protection of trout, and is firmly determined not to connive at it by the usual special order. Instructions have been given to the game protective force to use the utmost vigilance in guarding against violations of the statute in this respect.

In line with this attitude is the contention of a large portion of the angling brotherhood that the trout season should be further limited in its duration, to conform more nearly to the limitations set by nature. Not many streams in this State are fished with rod and reel at any time in April, and in the early days of the month weather conditions almost invariably make the whipping of the brooks unprofitable if not impossible. There is a rather widespread belief that it would be for the improvement of the sport, as well as for the benefit of the game little tribe which furnishes it, if the opening of the season in the Empire State were retarded until May 1.

⁂

Athletics as a Scholastic Spur.

The hypercritical attitude of a great many members of college Faculties toward all forms of athletics which call for the upbuilding of teams for inter-institutional competition is one of the chief sources of the inflexible opposition to Faculty control which is manifest generally throughout the undergraduate world. The professors, especially the older ones, are prone to convert their disapproval of certain abuses into intolerance of the whole athletic phase of college life; and the students, conscious though many of them are that the veins of scholarship are at times drained for the nourishment of sports, yet fear to intrust the regulation of their leading recreation to inimical hands.

Dean Randall of Brown University lays a plank across this chasm with his words of the other day: "Athletics in themselves are in no sense responsible for the evils which are so frequently attributed to them. A school system which does not give proper attention to physical education is ignoring the first requisite in intellectual growth. Physical exercise is best accomplished through outdoor sports, and these sports are the more exhilarating, and consequently the more profitable, when the spirit of competition is introduced. Athletics in the school system is, in many respects, as essential as the classroom work."

Under the system now in force at Brown no student may play on any team or take any part in college activities if he is more than six semester hours behind his class, or if he is on probation or under discipline of any kind, or if he is apparently neglecting his classroom work on account of outside interests. In other words, an undergraduate must be up to the mark both in scholarship and character or he cannot represent the institution in either athletic or non-athletic activities. This, of course, is conducive to real effort on the students' part to maintain high standards.

Professor Randall is convinced the correct solution of the whole vexatious problem is to be found in this arrangement. He says further:

"So long as we seek to evade eligibility rules and to trample on scholastic standards in order to retain the athlete; so long as we are willing to make gods of athletes and fill their heads with false notions concerning their real worth; so long as we make our scholastic requirements any less rigid for the athlete than for the ordinary student, just so long must we expect athletics to interfere seriously with the more important work of the college. It is perfectly possible, however, * * * to use these activities as effective agents in the accomplishment of some of the more serious tasks for which our schools and colleges are founded."

⁂

The Popularity of Boxing.

The business end of the boxing game has come into much prominence during the past week, and proves the unprecedented popularity of the sport in this city at the present time. The Willard-Moran and Welsh-Leonard bouts at Madison Square Garden drew $179,611 in receipts, and the contests were less than a week apart. Of this amount the State got 7½ per cent. of the gross in taxes, or $13,470.82.

These enormous receipts establish a new mark in the financial side of the fistic pastime in New York. To the majority of boxing fans, the sport, as it is now conducted, meets with approval. The personnel of the crowds has been of a higher standard than at any previous bouts, and the State Athletic Commission and other State officials regard this as a stamp of approval on their efforts to give the public what it wants in this ancient form of athletic endeavor.

There has never before been such a demand for high-class bouts. While at some of the minor clubs the bouts scarcely typify the best side of the sport, the contests as conducted at the half dozen leading clubs of the city are satisfying the demand for well-conducted boxing. Legislators, judges of the State and City Courts, attorneys of standing, and other men of prominence have been seen about the ringside at these last two bouts, apparently enjoying the sport.

This is the heyday of the boxer, and never before has the pugilist received such financial return for his labors as at the present time. Next to baseball, boxing is the sport which is just now getting most attention from the sporting public. To keep it at the existing plane, boxers, club owners, and the State officials, who have its welfare in their hands, must watch the sport closely to see that its present standard is not impaired.

⁂

New York and the Rowing Outlook.

The warm weather that arrived last week made Harlem River oarsmen once again push back the sliding doors on the boathouses and slip the shells into the water for practice spins. It goes without saying that the local oarsmen ought to improve on their last year's record in the big regattas, for, with the exception of the Middle States Regatta on Labor Day, where the Metropolitan crews brought the lion's share of the honors to this city, the New York oarsmen had a rather unprofitable season. The clubhouses that in years past were centres of activity remained almost untenanted during a great part of the season, and the Speedway course, which was once one of the strongest rowing centres in the country, was forced to be content with but two really active representatives, the Metropolitans and the Nonpareils, with an occasional crew from the Nassaus and the Bohemians.

The coming season holds out promises of better things, however, and the influx of new members in some of the decadent clubs may bring back part of their lost prestige. To make a creditable showing in the national championships at Duluth, or the Middle States Regatta and the American Henley at Philadelphia, the Harlem oarsmen must work to the uttermost. Philadelphia is at present the greatest amateur rowing centre of the country, while in the Duluth Boat Club the invaders must face a single organization which last year overwhelmed the combined forces from all the other boat clubs in the United States.

In addition to this, the enthusiasm displayed by local oarsmen this season, the number that turn out, the recruits that are made, the success that they hope to obtain will affect in a large measure the chances of obtaining the permanent rowing course at Pelham Bay Park, which the city officials are at present considering. It is a crucial season for the rowing game in this city. There is much to be done and much to be won, so it behooves the local oarsmen to get an early start for a hard campaign.

⁂

Good Handling of a Golf Problem.

The United States Golf Association has found a satisfactory way of solving a difficult and delicate problem. When the new amateur rule was recently adopted with its stipulations that all those who made any money in any way through their connection with the game, except through course construction or writing, were professionals, many golfers who were whole-heartedly in favor of the movement were puzzled as to what means the supreme authorities would take to carry out the spirit and the letter of the law.

It was a delicate problem and it was well handled. The Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. took the initiative. The members of this committee called upon all golfers in doubtful positions to show cause as to why they should not be dropped from the amateur ranks. When the answers were received, each case was considered by itself, for it was recognized that the best interests of the game would be served by adhering to no hard and fast rule, but rather that each case should be judged on its own merits.

When the decision of the committee was reached it was left to the executive members representing the different sections of the country to notify the barred players in their sections that in the future their presence at amateur tournaments would not be desired. In most cases this has already been carried out. The golfers who are under the ban know their fate now, but just who they are has not been officially announced and will not be officially announced. It has been left to the players themselves to make the facts known if they care to do so, but as yet no one has come forward with such information.

But in this connection the forthcoming list of eligibles for the national amateur championship, which the U. S. G. A. will officially issue, assumes a double significance. For not only will it be that which it claims to be, merely a list of eligible golfers, but it will also indicate by the names that are conspicuous for their absence, the players who have been dropped from the amateur ranks. The whole problem has been handled by the U. S. G. A. officials with neatness and despatch, with a minimum of fuss and a maximum of accomplishment.

⁂

Success of Indoor Polo.

Indoor polo, conducted along organized lines, apparently has come to stay. The success of the local league was so exceedingly marked during the season just closed that arrangements are already begin made for its continuance, but on a much more extensive scale. Without losing a match of the six played, the Red Bank Foxhunters won the championship. While a number of other clubs played twice as many games, their general showing was not as good as that of the New Jersey team.

In many respects this, the initial league season, was an experiment. The rules will have to be considerably revised to meet conditions. Many of the players were handicapped too lightly, while others carried too heavy a penalty. It was virtually impossible to find out the real ability of many of the players until they had been in the game for several weeks, and then it would not have been feasible to make any radical changes in the handicaps. But now, with a whole season's experience behind them, the officials of the league are in a position to amend the rules governing the game and to make the handicaps more equitable, which will tend toward keener competition.

The businesslike manner in which the organization was handled by the officials is worthy of high praise. Much of the success of the league was due to the energy of those in charge. They have done much toward building up indoor polo and making the game—which it has proved to be—one of the best Winter sports for those who are keen on riding and want to keep in condition.

⁂

The Lawn Tennis Schedule.

The tennis schedule which was announced last week by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is of interest from two viewpoints. From the more selfish outlook of the players in the vicinity of New York there is exultation because of the wealth of fixtures for this section of the country, particularly in that the national championships, with the exception of the clay court and the women's will be decided on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club.

From the less narrow viewpoint the schedule is indicative of the rapid strides which tennis is making in every part of the country. The list of fixtures is the longest that has ever been sanctioned, and even those sections which heretofore have been somewhat barren of tennis have responded to the call of the courts. The East is by far the most largely represented, but the West is crowding its way in for a steadily increasing consideration.

⁂

Rules for College Swimmers.

At a recent meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, commendable steps were taken to avoid the arguments and recriminations which so often marred important meets during the season just closed. But the rules advocated or adopted do not begin to cover the ground. What is needed is some official manual clearing all points now at issue and putting down in black and white the standards to be followed. Only by instructing referees and judges as to their course of procedure can trouble be averted. At present they are generally allowed to decide matters of moment according to their individual views, and these views vary, so that the contestant never knows what to expect.

Particularly in fancy diving the need of detailed instructions to both judges and competitors is imperative. There should be a complete description of the required manner of performing every dive on the regulation table, with additional hints regarding the number of points to be deducted for the various faults of execution. Not until these standards have been decided upon and compiled in the form of a code can uniformity of style among divers, and of judging among officials, be attained.

Another important item deserving prompt consideration is the start in relay races. It is claimed by some that the contestants should not move until touched off by the serving inspectors; others believe the only thing to be observed is whether the feet of the starter are still on the board when the preceding swimmer strikes the end of the pool. One way seems as good as the other, provided it is officially adopted, but under existing conditions every man acts according to his own light, and the result is a wrangle whenever a close finish marks a team race.

What constitutes a disqualifying foul in a swimming event should also be stated more clearly. Collisions have occurred rather frequently, and the referee has had to pass arbitrary verdicts. If he were told when to disqualify, and when not to, it would help both him and the competitors.

The task of formulating the needed code is not an easy one, but the members of the Graduate Advisory Committee should undertake it for the sake of the sport.

⁂

Outdoor Running Season Here.

The season of outdoor athletics is at hand. The recent Spring weather has fired local athletes with a desire to get on the cinder path, and it will be only a matter of days now before open-air training is in full swing. Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C., will fire the first shot this afternoon, when he takes a handful of his Winged Fistites to the P. S. A. L. Field in Flatbush and puts them through their initial paces. Travers Island will shortly be opened to the boys of the New York Athletic Club. An earlier start than ever before will be made by the Mercury Footers, for Captain McAleenan has designs on the national track and field championships to be contested at Newark this Summer.

The college trainers are hearkening to the call of the weather man and have been laying their plans for outdoor work. They have brought board floor competition virtually to an end, and now their men are resting preparatory to the long stretch of training and competition before them, which will not be finished until the intercollegiates on the last Friday and Saturday in May. The board floor season in the metropolitan district is dying a hard death, and probably will not totally succumb until the last of April. Meets are scheduled for every week up to that time.

Athletic enthusiasts are glad that there will shortly be a change in the scene of action. Competitions in stuffy armories, or in heated buildings, is picturesque and interesting enough, but the real dyed-in-the-wool follower of the game ever longs for the chance to be in the open, rooting for his favorite. The athlete himself gets more enjoyment out of his brushes on the cinders than he does on a springless wooden floor.

Perhaps no athletes get as much genuine fun out of open-air running as the thousands of harriers or cross-country disciples, who cannot be daunted by rain, hail, snow or heat. Their time is now coming. The period is at hand when the weather will be all that is desired for their branch of athletics, and almost every Sunday for the next two months will have its big cross-country chase.

⁂

Skill of American Trapshooters.

In the trapshooting tournament for the amateur championship of America, to be held at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club on May 5 and 6, skill of the highest type in picking the little flying targets out of the air will be seen, if the weather conditions are even tolerable. American marksmanship in this line has been steadily on the advance for years, and it hardly required the victory of the team from this side of the water in the last Olympic Games to demonstrate this country's leadership in the pastime. In fact the general superiority of our experts over those of other lands is conceded even by the latter.

W. P. Grovesnor, a leading English trapshooter, on a recent visit to this country, contested on the ranges of many clubs. He stated his belief that Great Britain would be unable to find a man within 5 per cent. of the best form shown here, and that, whether shooting under American or foreign conditions, the local marksmen had a goodly margin of superiority.

The average trap throw is considerably longer in England than in this country, and rigid traps used in America cause the targets to maintain a more constant level. On the other hand, the clay discs, under the conditions that prevail here, get down quicker and are more readily affected by the wind. Mr. Grosvenor is of the opinion that the widespread belief in the ranks of English trapshooters that general conditions as prescribed by them call for a higher standard of skill than the methods and means adopted here is erroneous, and that the tests to which American gunners submit themselves offer at least as much difficulty as those confronted by the sportsmen over the seas.

BOY LEADS THRONG OF HARRIERS HOME

Wigger, Youth of 17, Heads a Field of 231 in St. Anselm's A. C. Road Run.

One of the youngest and one of the oldest competing athletes in the metropolitan district, and both representing the same organization, the Paulist Athletic Club, yesterday gained the premier honors in the six-mile handicap road run of the St. Anselm's A. C., contested through the streets of the Bronx.

Harry Wigger, a 17-year-old youngster who only four weeks ago won his way out of the tyro ranks, made the pace for practically the entire race, in which the remarkable number of 231 harriers participated, and won almost as he pleased in 38 minutes 59 seconds. He had the handicap mark of 5 minutes 15 seconds, and won by a full city block from Arthur Frischman of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, who led the winning team in the competition for A. A. U. clubs. H. A. Cunningham, unattached, made a fine race from the 5:00 mark, starting thirty seconds after Frischman, and crossed the finish line only a few yards back of the Y. M. H. A. representative.

Harry McGinn, former New York A. C. standard bearer, now wearing the Paulist A. C. colors, triumphed over Frank Masterson of the New York A. C. and Willie Kyronen of the Millrose A. A., the latter starting from scratch, in the competition for the fast-time trophy. McGinn received an allowance of 1 minute 30 seconds, and came home fifteenth in 36 minutes 42 seconds. Kyronen, the back-marker, was sixty-ninth, in 36:58.

McGinn won the junior national cross-country championship at Hastings, N. Y., five years ago. Since that time he has been infrequently heard from in an athletic way.

Fourteen clubs furnished full teams in the point competition, with the big trophy going to the quintet representing the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., which totaled 57, 18 less than were recorded by the Morningside A. C. aggregation. The Hebrew Association runners finished in second, fifth, twelfth, fifteenth, and twenty-third positions.

A dozen prizes were distributed, and though it was the intention of the St. Anselm's authorities to prevent any athlete from winning more than one, this stipulation was not made on the entry blank, and Frischman, who was runner-up to Wigger, got second prize as well as the trophy for the first novice across the tape.

The St. Anselm's A. C. won the trophy for C. A. L. and C. Y. M. N. U. clubs, but declined to accept it, and it became the property of the Paulist team. The Morningside harriers proved best in the division for Harlem, Bronx, and Long Island leagues, and were rewarded with a large trophy. Other novices in addition to Frischman to get prizes were E. Lillis of the Morningside and J. McEvoy of the Aquinas A. C.

Out of the 244 athletes nominated to compete in the race, only 13 failed to take their places on their respective marks when State Senator Hamilton fired the starting gun. Kyronen and Charley Pores of the Millrose A. A. were alone on the scratch mark. More than 100 were grouped on the limit post with 5:30 handicap, and there was a wild scramble for the lead. The crowd at the start was so big that the athletes had to worm their way through.

There was little chance for any one man to hold the lead in the first mile, but soon after this post had been passed Wigger went out in front, and was never dislodged.

McMAHON WINS AT TRAPS.

Is High Scratch Gunner at N. Y. A. C. Shoot on Travers Island.

D. S. McMahon did the best work yesterday at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club. He was the high scratch gunner of the day, taking the trophy with a total of 88 out of a possible 100 targets. Although the total was not particularly high, owing to the high wind that swept across the traps, McMahon had the satisfaction of registering one straight string of 23 targets during the afternoon. The perfect run gave him not only a leg on the Haslin Trophy, but the Travers Island Cup.

The winning of the latter prize by the straight string was the result of the recent change in rules at Travers Island. The shoot for the Travers Island Trophy started the fun. When the smoke of the last shell had blown out over the Sound, it was found that W. R. Delehanty, Z. Rogers, F. Leighton, T. H. Lawrence and D. S. McMahon had all tied for the prize with full scores of 25 targets. The new rules call for the tie to be shot off in the next event. The next event was the Haslin Cup, and it was in this shoot that McMahon ran straight, and so won both prizes.

R. L. Spotts was the only other gunner to return a straight score. He made it in the shoot for a special cup that finished the program. The high handicap gunner was F. Leighton, who annexed the cup with a card of 81—18—99. Three marksmen scored legs on the Tournament Cup. They were W. R. Delehanty, F. Leighton and C. Stein. The Accumulation Cup went to A. L. Burns, who had a total of 24 out of a possible 100 targets.

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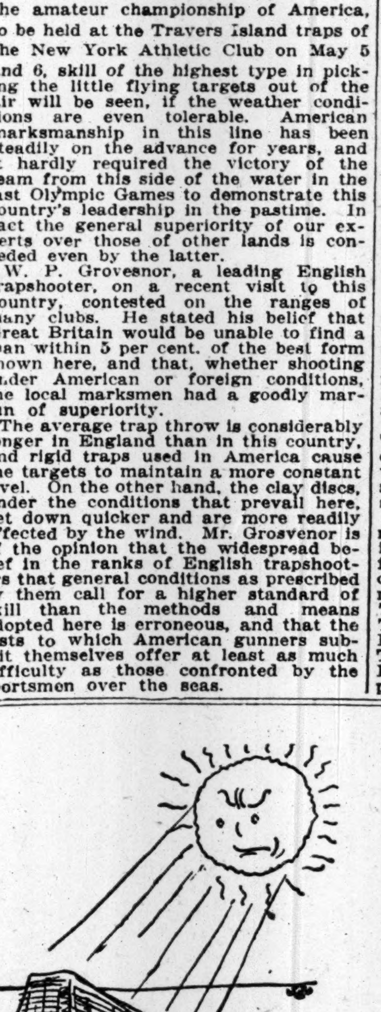

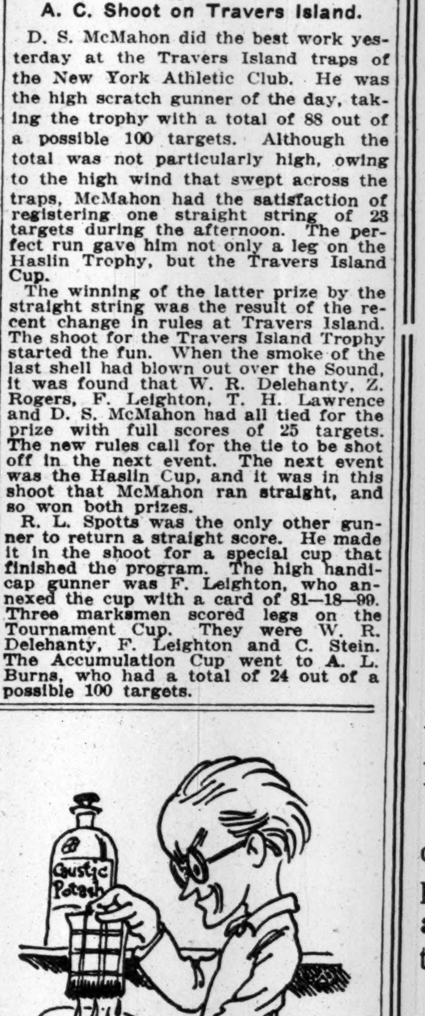

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It it fades—we don't accept the goods.

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The purchase of five shares of stock ($50.00) will entitle you to a membership for five years, giving you during that period, playing privileges at the uniform rate of $1.00 a day—week-days, holidays, Saturdays and Sundays.

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The charge everywhere for golf playing privileges on holidays, Saturdays and Sundays is $2.00.

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At the end of five years, or ten years, the $50.00 stockholder and the $100.00 stockholder retains his membership and stock, but the uniform $1.00 playing privilege will cease.

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Read the Third Announcement in This Newspaper Tomorrow.

GOLF PROS RETURN TO TURF AND TEE

Scatter with Close of Indoor Season from Schools to Courses in Their Charge.

FARE WELL AS TEACHERS

Services of Experts as Instructors in Great Demand, and in Many Cases at Big Salaries.

The indoor golf season practically came to a close Saturday afternoon. Jimmie Hepburn took advantage of the half holiday to slip away on the Long Island express to what is generally considered the best course in the country, the National Links at Southampton, and Jimmie Maiden took a local on the same railroad to the Nassau course. Among the other well-known golfers who abandoned the indoor courts for the turf are Jack Mackie, who returned to Dunwoodie's lofty links; his brother Dan, who went to the Century links at White Plains; Joe Mitchell of Ridgewood, Harry Vinal of Tuxedo, and Jack Williams of Piping Rock.

The indoor season which has just closed is reported to have been the most successful on record. Many of the pros were retained this Winter by large department stores, and aspiring golfers, chiefly women, thronged to the indoor schools. The trouble in most cases was that there were not enough courts to accommodate all those who sought instruction, and in one school on Saturday afternoon, the golf Secretary had a list of fifty names of applicants for instruction who had telephoned for the opportunity of getting in a half-hour's instruction before the school closed.

Next season will see most of these professionals back on the indoor courts, but the locations of some of them may be changed. It is known that several exclusive clubs have entered bids for the services of popular teachers of the game, and the salaries quoted for their services would have bought an eighteen-hole course not so long ago.

Gil Nichols will not be seen in an indoor school again this season. As soon as he returns from the South he will take up his work at the Great Neck course, where he will have plenty to do looking after the eighteen-hole course for men and the nine-hole course for women. All the changes which have been going on at the Great Neck links have been under the supervision of the metropolitan open champion, and he has made the links about as long and hard as the average good golfer cares to negotiate.

The nine-hole course devoted to women at the Great Neck Golf Club is at present the only course exclusively for women in the country. England has several courses from which men are barred, but C. S. Goddard, President of the Great Neck Club, is the first American golfer to turn over a nine-hole course to the fair sex. Not only has he made this provision, but he also states that the women have the privilege of playing over the regular eighteen-hole course whenever it suits them to do so. Incidentally, Mrs. Goddard, who will lead the women's team of the Great Neck Golf Club, is one of the promising women players of the metropolitan district.

F. C. Thompson, Secretary of the Marine and Field Club, has announced that owing to the change in plans of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School, which intended building on the golf course, the Marine and Field Club links will be available for the coming season. A short time ago the case looked desperate, but the decision of the School Committee saved the golfers for another season at least.

At Sleepy Hollow a rustic bridge has been built over the yawning chasm which was very much of a physical and mental hazard off the fifth and thirteenth tees. This has found favor with the good players, who habitually place their shots where they desire them to go, but the duffers who often explore the bottom of the chasm would have much preferred a moving stairway down one side and up the other. The new professional at Sleepy Hollow, A. J. Sanderson, comes to the Scarborough club with excellent recommendations from abroad. Lord Northcliffe vouches for him as one of the longest drivers in the game, and Harry Vardon also took the trouble to congratulate the club on securing his services. A special tee, green, and a portion of the fairway has been set aside for him, where he will teach the beginner without any serious danger to the lives or limbs of the other players.

NOVEL HORSE SHOW CLASS.

One Scheduled for Saddlers of Any Size at Durland Event.

One of the trophies offered for the fifth annual New York Spring Horse Show to be held at Durland's on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of Easter week will decide on a neutral ground a long-standing rivalry between the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and The Riding Club.

The class will be for saddle horses of any size, to be judged on conformation and manners. It will be the first time that a class of this sort has been featured at any New York horse show.

The entries from the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will include Miss Virginia Hanan's chestnut mare Kilkee, a winner last season at Tuxedo, Long Branch and White Plains; Miss Helen S. Leming's chestnut mare Remigia, also a noted winner on last Summer's circuit, and Miss Dorothy Hubb's Fantasy. Among the entries from The Riding Club will be Robert E. Todd's Septre, Aviator and Main Spring, and Thomas L. Chadbourne's Killarney.

The following judges have been selected for the show:

Saddle horses and ponies under saddle, William P. Eno, Washington, and Major Charles F. Benton, New York.

Harness horses, four-in-hands and tandems, William du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; E. Van Der Horst Koch, New York, and Hamilton S. Salmon, Brooklyn.

Hunters and jumpers, Henry L. Bell, Bayside, L. I., and Charles Ballard, New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal dandruff and itching. Nothing better at any price.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

To Care for Your Hair and Scalp

BRITTON TO MEET LEWIS.

Fast Bout Promised at the Stadium A. C. Thursday Night.

A ten-round bout of live interest is scheduled at the Stadium A. C., at the Manhattan Opera House, on Thursday night, when Ted Lewis, the English boxer, who claims the welterweight title, will box Jack Britton, the fast Chicago welter. The two men have met several times before, but the question of superiority has never been satisfactorily settled. Lewis claims that he has decidedly outpointed Britton, while Britton points to their bout in Boston some time ago, when he gave the shifty Englishman a decided beating, according to the Boston reports.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will offer as the main attraction for their Tuesday night's bill, Charley Weinert, the New Jersey heavyweight, and Dan Porky Flynn of Boston, the veteran Hub heavyweight, who has shown improved form in his last two bouts in this city. It will be the first time that Weinert has been seen in action for quite a while.

Negro heavyweights will be the attraction at the Harlem Sporting Club on Friday night, John Lester Johnson and Harry Wills of New Orleans being booked for a ten-round bout.

The Pioneer Sporting Club of Forty-fourth Street offers a good bout for Wednesday night, when Pal Moore, the fast bantamweight of Memphis, will match his skill against Benny McCoy, the Baltimore boy who has been attracting much attention lately. The winner of this bout will be matched in the near future against Johnny Ertle, the bantamweight champion, at the same club. In the semi-final, K. O. Eggers will box against Red McDonald for the featherweight title of the west side.

At the Olympic A. C. tonight Pal Moore will be seen in action against Willie Jones of Brooklyn, and Willie Astey will compete in the semi-final against George Mass, the former amateur champion.

The Stadium A. C. will offer a popular-priced show tonight, when Patsy Kline, the hard hitting boxer from Jersey, will be pitted against Johnny Drummie, also a Jersey favorite.

Jack Dillon, the light heavyweight champion, will appear in the main bout at the Palace A. C., in Yonkers, on Tuesday night against Whitey Allen.

The bouts scheduled thus far this week are as follows

MONDAY.

Broadway S. C.—(Afternoon)—Semi-professional tryouts.

Olympic A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Willie Jones, Willie Astey vs. George Mass.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Buddy Faulkes vs. Mark Spencer.

Military A. C.—Eddie Wallace vs. Kid Taylor.

Stadium A. C.—Johnny Drummie vs. Patsy Kline, Young Rector vs. Frankie Fleming.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Charley Weinert vs. Dan Porky Flynn.

Palace A. C., Yonkers.—Jack Dillon vs. Whitey Allen.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Benny McCoy, K. O. Eggers vs. Red McDonald.

THURSDAY.

Stadium A. C.—Ted Lewis vs. Jack Britton.

Clermont A. C.—Dave Kurtz vs. Mike O'Dowd.

FRIDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club.—John Lester Johnson vs. Harry Wills, Charley Hauser vs. Bill Dempsey.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Young Lulu Kid vs. Abe Friedman.

East New York A. C.—Jack Hammond vs. Al Rudolph McCoy.

WIN THRICE IN ONE DAY.

Miss Beecher and G. Roberts Reach Casino Tennis Finals.

Miss E. Beecher and George Roberts played such excellent tennis in the handicap mixed doubles tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday that they came through from the first round to the final. The tournament started Saturday, but they did not compete on the opening day. In the first round they had a hard match against Miss Alberta Weber and B. C. Chamberlin. Miss Weber and Chamberlin took the first set at 7—5, but were outplayed in the next, losing to their opponents at 3—6. The final set was hotly contested, Miss Beecher and Roberts eventually winning at 7—5.

The second round also furnished a three-set contest in which Miss Beecher and Roberts lost the first set at 1—6 to Miss C. Putnam and L. H. Shepard. In the next they rallied and won at 6—3, and the deciding set was won by them at 6—4. In the semi-final round match against L. Fitch and Mrs. Fitch proved easier. The first set was closely contested, Miss Beecher and Roberts winning at 7—5, but in the next set they triumphed at 6—1.

In the other semi-final round match Miss Margaret Taylor and F. Ferguson defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mr. Bailey in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

First Round.—Miss E. Beecher and G. Roberts, (plus half 15,) defeated Miss Alberta Weber and B. C. Chamberlin, (minus 15,) 6—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Second Round.—Miss E. Beecher and G. Roberts, (plus half 15,) defeated Miss C. Putnam and L. H. Shepard, (minus half 15,) 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round.—Miss E. Beecher and G. Roberts, (plus half 15,) defeated Mrs. Morton Fitch and L. H. Fitch, (scratch,) 7—5, 6—1; Miss Margaret Taylor and F. Ferguson, (scratch,) defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mr. Bailey, 6—3, 6—2.

Tennis Boom at Knickerbocker T. C.

The outdoor tennis season was in full swing yesterday on the courts of the Knickerbocker Tennis Club, a number of matches in both singles and doubles being played. Considering that it was virtually the first outdoor practice of the season, the matches were well played, several providing interesting three-set contests. O. B. McKie scored a victory over J. J. McDonagh after three closely fought sets, all of which went to deuce, 6—8, 7—5, 8—6. In the doubles, J. J. Danaher and H. Dulberger defeated E. W. Brown and C. Volk at 6—1, 5—7, 8—6. L. F. Levy and H. O. Zurich won a close match from F. E. Kriss and R. L. Goldberger, the score being 8—6, 6—8, 7—5. A. V. H. Hoffman, paired with William Fisher, defeated H. Muller and J. J. McDonagh, 8—6, 6—6, 6—4.

SOCCER CHAMPIONS WIN.

Bethlehem Team Beats West Hudsons and Will Meet Chicagoans.

HARRISON, N. J., April 2.—Defeating the West Hudsons by the score of 1 goal to 0 on the Federal League Baseball Ground in the presence of 5,000 spectators here this afternoon, the Bethlehem Football Club of Bethlehem, Penn., national champions, qualified for the semi-final round of the annual cup tie competition of the United States Football Association.

The Jerseymen never were really dangerous to the Bethlehem defense. The champions were credited with all of the five "corners" notched throughout the game, three in the first half and two in the second. Fleming was the star of the game, and especially in the second period made a number of brilliant runs, which brought the crowd to their feet.

The victory entitles the Bethlehems to meet the Pullman F. C. of Chicago in the semi-final round on a date yet to be announced.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—The Scottish-Americans of this city, champions of the American Football Association, defeated the eleven of the Jersey A. C. in a National League game here this morning by the score of 4 goals to 0.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water with Meals Stops Stomach Disorders

Thousands of unfortunates suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time they commit the least indiscretion of diet. If they would only form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, they would soon find their digestion so strengthened that they could face the richest, most satisfying meals without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is highly effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

TREE HEARS NEGRO IN PART OF OTHELLO

Praises Proposed Production of Shakespeare's Plays by Colored Performers.

FULFILLS BARD'S PROPHECY

"How Many Times Shall This, Our Lofty Scene, Be Acted O'er in States Unborn?" Cassius Asks.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree in his long and varied career as an actor has faced hundreds of audiences in many lands, but it remained for New York to furnish him with a novel experience in this respect. For last night the English actor-manager was the guest of honor at a performance given in the Lafayette Theatre by colored actors before an audience made up almost wholly of colored men and women.

The Lafayette is in Seventh Avenue, between 131st and 132d Streets. At present it houses a stock company, and on Sunday nights a concert similar to those presented in vaudeville theatres is given. The Lafayette's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary is to be a series of Shakespearean performances by negro players, and to pave the way for these Sir Herbert was invited to address last night's audience.

A trio was singing when the distinguished actor reached the foyer, and at a signal the orchestra struck up "God Save the King." Immediately the entire audience was on its feet, and as Sir Herbert and a party of friends walked down the aisle to the right hand stage box there was hearty applause. Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss Iris Tree, his daughter, were members of Sir Herbert's party. The box had been decorated with a British and an American flag, and a cluster of red, white, and blue lights above the box added a festive touch.

The singers were allowed to finish and one of them, who sang unusually well, repeated a solo that the guest of honor might hear it. Then the manager of the theatre told of the plans for a Shakespearean season and introduced Sir Herbert as "the greatest actor on the English or American stage."

Mr. Tree said he was happy to be there and continued:

"We are all of us celebrating the tercentenary of him who was probably the greatest man that ever wrote or spoke our common language. All the people of every clime, complexion, and degree are taking part in these celebrations, and it would be, I am sure, a pride to Shakespeare himself to know that his works were being played by your people. Truly, an imaginative touch occurs in 'Julius Caesar' when, Brutus and Cassius and the rest of the conspirators have killed Caesar, Cassius stops the harangue and tumult to give utterance to this intellectual parenthesis:

> How many times shall this our lofty scene be acted
> O'er in States unborn and accents yet unknown.

"Only Shakespeare could have thought of this; and here is Shakespeare himself being 'acted o'er' by all the races of the globe."

Mr. Tree then discussed the character of Othello, whom he characterized as the greatest gentleman Shakespeare ever drew—"not only a gentleman, but a gentle man," he said.

Throughout his talk the audience, which crowded the theatre, listened attentively, punctuating his remarks frequently with applause.

When he had finished Edward Sterling Wright, who will play the title rôle in "Othello," read the accusation scene from the drama. It had been planned to present an act from the play in costume, but the Sunday law made this impossible, and Mr. Wright appeared in ordinary clothes. Across the footlights, leaning on the rail of the box, the actor who had played the part before kings listened to the reading of lines by the comparatively unknown actor whose color was that of the Moor.

BRADY TO MANAGE MOVIES.

Producer Says Films Will Supplant Second Companies.

William A. Brady, who has been interested in the moving picture industry for a year or more, announced yesterday that he had assumed control of all productions of the World and Equitable Film Corporations and Paragon Films, Inc. These companies have five studios, and Mr. Brady will not only supervise the taking of films in all these, but will pass upon the product of several other affiliated companies. He will not give up his activities as a play producer for the legitimate stage, but will co-ordinate the two jobs. He believes the movie is destined to replace altogether the two, three, and four road companies of New York successes, and he will make picture versions of all of his productions done by the original companies.

"The day of the second and third companies has passed," said Mr. Brady yesterday. "The smaller cities refuse to take imitations of the players who they know were in the Broadway productions. And it is absolutely impossible to hold a company together for a long tour through the country. Actors of prominence can stay in New York for most of the year, taking parts in various productions, and at the same time doing day work in the studios. It is with the greatest difficulty that a manager can persuade them to go out of town even for a limited tour of the largest cities.

"What I propose to do is to make pictures of my New York productions with the original cast in each case, and then release them at the close of the Broadway run, when the play is being given on the stages of the large cities. In this way I can give the one-night stands the best version available of a New York 'hit.'"

The plans of the companies with which Mr. Brady thus becomes associated include the erection of a movie theatre on Broadway with a seating capacity of 5,000. It is said work on this will be begun soon.

Mr. Brady contemplates making some big pictures that will run as long as twelve reels. "Romeo and Juliet," "Ingomar," "Faust," the novels of Sir Walter Scott, of Dumas, the plays of Ibsen, Maeterlinck, and Sudermann will be among his first subjects. In his experience thus far in the movies Mr. Brady says he has found that an enormous amount of expense can be eliminated by the application of efficient business methods in the handling of actors and material without any artistic sacrifice.

CAVELL CONCERT IS PUT OFF

Second Effort of Lucien Henry to Give a Benefit Is Postponed.

A concert which was advertised to be given at Carnegie Hall last night as part of a plan to raise funds for an American memorial to Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed by the Germans, was postponed. Notices were put in front of the hall saying the event had been put off to April 30. Lucien Henry, who organized the concert, was found last night at the Marie Antoinette, and in reply to a question as to why it had been postponed, said: "Oh, Mr. Foxcroft is ill." On the advance notices P. O. Foxcroft appears as Treasurer of the fund.

Mr. Henry organized another concert for the same purpose during the Winter, which was to have been given at the Hippodrome. That event was also postponed at the last moment and many persons who went to the theatre were turned away. Hippodrome officials said last night that their only dealings with Mr. Henry in advance of the projected concert had been to quote him a price on the auditorium. They said he had never signed for the Hippodrome or gone there again, even though the concert was advertised for their house.

Berlin to Write a Revue.

Irving Berlin will write his first one-act revue for the Friars' Frolic to be given next month at the New Amsterdam and later on tour for the clubhouse fund. Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock will furnish the libretto, which will be the first time the three have collaborated on the same piece.

HERO SPOILS FILM PLAY.

Movies Have Outgrown Type Shown in "The Heart of Paula."

It is quite often the case that the feature picture is not the feature of a movie bill. The average of pictures that make any demand upon the serious consideration of an audience is lamentably low, though the size of the audiences and their enthusiasm seem to belie this. Yesterday's new photoplay at the Strand was less interesting than the Paramount Pictographs in which the proper way to slice a ham was illustrated most appetizingly. The chef pointed the hock toward his left hand, sunk the fork in there, and then removed the coarser part "to send to the kitchen for use in omelettes and stuffed peppers."

Not that there wasn't a "ham" in "The Heart of Paula," the new photoplay shown, for there was—but he was not interesting. He was one of the old-fashioned type of movie hero. He wore his abundant hair cut after the style prescribed in the Taxicab Chauffeurs' Handbook. He rolled his eyes in close-ups, showed a set of even teeth and ditto dimples whenever he smiled, wore a Windsor tie and his hat brim turned down in the back, an affectation popular among freshmen in 1900, and probably, if the truth was known, had on suspenders and sleeveholders.

If some other hero had been chosen "The Heart of Paula" might have been a better picture. As it was his personality grated on at least one sensitive soul to such a degree that he departed without seeing whether the sad or the happy ending was used. When the picture was produced, the press agent deposes, Leonora Ulrich, who acted the star part, was not satisfied with the dénouement indicated in the scenario, if scenarios have such things. Anyway, the original and Miss Ulrich's idea of an ending were filmed and the exhibitors are to take their choice.

This is the first picture in which Miss Ulrich has been seen since her appearance in "The Heart of Wetonah" at the Lyceum. In the melodrama she plays the rôle of an Indian maiden; in the picture that of a Mexican. Miss Ulrich was one of the numerous Pegs who followed Laurette Taylor in the rôle of the radiant Irish lass, and in her movements both as the Indian and the Mexican maid, particularly in the curious, shy, slinking walk, there is a strong suggestion of Peg's creator.

The handkerchief-in-sleeve young man who walks with one hand on his hip while he waves the other has reached the funny films. He has been a subect for mirth in musical comedy for several years, but he did not appear on the screen till yesterday, when he was seen in the comedy picture shown at the Knickerbocker. The effeminate youth was polishing his nails as the elevator bore him and Roscoe Arbuckle aloft, and when Arbuckle saw his companion he removed his hat.

"Little Meena's Romance" is the title of the new feature at the Knickerbocker. It tells a story about a little Pennsylvania Dutch girl who goes to New York to live with some mean relatives when her parents die and leave her wealthy. There she sees again a German Count who had first met her at her Pennsylvania home and mistaken her for a servant. He finally marries the girl, ignorant of her real station.

There is one bit of technique in the film that is novel. The Count has gone with the girl to a roadhouse and the audience is left in ignorance of his intention until some time later, when, confronted by her relatives for an explanation, there is a cut-back, and the marriage ceremony is pictured. The change of sequence thus provides a mild surprise.

Owen Moore, husband of Mary Pickford, played the Count, and Dorothy Gish was the little Dutch girl. Mr. Moore had acquired a wardrobe of foreign-cut clothes, which he wore with something of an air, and a monocle, which further stamped him as an alien. He made a graceful and attractive hero.

Other new pictures shown yesterday were "The Sowers," with Blanche Sweet, at the Broadway, and "Blue Blood and Red," with George Walsh and Doris Pawn in the principal rôles, at the Academy of Music.

OPERA STARS IN CONCERT.

German Music at the Hippodrome—Anita Loew at the Princess.

There were several concerts yesterday, but none of them enlisted the services of well-known artists as principals with the exception of a concert for the benefit of war sufferers of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, held at the Hippodrome, where Mme. Margarete Ober, and Messrs. Goritz and Reiss of the Metropolitan Opera Company were the soloists with Sousa's Band and the Tsing-tau Band, the latter made up of German marines. The program was made up almost entirely of German music, and the audience was a very large one.

The orchestra of the Waldorf under the direction of Joseph Knecht gave a special concert at the hotel in the afternoon, at which the program was made up of more serious music than the organization plays in the regular course of its duties. Lucy Gates, soprano, was the soloist. The orchestral program included works by Weber, Wagner, and Tschaikowsky, as well as Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody" and a suite from "The Atonement of Pan," by Henry K. Hadley, marked for the first performance here. Messrs. Herbert and Hadley were present in the audience.

Anita Loew, soprano, made her first appearance in recital here at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. She sang two groups of songs by Handel, Schubert, and Schumann, another made up of songs by Franz and Haile, three songs in French by Delibes, and a like number in English by Charles Gilbert Spross, Max Heinrich, and Mrs. H. H. Beach. Max Heinrich assisted at the piano.

In the evening Mary Carson, soprano, gave a recital at the Princess Theatre. She has been heard here before, as a member of the Century Opera Company and on the recital platform. Her program last night included numbers in French and Italian by Boito, Francis Thorne, Vidal, Bemberg, and Massenet; three songs of Grieg; an aria from Bizet's "Pecheurs de Perles"; Italian numbers by Puccini, Gordigiani, and Vannuccini; songs in English, by MacDowell, Julian Edwards, A. Walter Kramer, and Justin Ring; and in conclusion, Arditi's "Se saran rose." Maurice La Farge assisted at the piano.

At the Théatre Francais last night there was a benefit under the auspices of the Chicago Club for the South Slav War Refugees. The artists were Mme. Blanche Arral, soprano; Lucile Collette, violin; Rudolph A. Trosht, baritone; Milan E. Trosht, pianist, and Paul Leyssac, reciter.

Shakespeare for Chelsea District.

A Shakespeare Festival will be given in the Chelsea district by the Chelsea Neighborhood Association the week of April 24. "King Lear" will be presented by the association at various settlements and churches, the first performance being given Monday night of that week at the Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street. It is the hope of the association that the festival will lead to the establishment of a permanent community playhouse. Duncan MacDougall will play the King and direct the production, and the rest of the cast will also be professional players.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Middleton is the author of the sketch in which Alla Nazimova and Charles E. Bryant will appear at the Actors' Fund benefit in the Century on Sunday night, April 16. The sketch treats of a phase of the New York State divorce law. At the benefit for the fund to be given on Thursday night in the Hotel Brossert, Brooklyn, Mary Wolston will do interpretative dancing.

The Workers' Amusement Club has engaged nearly 400 seats for tomorrow night's performance at the Hippodrome.

Richard Lambert has announced his intention of organizing a second company to present "The Blue Envelope," the farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans, in Chicago, for a Summer run.

Brandon Tynan will appear as Hamlet, Edith Wynne Matthison will impersonate Desdemona, and Lynn Harding will play Othello at the Shakespearean entertainment to be given by the Professional Woman's League at the Biltmore on April 24. The characters will appear in a series of tableaux being arranged by Lillian T. Schmidt.

The Washington Square Players will not go on tour this season as announced some weeks ago, but will stay at the Bandbox for the entire season. The current bill will continue indefinitely, and when they have finished with it the players will present a fifth program.

Frances Starr ended her tour in Edward Knoblauch's "Marie-Odile" on Saturday night in Hartford, Conn. In about a week she will begin rehearsals of a new comedy written for her by T. Wigney Percival and Horace Hodges, the authors of "Grumpy."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY, 40TH ST. —CLOSED TONIGHT— TOMORROW (TUES.) AT 8:15 FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY Rio Grande A NEW PLAY OF U. S. ARMY LIFE ON THE AMERICAN BORDER. BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 MITZI in 'POM-POM' "In a whirl of melody 'Pom-Pom' wins the town."—World.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eves. 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

Announcement

OWING to Mr. Hackett's continued illness, and as the services of Mr. Wise cannot be arranged for after April 8, Mr. Hackett announces the LAST WEEK of VIOLA Allen AND HENRIETTA Crosman in The Merry Wives of Windsor With THOMAS A. WISE as FALSTAFF CRITERION THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Evenings at 8 Sharp. LAST MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2.

MONDAY, APR. 10 SEATS THURS. THE MELODY OF YOUTH

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. 3RD MONTH Last Week at This Theatre. Next Week, Criterion Theatre. Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy "The Melody of Youth"

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

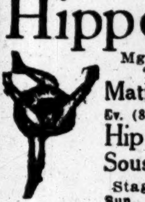
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. TONIGHT 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE JUSTICE

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 COMMON CLAY

44TH ST. THEATRE Nr. Bway. Bry. 7292 Nights, 25-1.50 Mats., 25-1.00 Seats Selling. Beg. Wed. Night at 8 Sharp. MAT. DAILY THEREAFTER, INCL. SUNDAY, AT 2 SHARP. CLUNE'S MASSIVE PRODUCTION of Ramona Helen Hunt Jackson's Great Novel as A CINEMA-DRAMA The Love Story of the Ages

Hippodrome



Mgt. Charles Dillingham. "THE BIG SHOW" Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00 Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50 Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People Sousa & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to May 20th Staged by R. H. Burnside. Sun., Pauline Donalda with Sousa

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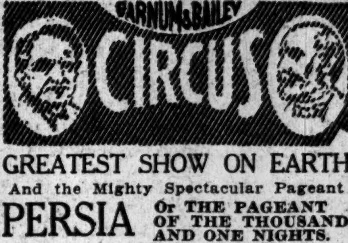

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Tonight "Les Sylphides," "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor."
Wed. Mat. "Cleopatre," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit," "Carnaval."
Wed. Eve. "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Les Sylphides," "Scheherazade."
Thurs. "Cleopatre," "Petrouchka," "Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit."
Friday "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," "Scheherazade."
Sat. Mat. "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," "L'Apres Midi d'un Faune," "Prince Igor."
Sat. Eve. "Scheherazade," "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit."
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FRANCE AT WAR A COLLECTION OF FRENCH WARTIME POSTERS, SKETCHES AND CARTOONS Sent to America by the HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS will be on exhibition at Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Studio 8 WEST 8TH STREET, April 3rd to 9th, Inclusive. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

TIMOTHY MATHER SPELMAN II. WILL GIVE A RECITAL OF HIS OWN SONGS AT THE PUNCH AND JUDY THEATRE ON THURSDAY, APRIL 13, AT THREE O'CLOCK. STEINWAY PIANO.

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AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., April 9, at 3, CHOPIN RECITAL Harold Bauer Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

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Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Tues.) Aft., at 3 Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH M'g'ment Antonia Sawyer. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT, AT 8:15. Farewell Recital Distinguished English Pianist, HERBERT FRYER Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office..........Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..............7 Beekman Street
Wall Street...............2 Rector Street
Harlem.............263 West 125th Street
Bronx................2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF

The New York Times

Published daily at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1916.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles R. Miller, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The New York Times, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Editor—Charles R. Miller,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—C. V. Van Anda,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Business Manager—Louis Wiley,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Treasurer—Charles H. Grasty,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Executive Manager—George McAneny,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

2. That the owners are:

Owner—The New York Times Company.

Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:

Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder, The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Edward Cary, The Times, New York City; C. V. Van Anda, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; Estate of John Norris, The Times, New York City; Walter S. Sullivan, 154 E. 74th St., New York City; John G. Agar, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Annie M. McClymonds, Morris Plains, N. J.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, New York City; New York Trust Company, New York City, Trustee for The New York Times Co. Sinking Fund.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as Trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such Trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 334,744.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1916.

[Seal] Joseph F. Macdonald,
Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 42; registered Bronx County, No. 827; New York County, No. 184; New York Register's No. 8,184. Commission expires March, 1918.

CIRCULATION ON APRIL 1, 1916, AND APRIL 1, 1915.

The statement above, required by law, gives the average circulation of the Daily and Sunday New York Times during six months ending March 31, 1916.

The following is the actual distribution of The New York Times on April 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916:

THE NEW YORK TIMES CIRCULATION REPORT.

	April 1, 1915.	April 1, 1916.
General Distribution—		
City Dealers	210,598	221,772
Country Dealers	66,032	79,915
Mail Subscribers	22,819	27,360
Total Advance Orders	299,449	329,047
Counter Sales, etc.	3,637	4,393
Advertising Mail List	398	410
Exchanges	108	95
Office Use	416	600
Total Net Circulation	304,008	334,545

D. L. CORCORAN,
Foreman Mail and Delivery.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times in March, 1916, exceeded 400,000 copies per Sunday.

BREAKING THE TRADE BLOCKADE.

If a free hand were given to break the trade blockade the simplest way would be to reverse the methods which caused it. As it happens, that is the method which is being applied at the time that all sorts of desperate and intricate expedients are being proposed and rejected. An excellent beginning was made when receivers of freight undertook to increase their efforts to remove from the terminals the goods which the railways had carried to destination. The railways were at first blamed for increasing demurrage charges and decreasing the free time, as a means of hastening the relief of their terminals. Now the critics of the railways in several cities are co-operating in the railways' proposal. The early demand for more shipping was like crying for the moon. Now the discovery is made that the shipping is not congested, at New York at least. There is a shortage of steamers, but the steamer space which is available is not utilized because of the lack of delivery of cargo and shortage of lighters. Said one leading steamship man:

> It would be conservative to say the average loading of ships is delayed 50 per cent. We have had vessels here for twenty-three or twenty-five days which should have sailed in ten.

The trouble was not that the railways had not carried enough freight, but that they had carried too much of the wrong sort. Heavy freight must go into the bottoms of ships, and the lighter, upper freight cannot be laden until the lower holds are stowed. Thus cargoes lie alongside, but are not stowed because of the delay for the ballast freight, and the lighters are used as warehouses, like the cars and terminals. Some shippers still are doing their best to block the untangling process by abuse of the rules to break the blockade. They ship to the seaboard on domestic bills of lading, and then use their privilege of reconsigning for export to get more free time. That has been stopped upon the recommendation of the Merchants' Association. Still over two-thirds of the arriving freight lies at the terminals until the third day, which obviously is not the fault of the railways nor of the ships.

The embargoes ought to start further back in the country, and the proper method would be that adopted in China. According to our Consul at Hongkong no freight is accepted for carriage except at rates which when paid are evidence of a very real need on the part of both shipper and receiver for the service. That heathen and common-sense way of making sure that the work done by the carrier will provide the most needed service is not available here. The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended proposed advances of rates. Freight rates from Southern points on certain classes of freight cannot be advanced until after a hearing on July 30. New York commutation rates cannot be advanced for an indefinite future, although the ground alleged for the advance was the improper use made of them. Yet it is clear that the time of times to advance rates is when the advancing is good. What shippers are clamoring for is not cheap rates, but transportation at any rates. There would not be a murmur if the transportation wanted were forthcoming.

The blockade is so far from being due to inefficiency that all records for excellence of service are broken almost daily. For February the exports were $50,500,000 above the previous maximum month. From New York alone the exports were double those of 1915, and fourfold those of 1914. Imports also broke all records, and yet the excess of exports over imports was a new maximum. For the eight months of the elapsed fiscal year the excess of exports was $1,285,217,462, or more than double the previous maximum, and a new billion-dollar record. Despite this billion-dollar credit we have for February an excess of exports over imports of gold of $7,668,661, although for the eight months we imported an excess of gold over exports of $280,582,817, another new maximum. The calculation at Washington is that the fiscal year's exports will reach four billions. That is what we have to do with abroad. In the face of the figures is it not unreasonable to blame the carriers on either land or sea?

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The recommendation of Secretary Daniels that the Chief of Operations be given the rank of Admiral, which is commensurate with the great importance of his office, and that he be endowed by law with the same authority as that at present enjoyed by chiefs of bureaus at the Navy Department is a welcome sign that the civil power is beginning tardily to realize that the navy can never be properly administered, or be made ready for war, unless naval officers have some recognized authority in the organization, employment, and training of our fleets in peace times.

When at war the responsibility for the country's defense on the sea is quickly and freely thrown upon the shoulders of our naval commanders. At such a time the civil authorities are willing to acknowledge their pathetic helplessness; they cannot handle ships or fleets in battle, and so their absurd jealousy of the man in uniform and the powerful pull of politics give way to the urgent demands of national safety, and they cry for help. It must be manifest, however, that Admirals who are competent to handle fleets in war, and who must be trusted and relied upon to defend the nation from disaster in a grave national crisis, should be respected in time of peace.

We cannot safely wait until a hostile fleet is actually upon us before we realize the true functions of our naval commanders and recognize the ability, loyalty, and bravery of officers and men alike. It is essential to give to naval officers in time of peace the authority necessary to prepare our navy for instant war. If we are to trust them in war, we must trust them before war begins.

WE MUST FULFILL OUR PLEDGE.

Representative Clinton N. McArthur of Oregon stated in clear terms the whole truth about the Philippines situation in his speech in the House last week. Politicians of the Bryan type have joined with the mestizo politicians of the archipelago in raising a mischievous clamor for independence, but the best intelligence of this country would never condone the shameful abandonment of the trust we accepted in 1898. We have pledged ourselves to the work of uplifting the inhabitants of these islands, of developing their political and industrial capacity, and making them fit for self-government. When they are ready for independence they should have it. Meanwhile they have enjoyed for many years a measure of freedom they never had before the United States Government was compelled, by the fortunes of war, to take possession of the Philippines.

Representative Richard R. Austin of Tennessee did not speak for many of his fellow-countrymen when he declared, in his speech before the Republican Club, that we must never haul down the American flag in the Philippines. On the contrary, we stand pledged to let the Filipinos displace it with their own flag when, under our guidance, they have learned the lesson of self-government and become a nation. But that day is still in the dim future. In the meantime we must be true to our trust. To abandon it, at the behest of demagoguery, would be a contemptible action.

SAVING THE CITY.

Every property owner in the Borough of Manhattan, every citizen who pays taxes, must feel a personal interest in the well-organized movement to preserve the heart of the city, the neighborhood between Third and Seventh Avenues, Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, from invasion by factories, and, incidentally, to restore to prosperity the neglected and partly deserted neighborhoods south of Madison Square. The shifting of business centres in this narrow island has hitherto been too largely determined by emotional impulse, too little by reason. Undoubtedly it has been aided, in a short-sighted way, by property owners and realty operators who now comprehend their error.

It may be too late to remedy all the evil that has been done, but the petition signed by all the prominent cloak and suit manufacturers, which has appeared in the advertising columns of The Times and other newspapers, warmly supporting the movement for the protection from factory invasion of the district above Thirty-third Street, indicates that the tendency of their industry to move northward has been permanently checked. These manufacturers have seen the light, and their response to the appeal is evidence of their public spirit.

There is still much to be done, however, to restore neglected parts of the city and make permanent its centres of trade and industry. Obviously, the great shopping district, situated between the two railroad terminals, is in the right place. The restoration of Broadway, especially south of Twenty-third Street, to the commercial importance that great artery of traffic should enjoy, is a matter to which every influential citizen may well lend his mind and devote some of his energy. It is gratifying to know that Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-third Street northward to Fifty-ninth, now the finest retail business street in the world, is in no further danger of deterioration. The new development of Sixth and Seventh Avenues, the growth of the section between Fourteenth and Thirty-third Streets, which will be so greatly benefited by the new subway system, is still to be attended to. Foresight will hereafter be a requisite to successful building development in Manhattan. The movement to "Save the City" was well named. Its condition had become perilous, but it is now in the way to be saved.

STOP TALKING AND ACT.

The debate in the Senate on the Military bill proceeds with unexpected slowness. The objections to the proposed federalization of the National Guard have not often been stated as lucidly as they were by Senator Borah on Saturday, but the matter has been argued before the committees of both branches of Congress, and there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Borah hopes to get the militia sections of the bill radically changed. In spite of the obvious weakness of all the arguments in favor of Federal payment of the militia, beyond what has already been done under the Dick law, there is no likelihood that a bill with that provision eliminated would be accepted in the Conference Committee.

The best to be hoped for is that the Senate's provision for a Federal volunteer force will also stand. That is brief but sufficient. It empowers the President to take steps toward the formation of a body of citizen soldiery directly under Federal control. Ex-Secretary Garrison's Continental Army plan was objected to by some military authorities because they felt that it was overburdened with details. They did not believe that it would prove operative. The Senate's plan to give the President authority to put the Volunteer act of 1914 in operation at any time is free from objection on that ground. Senator Borah's purpose in dwelling on the obvious constitutional objections to the federalized National Guard plan may be to secure acceptance for the other plan.

But there has been sufficient talk in Washington about plans for military extension. The time is at hand for action.

A DISCROWNED PEASANT KING.

"Say to the people of your great "country, Sir, that Peter Karageorgevich salutes them." So Peter, dispossessed King of Serbia, Peter, the Peasant King, descendant of the Black George who raised the standard of revolt against Turkey a hundred years ago, to the correspondent of The Associated Press in Eubea. The majority of the American people salute him in return. They have watched with sympathy and admiration the heroic, hopeless struggle of his brave people for freedom and independence against their secular enemy and oppressor, the Turk, against their old enemy and despoiler, the Austrian, against the megalomaniac Bulgarians whom so lately they had brought low, against the Kaiser, the common enemy of small States, of democratic peoples, of the State for the people.

"There in Serbia," says the King mournfully, "it is extermination, starvation, death." Old comrades of the Serbs in many disastrous years. They cannot be exterminated, or they would have been. They are a tough and durable race. They have seen worse things even than their present case. They have seen their children kidnapped to be made converts to Islam, to be enrolled as Janissaries, to become the most terrible of the Sultan's soldiers and oppressors of the Christians, the ablest Serbian minds in his service, rising to be Grand Viziers.

For centuries the Serb "herd," the Rayah, might not ride a horse, if he met a Turk, must dismount to emphasize his degradation. He could not make the sign of the Cross, a salutation of immemorial use in his domestic and ordinary life. He could not bury his dead save in the darkness. He could not worship God save in secret. He was taxed unmercifully. Pasha and Aga, Spahi and Janissary, a horde of Turks lived at ease on his back. But he survived, and the resolve of independence flamed unquenchable in his heart. The folk songs and epics kept alive the memory of the heroes. In the blackest misfortune the Serb recalled the heyday of Serbian power under Stephan Dusan or mourned over the fate of Tsar Lazar, news of whose death at Kissovo the ravens bore to the Tsarina Militza, waiting in the castle. Kissovo, the Flodden Field, the Waterloo of Serbia, was fought more than five hundred years ago. They say that Serb peasants still fight with one another over it. So tenacious and intense is Serb patriotism and pride of nationality.

After iron trials, massacres, ineffectual revolts, through wars where women fought side by side with men, Serbia won her autonomy. She will win it again. The Entente Powers have done nothing for her as yet, but her time will come. The shattered remnants of her army will be reformed. No honorable peace can be made by the Entente that does not restore and better her position in the Balkans.

When the Serbs were called into the Balkans from beyond the Carpathians by the Byzantine Emperor, say thirteen hundred years ago, they returned to the lands of their ancestors, of that dim great race, Wends, Veneds, or what not, that spread from the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Black Sea. The ashes of their dead are found in urns the lids of which not infrequently represent human faces. The headgear of that burned ancient folk is much like that of contemporary Serbs. The Serb is morally just as unmalleable. And since the essential strength of his character is independence, since the more you oppress and defeat him the more he will arise and fight again, free Serbia has not disappeared forever.

"Christ is arisen," "He has arisen, indeed": so the pious Serb folk will be saying, if many there are left to say it, on Easter Day, among the plum trees in flower. As Palm Sunday and Easter draw nearer, King Peter will remember that on them began the two famous Serb insurrections of the nineteenth century, one of them triumphant. Not till St. George's Day, which commemorates with the saint some pagan god of youth and Spring and all green things and growing, plants and animals, does the Serb kill a lamb, vaguely recalling some old sacrifice. In spite of "extermination, starvation, death," Serbia is alive. All the April omens are of revival and hope. A year from now may King Peter be sipping his plum brandy in Belgrade!

THE SKYSCRAPER LEADS.

The "boom" of our long, amiable, and ever-excellent friend, Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks, has been taken too lightly. He is one of the most serious of statesmen. Indianapolitans, rapt by his molten eloquence, always await with happy expectation a passage never absent from a "home" speech of his:

> My friends, in yonder cemetery—

Seriously to be pondered, then, is his "boom." The Indianapolis Star shows the irresistible momentum of it:

> That present indications point most strikingly to the nomination of Charles W. Fairbanks for President by the Republican National Convention was the statement yesterday by Joseph McCoy of St. Louis, Mo., who was a visitor at the Republican headquarters.

No Hoosier partiality deludes this observer. He comes from former Governor Hadley's State. He finds that Mr. Hadley's friends would like to see him nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Fairbanks. Could there be a sublimer unselfishness? "One of the most influential Republicans in the Senate" said to the St. Louis Fairbanksian:

> If we could only get a man like Fairbanks for President, what a blessing it would be for this country!

A blessing, indeed, too rich, too undeserved; but why "if"? The Democrats are fully as eager for Mr. Fairbanks as the Republicans are:

> I talked to some Democratic leaders in Washington, and they said to me: "If the Republicans are going to elect a President this year, we hope it will be Fairbanks."

The only river of doubt that dares to discharge itself into this ocean of unanimity rises in the Oneida Reservation. Our ancient and sage contemporary, The Utica Observer, wreaks itself thus impotently on the Diplodocus of "booms":

> Everybody knows where Burton, Borah, Cummins, Fairchild, and Roosevelt stand.

This airy misnaming, this "Fairchild," is no fruit of negligence. It is born of malice. It is a kick against the majestic forces of political gravitation. Utica sees the inevitable and makes a face at it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Threatening Jail and Starvation.

Even the most enthusiastic admirers of the metric system—if not perfectly ruthless fanatics on the subject—probably will, and certainly should, regret that the Dillon bill, now before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, is so drastic in its provisions as to be sure to turn into enemies of the decimal standards many who are now either friendly to them or without strong opinions one way or another. Not only does this bill declare that four years from now the metric system shall be the sole standard of weights and measures in the United States, and order the making of official computations necessary for effecting the change. It also has a Section 4 that threatens with severe punishment any person who, after the date mentioned, dares to do any business in feet, pounds, acres, or any other unit of the old mensuration. This section is worth reproducing in all its sternness:

> That any person, corporation, company, society, or association who shall use, or offer and attempt to use, in any industrial or commercial transaction in the sale or purchase of any commodity any other weights and measures than those of the metric system on and after July 1, 1924, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Not only the wisdom and the propriety of any such action as that, but also its constitutionality, may well be questioned. Thus to penalize inability no less than refusal instantly to abandon ancient habitudes would be in effect a deprivation of property without due process of law, and for many representatives of the older generation it probably would mean enforced withdrawal from the trades on which they depend for their livelihood. If the metric system is as superior to all others as its advocates claim—if its undeniable advantages so far overbalance its undisputed imperfections as they assert—it can make its way into general use without any such assistance as this.

A Noble Plan Proposed.

As the manufacturers of automobiles are probably more keenly and deeply interested in keeping down the price of gasoline than are even the users of motor cars, it is no wonder that they have watched with alarm the steadily rising price of this fuel or that they are seriously cogitating plans for stopping the advance and turning the movement the other way. Already the cost of gasoline has led to the laying up of many motor cars by persons who before could barely stand the expense of running them, and doubtless it has prevented sales that otherwise would have been made this Spring.

Like not a few other people, the makers of cars are of the belief that the present prices have other explanations than the one given by the refiners—an increased demand created by the war. For this belief there is more than excuse, since while it is true that the European armies are using great quantities of gasoline, it also may be true that they are preventing the use of as much of it, if not more, through their interruption of private motoring for pleasure and business. So the builders of cars and the dealers in them talk with confidence and indignation about not impossible plots and combinations to keep up prices, and they vehemently declare that they are going to prove the soundness of their accusations by themselves starting to make gasoline and other petroleum products on a large scale.

This, of course, they have the best of rights to do if they choose, and can raise the capital, and there is nothing to prevent them from underselling the trust of which they think themselves and the public now to be the victims. That is, there is nothing to prevent them if they demonstrate the ability to separate petroleum into its constituents more cheaply than can the present able and experienced handlers of that precious gift of Mother Earth. A large majority of the country's inhabitants, and of the world's, for that matter, will wish them success in their enterprise if they undertake it.

They will be obliged, however, to contend with formidable rivals in a field already thoroughly and skillfully exploited, and prophecies of failure will not be wanting.

This Bill Deserves to Pass.

Among the deserving bills now awaiting the action of our State Legislature is one amending the public health law in regard to the labeling of disinfectants. Great quantities of these are sold daily to a public that has become fairly well educated on the subject of "germs" and the need of protection against the pathogenic varieties, but of the many kinds of disinfectants offered not a few, according to the experts, are practically worthless, and of the remainder it has not hitherto been easy for the purchaser to find out just how much of bacteriacidal efficacy he was getting for his money. Price certainly has not determined that in anything like all cases.

The Gilchrist bill is a short and simple one. It provides that every receptacle containing a substance, solid or liquid, offered as a disinfectant shall bear a label "showing the carbolic acid coefficient or germicidal value of such preparation as compared with carbolic acid." This value shall be determined by the application of a method approved by the State Commissioner of Health, and misbranding in this respect is made a misdemeanor.

The bill has the approval not only of the medical profession, but also of the better class of manufacturing chemists, and, as no opposition of weight to it has developed in the Legislature, its passage is confidently expected. The existence and enforcement of such a law will materially increase public safety.

WAR AND POWER SITES.

Objections of Conservationists to Leases to Munition Plants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your item "Du Ponts Offer Nitric Acid Plant" of March 30 a brief outline is given of a bill to be introduced in the Senate to permit fifty-year leases of power and dam sites in navigable streams or in public lands. These terms sound much like those of the Shields bill, which passed the Senate recently. This bill was opposed by the conservationists on the ground that it makes it impossible for the Government to recover the power rights except on payment of possibly enormous sums for plant and for increment in the value of land, or else by long and slow process of law.

Gifford Pinchot wrote an open letter to President Wilson pointing out these matters and also pointing out that only by means of water power could the Government produce cheaply the quantities of nitric acid needed for explosives.

The du Pont proposal is evidence that Mr. Pinchot's statement is correct. It is evidence that careful retention of Government power over our national resources is a necessary part of preparedness, so that the Government may draw on those resources when it needs them.

In the present case it may be better to lease power rights and then to buy back the product manufactured by them than to trust to the Department of the Interior or of the Army or of the Navy to handle the affair expeditiously and economically.

But when doing so let us not at the same time give away all other power sites under such terms that we cannot recover them even on compensatory terms during fifty years, except by the slow process of condemnation, and that at the end of fifty years we shall still have some struggle to get them.

In case of war we may need water power sites for many purposes. Shall we find that what we now own we cannot get possession of except under two or three years' legal process? Is it not simpler to provide for repossession in the original bill?

The Shields bill has not yet passed the House. It can be amended or defeated in favor of a bill giving adequate protection to preparedness.

GEORGE S. JACKSON.

Boston, March 31, 1916.

The New York Conference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my way home yesterday a fellow-member of the New York Conference handed me a copy of your leader, "The Helpless and the Weak and the New York Conference," with the delighted remark: "That hits the nail on the head."

I was compelled to be absent the day the resolution was passed to which you refer, and the nearest record of the proceedings known to me lies more than a hundred miles from where I write. But so far as I could gather, the feeling of the conference on the present situation was that of the remark I have quoted.

There were a good many allusions to the question of the hour. Without exception every one I heard was in favor of preparedness and was received with enthusiastic and apparently unanimous applause. For instance, on the crowded night of the annual "Camp Fire" there was a most incisive denunciation of that unfortunate song "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," and many similar allusions. At the important and crowded session on Friday morning our presiding officer, Bishop L. B. Wilson, well known to be anything but a militant, took occasion to speak most emphatically on loyalty to the flag and the duty of being ready, if need be, to fight for it. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, whose opinions on the war are well known, lectured one evening to an audience that crowded every inch of available space. His glowing eulogy of the French nation and his humorous gibe at "Teutonic stupidity" were received with outbursts of applause that could not be mistaken, as were the other references I have mentioned. Your article was the first hint that came to me that there had been any expression whatever of a different opinion.

EDMUND T. BYLES.

Palenville, N. Y., March 30, 1916.

PREPARE FOR PEACE.

Prepare for war?—yea, that were well, indeed,
For there is perilous and urgent need;
But greater task is this: without surcease
To serve a nobler aim;—prepare for peace.

A Menace looms! The Goddess at our gates
Stands emblematic of our cherished States;
Shall we forget that we have made her bride
Of Love and Justice and our country's Pride?

Shall Liberty (exalted one of God)
Lose her high place,—be flung upon the sod?
Shall she be ravished by an alien host,
Who is our inspiration and our boast?

We are committed to her sacred care,
And warning voices smite upon the air,—
Voices of men and angels interblent;
"Behold, ye blind, lest later ye lament!"

How dare we falter,—we who might be strong
To stem all tides of infamy and wrong?
How dare we fail to meet our holy trust!—
Shall Freedom's weapons redden in their rust?

Shall we betray the Dream of our fair land,
Whose starry flag waves like a beckoning hand
To eager souls who from the whole earth o'er,
Seek, and shall seek, their hopes upon our shore?

O Nation of the Nations, let us rise
And lead the world in loftiest emprise!—
Rear battlements upon the East and West,
That none may wound the coast-line's armored breast:

Upbuild a fleet no power could ignore,
(Vast Ships of Peace to answer Ships of War:)
Fashion grim guardians for the Ocean's deeps,
And heights of heaven:—as man sows, he reaps!

And we must sow the iron seeds of peace,
To harvest honor, and to reap release
From strife; to shield the virgin, golden grain,
Unsullied from the crimson of the slain.

Who would wage battle to eclipse the Light,
Or tempt a sword, two-edged with Right and Might?—
God's very spirit speeds the lifted plan
Of legions dedicate to saving man.

So, let us build for land and sea and air;
Forge cannon, shot, and shell;—Prepare! Prepare!—
Prepare for peace, that so our States may be
A worthy goal for true democracy.

All for defense, until the Kings of War,
Bowed 'neath their loads, proclaim Peace, conqueror;
Till every land disarms, and full unfurled,
Triumphs the flag of a United World!

ESTELLE DUCLO.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND WAR DEBTS.

Questions Which Might Arise if Some of the Nations Succeeded In Actually Subjugating Others.

By STERLING E. EDMUNDS.
Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School.

St. Louis, March 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great Britain and France have floated a war loan in the United States to the amount of $500,000,000; Germany has raised $10,000,000 or more, and now the Canadian Government brings out a war flotation to the extent of $75,000,000. In addition some of the belligerents have contracts for supplies with various firms of the United States running into the hundreds of millions.

What is the legal status of all of this contract debt?

That any of the States incurring such obligations and pledging its faith to the discharge of them would repudiate them is the remotest of possibilities. Instances of this kind are rare indeed in history since Cataline made his campaign for the Roman Consulship upon a platform for the abolition of all debt. And that case is hardly in point, since the debt was almost wholly private and internal, and the demand for relief came from a very great majority of the population, who had been reduced to the direst poverty, while the very few continued to add to their wealth.

Only insufferable oppression under a heavy burden of taxation could lead to the repudiation of public debt today, for the honor of a State is deeply involved in obligations in which its faith has been pledged.

The risk, if any exist, lies more in the possibility of the conquest of a debtor State by an enemy State, in which event the conqueror would find ample argument for refusing to assume certain classes of obligations of the conquered State.

The general rule of law with respect to State succession is that "a conqueror who reduces a nation to his subjection receives it subject to all of its engagements and duties toward other States, the fulfillment of which then becomes his own duty," as was said by Secretary Adams in 1818, with respect to the Netherlands.

But this, like all general rules, is subject to exceptions. Hall, in discussing the splitting up of a State into two or more, declares that as regards rights acquired and obligations contracted by the old State in a "personal" capacity the new State has nothing to do. Though rights possessed and obligations contracted in respect of the particular territory of the new State transfer themselves to it. Likewise, he says, the new State is not liable for the general debt of the parent State. In case of complete absorption of a State Hall merely asserts that the absorbing State becomes the inheritor of all local rights, obligations, and property. He doesn't attempt to distinguish between obligations contracted in a "personal" capacity and those contracted for local objects, though he cites the British action with respect to the Dutch republics which greatly limits his rule.

The English authority Oppenheim seems to feel also that an absorbing State must take over the debts of the extinct State, even when they are higher than the value of the accrued fiscal property and fiscal funds. "But," he adds, "I doubt whether in such cases the practice of the States would follow that opinion."

Oppenheim then asserts it as his opinion that a State which has subjugated another would be compelled to take over even such obligations as have been incurred by the annexed State for the immediate purpose of the war which led to its subjugation. For example, that if Germany ultimately conquers and annexes all of Belgium the German Government would be compelled to repay the Entente Allies for their advances to Belgium in aid of the war. Oppenheim, however, cites the contrary view of John Westlake, who adopts the reasoning of the report of the Transvaal Concession Commission. This report, with reference to British obligations passing from the two Dutch republics, declared that "it is clear that a State which has annexed another is not legally bound' by any contracts made by the State which has ceased to exist."

This dictum contains a complete reversal of all previously accepted ideas of the relation of a conqueror to conquered territory. And in the Dutch case of the West Rand Central Gold Mining Company versus the King the court decided unequivocally that there is no principle of international law by which, after annexation of conquered territory, the conquering State becomes liable, in the absence of express stipulation to the contrary, to discharge financial liabilities of the conquered State incurred before the outbreak of war.

Under this statement a conqueror would not only not be liable for the war debt of the conquered State, but he might even repudiate the public debt previously contracted, the proceeds of which were used in the territory in the services of peace.

Both Hall and Oppenheim disagree with this decision and declare that an international court would recognize a rule to the contrary. Authorities are in close agreement as to the existence of such a rule of law in respect of such obligations as are locally connected with the land, though even the United States asserted the right to discriminate between obligations of Spain in the Philippines and Cuba, applying Hall's test of the "personal" character of the contracts.

When we come to consider war loans and contracts for war supplies we find a disposition to separate this class of obligations from those locally connected with the territory and incident to the pursuits of peace. In the first place, morality condemns the rendering of this class of assistance by neutrals to belligerents, though the law does not. Such assistance tends to lengthen wars and to make partisans of those neutrals benefiting by it, contrary to the spirit of neutrality. The moral condemnation of such activities on the part of neutral States has already crystallized into law, and when the standard of morality rises the rule will no doubt be extended so as to interdict such activities on the part of citizens of neutral States.

At present, however, the neutral State declines to forbid private traffic in loans and other war supplies, while plainly recognizing the right of the belligerent to whose disadvantage it is carried on to protect himself through capture and confiscation. The proceeds of the sale of war bonds are contraband, as much so as munitions. If a neutral manufacturer suffers loss through the furnishing of munitions to a belligerent he cannot hope to have his claim pressed by his own neutral Government. He is dealing in an illicit traffic and the obligation is comparable to a gambling debt, which is generally held to be unenforceable, if not void.

While there are no cases extant, it would seem by analogy that no neutral State could afford to press a claim in the matter of war bonds in the hands of its citizens, when their trade was no less one of a contraband nature.

The history of our State Department presents many instances in which a very large discretion is observed in the presentation of even just claims against foreign Governments. As was said by Secretary Marcy in 1854:

> You may not be aware that the Government of the United States does not feel called upon to interpose in behalf of every just claim held by its citizens against foreign nations.
>
> When individuals see proper to entrust their property to the safe-keeping of another Government, it is to be supposed that they have satisfied themselves of the ability and intention of that Government to restore that which may have been confided to it, and the deposit is accordingly made upon personal risk.

The United States has consistently declined to press claims arising out of unneutral transactions. The manufacturer and the seller of contraband articles, knowing the risks involved, must protect themselves by prepayment or by other methods of guarantee. And in this way they usually shift the risk to the purchasing belligerent State. The purchasers of war bonds, however, have usually been satisfied with a mere written pledge of public faith, and have not insisted upon such security as might be had, for example, in the deposit of collateral by the borrowing State.

There is every reason to believe, however, that a modern conqueror would feel under no duty to assume the obligations of a subjugated State, the proceeds of which were used for the purpose of the war resulting in that State's extinction, any more than the United States felt under a duty to satisfy foreign or domestic creditors of the Confederacy at the close of the civil war. The lending of money in aid of a revolutionary movement against a State with which the lender's State is at peace is a breach of good neighborliness which the lender's State not only condemns, but in which it will afford him no protection whatever. This rule is not weakened by the fact that some foreign States have at times violated its spirit in behalf of their subjects in pressing claims against Latin American States. That period of history has happily passed. Consistency would dictate even more strongly that loans made to a State to be used in the prosecution of war against another should be wholly at the lender's risk.

In the consideration of the practical side of the subject, it may be said that there is hardly a possibility that France and England will annex Germany, or that Germany will ever make provinces of France and England. As to Canada, she is under the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine, which makes of the United States a guarantor of her territorial integrity, effectually safeguarding her from the possibility of subjugation.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Plea Against Forcing Military Training Upon Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the courtesy of a little space to voice a protest against the manner in which the hearing on the Welsh-Slater bill to amend the military law, in relation to a military training commission and to military and disciplinary training and making an appropriation therefor, was held yesterday at Albany?

The hearing took place in the Assembly Chamber at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and we were supposed to discuss a bill which was dated March 13, 1916, but had been amended the afternoon before, and no printed copies of the bill as amended were obtainable. The proponents of the measure, of course, were present in large numbers, and if a reasonable time for a hearing had been granted, it is supposable that at least some of the parents of the many thousand youths between the ages of 16 and 19 would have been present to object to their being forced to take military training. The opportunity to present a considered discussion was absolutely lacking.

If the people of the State of New York are ready to compel all their boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years to take military training, there should be some popular demand in regard to it; and it would seem that the manhood of the State should take upon itself conscription before it forces upon its children conscription in the form of military training.

With the schools of Germany and France banishing military training from their courses, and with New Zealand and Australia facing the problem of thousands of their boys thrown into military prisons, (in Australia alone, in two and one-half years up to the last day of 1913, there were 22,148 prosecutions of young people in their population of 4,500,000,) there would seem to be some reason for not rushing too hastily into this intricate business of military training in our schools.

P. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD,
Secretary American League to Limit Armaments.

New York, March 31, 1916.

Artillery at Verdun.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If my critic will refresh his memory of what I said about the German movement against Verdun, he will see that I gave no explanation of that undertaking. There was no occasion to credit me with so much knowledge. My critic will also notice that I spoke only of the relative strength of the artillery in action, not of what might be in reserve. I said, "If the French have guns of good range and power, they are not in evidence." I do not think my statement regarding the demonstrated superior power of the German artillery as shown in their attack can be refuted.

They have been able to render untenable whatever positions they have brought under the concentrated fire of their guns. They have been able to take and hold certain positions of strategic value. They have been able to do this solely in consequence of the superiority of the artillery they have brought into the field.

I hope my critic's optimistic prophecy will prove true. I am, however, reasonably confident there will be no such big drive for a long time, unless the French really have those superior guns for offense operations. Certainly they must be able to outrange and outshoot the Germans if they are to succeed in such an undertaking.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.

Williams College, April 1, 1916.

"German Faith."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two thousand years ago, during the wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians, the phrase "Punic faith" among the Romans stood for faithless promises and perfidious actions on the part of their enemies to the south of the Mediterranean Sea. Is it not possible and even now becoming probable that the broken promises and scrap of paper treaties of the German Government will produce a similar phrase, "German faith"?

Brooklyn, April 1, 1916. TAU MU RHO.

WOULD TEACH CHILD LIFE AND NOT LATIN

Dr. Abraham Flexner Advocates a New System for the Public Schools.

SAYS PRESENT PLAN FAILS

General Education Board Invites Discussion of Its Assistant Secretary's Ideas.

A "modern school" in which the process of education would be based on the objects and processes which the child saw about him, to the substantial exclusion of theoretical and traditional studies, has been outlined in a paper by Dr. Abraham Flexner, assistant secretary of the General Education Board, and the board has invited expressions of opinion on the desirability and feasibility of such a school, together with criticisms and suggestions. The board explained that while it did not indorse or promulgate any educational theory, it was interested in facilitating the trial of promising educational experiments under proper conditions.

Formal grammar, ancient languages, theoretical studies in modern languages, and the bulk of history and of pure mathematics were the subjects which Dr. Flexner would remove from the curriculum as useless and cumbersome.

"The curriculum would include nothing," he said, "for which an affirmative case cannot now be made out. * * * Not only do American children as a class fail to gain either knowledge or power through the traditional curriculum—they spend an inordinately long time in failing. An economy of two or three years is urgently necessary."

These studies would be dismissed because, Dr. Flexner said, "their present place in the curriculum rests on tradition and assumption, not because the Greek and Latin literatures, for instance, are less wonderful than they are reputed to be. It is useless to inquire whether a knowledge of Latin and mathematics is valuable, because pupils do not get it; and it is equally beside the mark to ask whether the effort to obtain this knowledge is valuable discipline, since failure is so widespread that the only habits acquired through failing to learn Latin or algebra are habits of slipshod work, of guessing, and of mechanical application of formulae, not themselves understood."

The Realities of Life.

With these cumbersome studies removed the curriculum would have as its central and dominating feature scientific study, Dr. Flexner said, adding: "Aside from reading, writing, spelling, and figuring, the curriculum would be built out of actual activities in science, industry, aesthetics, civics." And these studies would be forwarded with the use of "the accessible world" as a laboratory to train children "with an eye to the realities of life and existence."

The features of this accessible world which a school in New York, for instance, would employ to show its pupils what is really in the world about them were enumerated—the harbor, the Metropolitan Museum, the Public Library, the Natural History Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the city government, the Weather Bureau, the transportation systems, lectures, concerts, plays.

"Other communities may have less," says Dr. Flexner, "but all have much. As things now are, children living in this rich and tingling environment get for the most part precisely the same education that they would be getting in, let us say, Oshkosh or Keokuk."

The child's interests would be utilized, as is proposed in most modern theories of education, to guide him gradually to a knowledge of the laws and natural history underlying the phenomena.

"The children would begin," Dr. Flexner said, "by getting acquainted with objects—they would learn to know trees, plants, animals, hills, streams, rocks. At the next stage they would follow the life cycles of plants and animals and study the processes to be observed in inanimate things. They would also begin experimentation. In the upper grades science would gradually assume more systematic form. Children would then be interested in problems and in the theoretic basis on which their solution depends. They will make and understand a fireless cooker, a camera, a wireless telegraph, and they will ultimately deal with phenomena and their relations in the most rigorous scientific form.

Would Develop Art Taste.

"Languages are valuable only in so far as they are practically mastered," said Dr. Flexner. "A school trying to produce a resourceful modern type of educated man and woman would provide practical training in one or more modern languages."

The child's normal interest in romance, adventure, and facts would be utilized by "a realistic treatment of literature," the object being to develop interest and taste rather than to "train the mind," or make what Dr. Flexner stigmatized as a "make-believe literary scholar"; and the object of the training in music and art would be to develop genuine and spontaneous appreciation rather than to bring about production. Physical education would be promoted by play facilities and sports as well as gymnastics.

"The man educated in the modern sense," said Dr. Flexner, "will be trained to know, to care about, and to understand the world he lives in, both the physical world and the social world."

Such an experiment would be hampered at the beginning by the necessity of working out through experiment and failure textbooks, apparatus, and methods, and the teachers in the school would have to learn their profession anew from actual practice before they could begin to serve as models to others who, like themselves, had been trained on traditional lines.

"But there are teachers," said Dr. Flexner, "whose efforts have already passed beyond conventional limits. With these the new enterprise would be started."

BUSY SUNDAY AT LAKEWOOD

Many Golfers Take Advantage of the Fine Spring Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 2.—The resort is at the high tide of its early Spring season, the warm weather bringing a banner crowd of visitors, who enjoyed a varied program of out-of-door sports and indoor social activity. Interest in the former centred about the Country Club, where the links were crowded from early morning until sundown with golfers. The first contest of the season took place yesterday, when the initial Saturday eighteen-hole match was played. The links were excellent, and Shepard Knapp de Forest of Lakewood and Long Island won with a card of 79, 8—71. L. J. Gallagher's card read 92, 18—74, Jasper Joyce's, 84, 9—75. There were fifteen players. Matches will be held every Saturday until June 1.

James G. Batterson of New York is entertaining a week-end golfing party at the clubhouse. With him are Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Spindler, W. Y. Baumhill, George W. Warthny, A. F. Kammer, J. D. Baumhill, Mr and Mrs. C. Dubosque, A. C. Penn, and H. S. Payne of New York.

A. P. Alvord of New York has as his guests at the club R. W. Carle, S. C. Mahon, and E. S. K. Harkness of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Eberhard Faber of New York, who are at the Country Club, entertained at luncheon today for Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Poole of Lakewood.

Miss Natalie Hammond is at the Country Club. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hayes Hammond, were prevented from spending the week-end here because of Mr. Hammond's illness.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have a large number of friends at Georgian Court. Mr. Gould entertained some of the party at the Country Club this morning, among them being Major Hollin Campbell Stuart, R. H. Russell, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., J. W. Noyes, and others. In the afternoon the party played golf on the Gould links, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Jay Gould, and Mrs. Drexel joining the party.

The entertainment last evening at the Laurel House for the benefit of the Paul Kimball Hospital was very successful. The theatre was filled to capacity, and more than $500 was cleared for the charity.

J. Clayton Strawbridge of Philadelphia was here over the week-end with his annual tally-ho party. The party arrived at the Laurel-in-the-Pines yesterday morning and left this afternoon. In the party were F. H. Strawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smith, Mrs. H. James, and Miss Marshall.

Dr. E. F. Kuhn is here at the Laurel-in-the-Pines visiting Baron von Seebach.

Countess Grace Maukonecki of Canterbury, N. H., is at the Laurel House.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin and Albert Goulds Jennings have returned to spend the Spring season at the Laurel House.

F. P. Fiske and W. H. Thurston of New York are the over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Fiske at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Engagements Announced.

Mrs. Josiah Browne of 815 Kensington Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eva Gregg Browne, to Joseph Lord Tweedy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tweedy of Knickerbocker, Texas. The wedding will take place in May.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Hildegarde Frost, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles C. Frost of Elm Street, Summit, N. J., to Charles C. Rockafellow of San Acacio, Cal.

The engagement of Miss Caroline W. Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Bell of Hackettstown, N. J., to Dr. William B. Boyd, a physician connected with the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, has been announced. The marriage will take place in June. Miss Bell was graduated as a nurse from the Presbyterian Hospital several years ago, following her graduation from the Hackettstown High School. A year ago she went as a Red Cross nurse to Europe, and upon her return resumed her place at the hospital.

Miss Nella Van Brunt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Van Brunt of Brooklyn, has become engaged to Sidney Randolph Dresser, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Dresser, also of Brooklyn. Mr. Dresser was graduated from Cornell in 1912.

Another Brooklyn engagement just announced is that of Miss Ethel M. Canavan and Lieutenant Harry A. Harvey, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Henry Harvey.

Miss Edey to Wed D. W. Paige.

The wedding of Miss Julia Edey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Edey of 10 West Fifty-sixth Street to Douglas W. Paige will take place on Saturday, May 27, at 12:30 o'clock, at the country home of the bride's parents, Northebay, at Bellport, L. I. Miss Edey will have her cousin, Mrs. Frank A. P. Washburn, as her matron of honor, and another cousin, Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, and Miss Kathryn Baldwin as bridesmaids. Mr. Paige has not yet decided upon his best man and ushers. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Smythe, rector of Christ Church. A special train will be provided for the guests from New York. Miss Edey and her parents are leaving today for Bellport to open their house there.

Miss Halsey to Wed on April 24.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—Mrs. Henry Burt Halsey of Fairview Avenue, South Orange, has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Jeanette Harvey Halsey, to Sanford Roy Smith of Waterloo, N. J., at the Presbyterian Church, South Orange, on Monday evening, April 24.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Mexican and Cuban ports on the Ezperanza were:

Mrs. V. Anderson, Mrs. M. Beck, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Susana Beck, Miss Elma Banks, H. E. Bailey, Melton S. Booth, James Butler, Samuel Dennis, Mrs. Irene Earle, Frederick Batty, Percival Grover, Miss J. Gibbons, Miss Florence Hodgson, Charles F. Miller, Walter S. Moss, Mrs. Edith Henry, James Peppler, Miss L. M. Page, Mrs. J. C. Sewall, J. M. Townsend, Henry W. Wright, John E. Ward, and Mrs. Margaret Whitney.

Burglars Rob Justice Trenchard.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, who lives at 816 Riverside Drive, this city, and his wife went to visit relatives over the week-end, leaving the house in charge of the colored maid. Last night thieves entered the house and took about $300 worth of jewelry and silverware. They were believed to have been frightened away, as a bag of silverware was found ready for removal on the first floor. In ransacking the lower part of the house the thieves missed about $1,000 worth of silverware, which had been hidden in the dining room.

MRS. A. D. JUILLIARD, LONG ILL, IS DEAD

Devoted to Charity Work, She Endowed Hospital Ship for St. John's Guild.

LIBERAL GIFTS TO Y. M. C. A.

She Built and Equipped the "Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial" at Colorado College.

Mrs. Helen Cossitt Juilliard, the wife of Augustus D. Juilliard, died yesterday at her home, 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, after a long illness. She had been identified with philanthropic work here all her life.

Mrs. Juilliard was the eldest and last surviving child of the late Frederick H. Cossitt and Mrs. Elizabeth Andrus Cossitt, for many years residents of this city, and who for many years lived on Madison Square, later removing to Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Juilliard was married in 1877.

For many years she was manager of the Lincoln Hospital and Home, and more than twenty years ago endowed St. John's Guild and gave it the first of its boats, the Helen C. Juilliard. Last February the new hospital ship of that name was launched in Wilmington, Del., being the gift of Mrs. Juilliard and her husband to the guild. Mrs. Juilliard founded the Cossitt Memorial, an addition to the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street, in memory of her nephew, Frederick H. Cossitt. In 1911, when her sister, Mrs. George E. Dodge, died, she gave a fund to the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital for the erection of a part of the new building in East Fifty-ninth Street.

Another large benefaction was the donation a few years ago of the building and equipment of the "Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial" to Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., in memory of her father. This is for the general use of the students of the college, "to help them fit themselves for the highest form of service in mind and body to do the largest possible amount of work for others." The building contains a gymnasium, reading and club rooms, a dining hall, and stadium. The President of the college, Dr. William F. Slocum, was a cousin of Mrs. Juilliard.

For the last twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard had spent a part of the year at the country home in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. In addition to her husband she is survived by a niece, Mrs. John S. Rogers, and a cousin, Henry P. Talmadge, of this city.

"MERRY WIVES" TO CLOSE.

Frohman Company Needs Wise for a New Production.

The engagement of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Criterion will end Saturday night because of a shortage of Falstaffs. James K. Hackett, who revived the play that he might appear in the rôle in which his father won fame, is still confined to his home by illness, and Thomas A. Wise, who jumped into the rôle on short notice and won an emphatic personal success, is under contract with the Frohman Company to appear in a new play.

Immediately after the first performance, when its was realized that Mr. Wise had achieved the greatest artistic success of his career, negotiations were begun with Alf Hayman to extend the period of his release. Mr. Hayman, however, said he could not change his plans, and so Mr. Wise will return to modern comedy next week. Mr. Hackett will not be able to play again this season, and the Criterion will be closed till Fall, when Mr. Hackett hopes to appear as Sir John.

Mackay Testimonial Program.

The program for the testimonial to F. F. Mackay, for twenty-five years Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Actors' Fund, to be given on Friday afternoon, April 28, at the New Amsterdam, is being mapped out by Marc Klaw, Daniel Frohman, and Joseph Brooks. Sir Herbert Tree will appear in a one-act play, entitled "Van Dyck." Elsie Ferguson and Norman Trevor will present a one-act comedy by R. C. Carton, entitled "The Ninth Waltz." Marie Tempest and Leo Ditrichstein will be seen in new sketch by Graham Brown. Then there will be a new comedy playlet, with Billie Burke in the principal rôle; the screen scene from "School for Scandal," with Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, and Montagu Love in the cast, and a playlet, "The Barber of Beriac," acted with great success in Berlin, presented by Arnold Korff and Else Adler.

"The Tempest" for the Century.

The Century Theatre has been engaged by the Drama Society for its production of Shakespeare's "The Tempest," which will be its contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary. The engagement will begin toward the end of this month. The producing staff for "The Tempest" is almost identical with the classical staff of the New Theatre—including Louis Calvert, as producer, Frederick Stanhope as manager, and Elliott Schenck as musical director. The only new member is Thomas L. Benrimo, the art director. On the same stage this staff produced "The School for Scandal," "Twelfth Night," and "The Winter's Tale."

Dr. Colcord Routs a Jester.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Colcord last night introduced a questionaire as a feature of the Sunday night services he is conducting at the Candler Theatre. When he opened one envelope sent up from the audience he found the words, "April Fool!" on the inclosed slip of paper. "I have often known a man to write a letter and forget to sign his name," said Rev. Colcord, "but this is the first time I have ever known a man to sign his name and forget to write the letter." The author did not disclose his identity.

COMMANDER BOOTH ILL.

Will Be Unable to Take Part in $500,000 Fund Campaign.

Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army is so ill at her home in Hartsdale, N. Y., where she has been for three weeks, that she will be unable to take part in the campaign to raise $500,000 which starts next week.

This announcement was made last night and officers of the army said that the campaign would be managed by Captain William Peart, who will also act as executive head of the organization during Miss Booth's illness.

Miss Booth has suffered from stomach trouble for years and several weeks ago it became acute gastritis. She has been unable to eat solid food for some time and is said to be growing weaker.

FREE SONS OF JUDAH MEET.

Candidates for National Offices Named After Many Speeches.

Three sessions of the convention of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Judah were held in the McKinley Square Casino, 779 East 169th Street, the Bronx, yesterday. About 450 delegates, representing 18,237 members, attended, and Grand Master Samuel Goldstein presided.

Borough President Douglas Mathewson welcomed the delegates, and Surrogate George M. Shultz of the Bronx and County Clerk J. Vincent Ganly of the Bronx, State Senator James A. Hamilton, and Supreme Court Justice John M. Tierney spoke.

Rabbi Joseph Rosenblatt chanted a requiem for the dead of the order and for Jews killed in the European war, and County Judge Louis D. Gibbs praised the loyalty of the Jews and denounced the immigration bill prescribing an educational test.

After the reading of reports the convention plunged into nomination speeches. There were four or five candidates for every office, but the battle raged the hottest for the Grand Secretaryship, there being ten aspirants. After three hours of oratory this ticket was evolved, to be voted for today:

Grand Master—Samuel Goldstein; First Deputy—Max Gottenger; Second Deputy—G. W. Freulicht of Schenectady; Third Deputy—Adolph Bernstein, McKeesport, Penn., and John S. Seiderman, Baltimore; Grand Secretary—Sigmund Fodor; Grand Treasurer—Sigfried Heyman.

At the evening session a proposition for biennial conventions was voted down.

MAY BUILD A NEW TEMPLE.

Free Synagogue Contemplates Leaving Carnegie Hall.

Intimation that the Free Synagogue may leave its present quarters in Carnegie Hall for a new temple was given by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise at the ninth anniversary services yesterday. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau presided as President of the congregation. More than 2,500 attended the services and heard addresses by Mr. Morgenthau, Abram I. Elkus, Rabbi Wise, and Dr. Louis Grossman, who has charge of the Hebrew Teachers' Institute.

Ambassador Morgenthau, who occupied his office of President for the first time since his return from Turkey, said in part:

"We are deeply indebted to Dr. Wise for his service during the last nine years, and it is our hope that our next anniversary may be celebrated in a temple of our own—one that is better suited to our worship than our present surroundings."

Rabbi Wise spoke on the future of Judaism, and on the topic of preparedness he had this to say:

"We must stand like a rock against the flood of militaristic frenzy that threatens to sweep this country."

He then brought up the project of building a new temple, and said that Carnegie Hall was unsuited to religious worship. He said that nothing would be done in the matter until the congregation and the funds were larger. The new building, he added, should be in the central part of the city and be large enough to accommodate much larger audiences than now attend the services.

PLAN NEW JEWISH CENTRE.

A $250,000 Building in West 86th St. to be Ready in the Fall.

Joseph H. Cohen, President of Beth Israel Hospital, announced yesterday a plan to build a West Side Jewish Community Centre, to cost $250,000, and to be ready for use next Fall. The location will be in Eighty-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and the building will be for the use not only of people of the west side but also for organizations connected with west side synagogues which are now without adequate meeting rooms. The site is at 131-135 West Eighty-sixth Street, and the building will have six stories. It will contain a synagogue, a library, gymnasium, kindergarten, public hall, roof garden, and class rooms for educational work. The centre will be for young people particularly. The President is William Fischman.

The west side centre will be the fifth on Manhattan Island. There is now building in East Eighty-fifth Street the Central Jewish Institute, which will be ready for dedication next month. Other centres are at 74 East 118th Street and 56 West 114th Street. It was stated yesterday that most of the money for the new west side centre had been subscribed.

JEWS TO HAVE 'BUNDLE DAY.'

The United Hebrew Charities Ask 100,000 to Contribute Clothing.

The United Hebrew Charities has opened a receiving and distributing depot at 37 and 39 Greene Street for old clothing and other articles sent in by some 30,000 regular contributors to this form of charity. There the goods are sorted, stocked or distributed under the supervision of the industrial department of the United Hebrew Charities at all seasons of the year. Every day is "bundle day" at this warehouse, where every form of discarded clothing and household waste is either applied direct to the needy poor or disposed of at some price and turned into the general charity fund.

To increase the number of contributors to 100,000, if possible, the managers of the industrial department are making an appeal to the public to participate in a special "bundle day" on April 11. Since the European war began the quantities of the contributions have not been so large as formerly.

'SHADOW LAWN' FOR WILSON

President Decides Definitely to Make It His Summer Home.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Wilson plans to occupy Shadow Lawn, the Summer home in New Jersey offered to him by people of the State, as soon as Congress adjourns, and in case Congress is in session during the Summer probably will spend week ends there before adjournment.

He has been urged to accept several other places for the Summer, but has declined.

5,000 GREET THE PRESIDENT

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Cheered by Throng at Crisfield, Md.

CRISFIELD, Md., April 2.—President and Mrs. Wilson, who are on a cruise down Chesapeake Bay, stopped here today. They arrived at 2:30 P. M. on the Mayflower, and came ashore in the tender. About 5,000 persons cheered them. Mrs. Wilson received a huge bouquet of sweet peas and violets.

The entire police force of Crisfield acted as an escort.

Services for Robert B. Wilson.

Funeral services were held yesterday at 86 Lefferts Street, Brooklyn, for Robert Burns Wilson, the poet and artist, who died on Friday at St. John's Hospital. Eulogies were pronounced by the Rev. Alexander C. Hensley of Flemington, N. J., and Dr. John A. Finley, State Commissioner of Education. The body will be taken to Frankfort, Ky., for burial.

DEBATE CHURCH TAXATION.

Stewart Browne Spoke for It and Lawson Purdy Opposed.

At a public conference held last night in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the question of whether church properties should be taxed was debated by Stewart Browne, President of the New York Real Estate Association, who favored church taxation, and Lawson Purdy, head of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who thought churches should be exempted.

Mr. Purdy pointed out that it was merely a question of economic causes and results, and that the people were not compelled to pay taxes merely for the reason that religious, educational, and charitable properties were tax-free. He declared that advantage accrued to business structures adjoining church property and gave Trinity Church, with an assessed valuation of $17,000,000, as an example, saying that the United States Express Building would not have been erected had Trinity Church not been were it was.

Mr. Browne asserted that churches, as public buildings, reduced the value of adjoining commercial structures, and cited several instances of where the establishment of public buildings had caused serious depreciation of nearby property. The main objection to the exemption of churches was, said Mr. Browne, the fact that most of the churches were supported by the landlords and not by the people as a whole. He declared that a 75 per cent. reduction in rents had taken place since 1902, and added that if all the city churches were taxed it would result in approximately a $4,000,000 yearly revenue.

PASTOR CALLS WAR "GOOD."

Dr. Cadman Says It Is Moral When It Redeems "Worse Things."

Speaking at the West Side Y. M. C. A., Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon on "Christianity and the Present Crisis," Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, said all the great reforms in the world were not accomplished by pacifist means, but by bloodshed and sacrifice. Men have had to contend for everything they have possessed since the world began, he declared.

"We all deplore and hate war," he said, "but I hate tyranny and abhor oppression infinitely more than I hate war. The first great need of society is not peace, but justice. The conditions which the pacifist presupposes do not exist. The nations today are predatory and criminal. I believe that war is always moral when it redeems a state of things worse than itself."

Dr. Cadman made a plea for Christian unity. The petty differences existing among the various denominations had so occupied the time of Christian people, he said, that they had lost sight of the larger issues in the world.

BAKER CRITICISED IN PULPIT

Dr. Goodell Opposes War Secretary as Enemy of Preparedness.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, in his sermon on "Bible Statesmen and Ours," severely criticised yesterday the appointment of Newton D. Baker to be Secretary of War. Dr. Goodell said:

"Our statesmen seem to be in danger of becoming politicians by playing fast and loose with the principles for which we stand as a nation. The ship of State is getting into the doldrums. We seem to be rolling in the trough of the sea. Some of our statesmen are afraid to stand for the rights of neutrals and even our own rights.

"We need a man to preside over the increase of our army, to face the menace of Mexico, and to make adequate provision to police the world. A man is chosen who knows nothing about the army, but who declares for peace at almost any price. He is the most pronounced opponent of what the country calls a reasonable preparedness."

HEAR HAMPTON SINGERS.

Many Luncheon Parties Also at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 2.—The Greenbrier ballroom was filled tonight for a concert by negro singers from the Hampton Institute. The concert program by the Greenbrier Orchestra was given this afternoon, and among those entertaining in the Spring Room were Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle and the Misses Biddle, the Misses Cochrane, Mrs. Frank Pierce Frazier, Lady Williams Taylor, Mrs. H. Roberts, H. W. Maxwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Paats De Frers.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. King have arrived here from the Breakers at Palm Beach, where they have been since completing their cruise along the Florida Keys. Harry G. McVickar of New York arrived from the South, and Countess Eleanor Gizycka with Miss F. Gizycka arrived from Aiken to occupy the cottage which she has taken in Tansus Row for April. Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies and Mrs. W. Delancey Kountz came down from New York to take the cure, and Lispenard Stewart is here on his semi-annual visit.

M. Wilfred Chapman of London, Mrs. E. Y. Booth, and Miss Marjorie Booth of Toronto have joined the Canadian colony, and Lady Ross of Quebec, who has lately come over from England, is expected soon.

Leaving on the Bankers' Special were Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elsie DeWolf, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Minott, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner of New York.

Arrivals today included Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Adams, Ridgewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. George Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Cral, Mrs. Carl Miller, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Jost, and R. T. McMullin of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff entertained a party of five at Elmhurst. Among other luncheon guests there were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Platten, Mrs. Ernest E. Hart and Miss Clara Hart, and Moorfield Storey with Mrs. Richard C. Storey, and Mrs. Malcolm Donald.

Consul General Perceval.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Charles Alexander Spencer Perceval, British Consul General at Philadelphia, died here today after an illness of about eight weeks. Mr. Perceval was 45 years old and was one of the youngest Consuls General in the British service. He was born at Caen, France, and entered the Consular service in 1893 as Vice Consul at Marseilles, France. In 1897 he was transferred to New York as Vice Consul, and from that time the whole of his career had been spent in the United States. He served as Vice Consul at New Orleans and Pensacola and was promoted to Consul at Galveston in 1900. He was appointed Consul General at Philadelphia to succeed Wilfred Powell last November.

Elisha C. Field.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Elisha C. Field, Vice President of the Monon Railroad, died at his home here today. Mr. Field was born in Indiana in 1842, and was brought by his parents to Chicago in 1851, when the city had but 40,000 inhabitants. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and from 1879 to 1889 was Judge of the Circuit Court of Indiana. Since 1889 Mr. Field was general solicitor of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, and of its successor, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway. In addition he was Vice President of the Indiana Stone Railway Company and a Director of the Consolidated Stone and Indiana Stone Companies.

W. E. Hoyt Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 2.—William E. Hoyt, consulting engineer for the New York Central lines and widely known in his profession both in this country and abroad, died suddenly at his home here tonight. Death was due to heart trouble of a chronic nature. He was 71 years old.

CHILDREN FIND FRIEND DEAD

Fairy Tale Teller Sat in Rocker, with Flowers, Waiting.

James A. Bozaios, 63 years old, a produce peddler, was found dead from heart disease yesterday in his one-room shack at 13 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island. He was discovered seated in a rocking chair, with a bunch of flowers grasped in his hand, by children who went to his shack to have the old man tell them fairy tales.

For years Bozaios, who came from Greece in the days of the sailing ships, had gathered the children of the neighborhood before his door to delight them with stories of the marvelous things in his native land. There was a pathetic side to Bozaios's fondness for children, for it was recalled that when he first came to Coney Island he spoke of a wife and child whom he expected soon to join him, but who never appeared.

Shortly after his death became known a report was circulated that he had hidden riches in his shack. Detective Harry Lauten of the Coney Island Station searched the building, but found only $3.41 in a worn pocketbook on a shelf.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNE MAISON MILLS, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel Myers Mills, U. S. A., died at her home, 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, last night. Mrs. Mills was born in Philadelphia, and was a daughter of Pierre Maison, who was related to one of Napoleon's Marshals.

WILFORD M. PATTON, 69 years old, President of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, died at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HARDENBERGH, widow of John A. Hardenbergh, died on Saturday at her home, 13 East Twelfth Street, in her eightieth year. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Buckingham.

Police Captain JOHN W. WORMELL, retired, died on Saturday at his home, 715 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. He was retired seven years ago, after having been a member of the police force for forty-three years.

GEORGE HOPCROFT, who retired two years ago after having been private Secretary to Chiefs of Police of the New York department for more than fifty years, died suddenly last night at his home, 250 West 102d Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Fort Plains, N. Y., and was a veteran of the civil war and the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

RICHARD J. GEARY, editor of The Coney Island News and living at 2,829 West Nineteenth Street, Coney Island, died on Saturday in the Coney Island Hospital, in his forty-eighth year.

Mrs. EMMA C. BEARD, widow of William Beard, died on Saturday at her home, 281 Jefferson Avenue, in her seventieth year.

SAMUEL KRIM, one of the founders of "quick lunch" restaurants, died on Saturday at his home, 141 West 117th Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Russia and opened his first lunch room here twenty years ago.

DAVID STONE, formerly a member of the firm of Stone Brothers, jewelers, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Goldstein, in Arverne, L. I., in his seventy-fifth year.

JOHN HOLBROOK died on Saturday at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM J. EVERETT, a life-long resident of Dover, N. J., died at his home there on Saturday, in his seventy-first year.

WILLIAM ELY, a member of the Bergen County Board of Elections for twenty-four years, died on Saturday at his home in Hackensack, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, a Fifth Avenue retail shoe merchant for forty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,227 Madison Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SABLE.—Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Sable (nee Ethel Simons) of 148 West 118th St., announce the birth of a daughter on Sunday, April 2, 1916.

COHEN.—April 1, 1,262 54th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cohen, a son.

HUELSENBECK.—March 31, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Huelsenbeck, a son.

HURWITZ.—March 26, 624 11th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Hurwitz, a daughter.

SACKS.—March 31, 445 West 153d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Sacks, a son.

SCHEIDLAUER.—March 29, 1,319 54th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Scheidlauer, a son.

Engaged

ALEXANDER—COHN.—Marguerette Kramer Cohn to Lewis W. Alexander.

BURSTINER—WERNER.—Hortense Werner to Charles N. Burstiner.

CASHMAN—LEVINSON.—Ethel Cashman to Charles Levinson.

COHEN—GORDON.—Bess Gordon to Max Cohen.

FELDSTEIN—BORENSTEIN.—Pearl Borenstein to Solomon Feldstein.

HAHN—LYONS.—Helen Lyons to Carol M. Hahn.

HALL—HARRISON.—Margaret A. Harrison to Harold A. Hall.

HESS—ABRAMS.—Lillian Abrams to Samuel Hess.

JUSTER—LIPMAN.—Rose Lipman to Dr. Emanuel M. Juster.

LEVY—HOFFMAN.—Mary Hoffman to John Levy.

LEVY—SAAL.—Selma E. Saal to Joseph Levy.

MIDDLETON—TAYLOR.—Lillian Taylor to John J. Middleton.

ROTHEROSEN—ALKUS.—Eva Alkus to Adolph Rotherosen.

SCHULHOF—HOLSTEIN.—Virginia Holstein to William F. Schulhof.

SEMEL—LEVY.—Josephine F. Levy to Simon S. Semel.

SIFF—LOEWY.—Blanche Loewy to Samuel R. Siff.

SLUTSKY—JACOBS.—Florence Jacobs to Jacob E. Slutsky.

SOMMER—HELLER.—Eva G. Heller to Ralph Sommer.

STERNFIELD—NEUDORF.—Helen Neudorf to Samuel S. Sternfield.

SWARTS—SCHNEIDER.—Lillian Schneider to Abraham Swarts.

WATSKEY—MORGENTHAL.—Betty Morgenthal to Herman Watskey.

WEISS—LEVY.—Rose Levy to Jack J. Weiss.

WURSTINER—WERNER.—Hortense Werner to Charles N. Wurstiner.

Married

BARNETT—JACOBSON.—April 2, Hannah Jacobson to Nathaniel A. Barnett.

BERNSTEIN—GENDERING.—April 2, Helen Gendering to Irving Bernstein.

BLUM—NATHAN.—March 26, Selma Nathan to J. R. Blum.

VORHAUS—HARRIS.—March 27, Gustava Harris to Alfred Vorhaus.

Died

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 1, at the Devon, 70 West 55th St., Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., in his 43d year. Funeral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 37th St., on Tuesday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock.

ARNOLD.—William, beloved husband of the late Eliza A. Arnold, in his 78th year, at his residence, 1,227 Madison Av. Funeral services Tuesday, April 4, at 1:30 P. M., at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th St., east of Madison Av. Interment private.

ARROWSMITH.—At her residence, Woodbridge, N. J., April 2, Jane Bloomer, daughter of the late George Augustus and Phebe Bloomer Arrowsmith, in her 89th year. Funeral at Trinity Church, Woodbridge, April 4, on the arrival of the 1:32 P. M. train from Cortlandt St., Penn. Railroad.

AUSTIN.—At Westerleigh, S. I., March 31, 1916, Robert Leslie, son of the late Robert and Katherine Demarest Austin. Services will be held at 18 West Bergen Place, Red Bank, N. J., Monday, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

BAUMAN.—Louis, father of Ray Bauman and Mrs. Jacob Hecht, passed away Sunday afternoon, April 2, 1916. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 166 East 95th St., Tuesday morning, April 4, 1916, at 10 o'clock.

BENDER.—On Sunday, April 2, 1916, after a lingering illness, Richard Dean, the beloved son of Philip and Emma Bender. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,371 Union St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 4, at 2 P. M.

CARSON.—On Thursday, March 30, 1916, at his late residence, 140 East 62d St., J. Henry, husband of Helen Willets Carson and son of the late Joseph and Matilda G. Carson, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Monday, April 3, 1916, at 2 P. M.

CHANDLER.—At the residence of Miss Keltitas, 9 East 79th St., April 2, 1916, Harriet Chandler of Stanbridge, East Canada. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COE.—On March 30, at Tampa, Fla., Henry L. Coe, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral private at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry S. Lanpher, at Glen Ridge, N. J., on Monday afternoon, April 3. Interment at Middlefield, Conn.

CONNOLLY.—William Connolly, Jr. The members of Saint Monica's Catholic Lyceum announce with the deepest sympathy the death of their fellow member and benefactor. Members are requested to assemble at the club rooms, 347 East 84th, at 9:30 P. M. tonight, and proceed to the residence of the deceased to express their deep bereavement.

JOHN B. BRADY, President.
JOHN FINNEGAN, Secretary.

Died

DAVIS.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Saturday, April 1, in the 78th year of her age, Hilah Anna Davis of 515 Madison Av., daughter of the late Samuel Davis of this city. Funeral Trinity Chapel on Monday, April 3, at 11 o'clock. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

DOERMER.—On Sunday, April 2, 1916, Ferdinand, beloved husband of Elizabeth Doermer, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 109 4th St., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, April 4, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers. Funeral private.

EMERSON.—On Saturday, April 1, 1916, at Southold, N. Y., Charles Emerson, son of the late William and Susan Haven Emerson, in his 75th year. Interment at Southold.

FRANK.—Henry, 430 East 84th St., April 2, 1916. Funeral Tuesday, April 4, 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

FROST.—Saturday, April 1, Orin Clinton, beloved husband of Jessie Kennedy Frost. Funeral services Monday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, 123 West 88th St. Interment private. Albany papers please copy.

HARDENBERGH.—On Saturday, April 1, 1916, at 13 East 12th St., New York City, Elizabeth Hardenbergh, widow of John A. Hardenbergh, in her 80th year. Funeral services at 13 East 12th St., Monday, April 3, at 2:30 P. M.

HARRIS.—On April 1, 1916, at his home, Ravenswood Schoolhouse Lane, Philadelphia, J. Campbell Harris. Funeral services at St. Asaph's Church, Bala, Penn., on Tuesday, 4th inst., on arrival of 11:18 A. M. train from Broad St. Station. Burial private.

HOPCROFT.—George Hopcroft, died April 2, 9 P. M., at 250 West 102d St., aged 84 years and 7 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

INGERSOLL.—On April 1, 1916, Horace L. Ingersoll, aged 54 years. Services at his late residence, 913 West End Av., Monday, April 3, at 8 P. M. Interment Ridgefield, Conn., April 4.

JAMESON.—At Antrim, N. H., on April 2, 1916, Idabel Butler, widow of the late Hon. Nathan C. Jameson and mother of John B., Robert W., and Dr. James W. Jameson. Funeral services at Antrim, N. H., Tuesday, April 4, at 1 P. M.

JUILLIARD.—On Sunday, April 2d, 1916, at her residence, 11 West 57th St., New York, Helen Cossitt Juilliard, beloved wife of Augustus D. Juilliard. Funeral services at 11 West 57th St. Wednesday morning, April 5, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

KELLY.—On Friday, March 31, at his residence, 599 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., James J. Kelly, beloved husband of Isabella MacNamara and son of William Kelly, (contractor.) Requiem mass will be celebrated on Monday, April 3, at St. Francis Xavier Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KITCHEN.—Saturday, April 1, at 828 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Mina Gilchrist, widow of J. Brinton Kitchen and daughter of William and Mary Gilchrist, deceased. Funeral services Tuesday evening, April 4, 8 P. M. Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

KOPELWAIT.—On April 2d, in her 58th year, Anna, beloved wife of Adolph and devoted mother of Sarah Behrman, Rose Schoenfeld, May Liberman, Sophie Myers, and Elizabeth. Funeral private from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Tuesday, April 4, at 10 A. M.

LAUMAN.—At Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, April 1, 1916, Lucy J. Lauman, widow of George C. Lauman, of Burlington, Iowa.

LYNCH.—April 2, 1916, Michael, beloved father of Edward M., John R., Eugene V., J. Gregory, Anna M. Funeral from his son's residence, 2,333 Davidson Av., Bronx, Tuesday, April 4. Interment, Binghamton, N. Y.

LYON.—Anita de Bary, suddenly, Sunday, April 2, 1916. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCARTHY.—At St. Joseph's Home, 209 West 15th St., on April 1, Bridget McCarthy, faithful nurse and friend in the family of Mrs. Waldron Post Brown for 40 years. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Home Monday, April 3, at 10 o'clock.

McCARTY.—Saturday, April 1, Peggie Walden, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary McCarty. Funeral services at 498 West End Av., on Monday, April 3, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

McGEEHAN.—On Sunday, at 1,731 Weeks Av., Bronx, Helen Rose McGeehan, beloved daughter of Daniel, and sister of John E. and Mary McGeehan. Funeral Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Victory. Interment St. Raymonds Cemetery.

MEYERS.—On Sunday, April 2, Leah Meyers, widow of the late Max Meyers and beloved daughter of Rachel Cohen, and mother of Rose Stadholtz, Dora Craw, Etta Layman, and Louis, Henry, Herman, and Nat Meyers. Funeral Tuesday, April 4, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 52 West 115th St. Kindly omit flowers.

MINZESHEIMER.—The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, announce with deep sorrow the demise of Charles Minzesheimer, for many years a member of the board, and former Vice President, who was ever active in furthering the best interests of the institution. As a mark of respect to his memory the Board of Trustees are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, April 3, 1916, at 9:30 A. M., at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St.

JULIUS BALLIN, President.

OCHS.—On Sunday, April 2, 1916, Henry, husband of the late Catharine Ochs, aged 62 years, 3 months. Funeral from the residence, 257 Warren St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 2 P. M.

OUTWATER.—On April 2, 1916, Anna Gregor Outwater, wife of Edwin Outwater, at her late residence, Riverdale-on-Hudson. Funeral services Wednesday, 10:45 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Train leaving Grand Central 9:50 A. M., 125th St. at 10 A. M.

PERKINS.—On Friday, March 31, 1916, Joan L., wife of George Perkins. Funeral service at her late residence, 537 1st St., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

PHILLIPS.—At Brighton, England, on March 31, 1916, Julie van Castul Phillips in her 65th year.

ROTHSCHILD.—Maurice, (Patsy,) dearly beloved husband of Bella R. Rothschild, in his 51st year. Funeral services from Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Monday morning, April 3, at 8:45.

SEIB.—On Saturday, April 1, at his residence, Metropolitan Av., Richmond Hill, George Dan Seib, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Telma Seib, (nee Daecke.) Funeral services at his late residence, Monday, April 3, 8 P. M. Interment private.

SHAW.—Suddenly on Saturday, April 1, 1916, Howard Wilmot Shaw, husband of Josephine Shaw, in the 49th year of his age. Funeral services at 420 Riverside Drive Tuesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boston and Canadian papers please copy.

SMITH.—At her home on Saturday, April 1, 1916, after a short illness, Josephine, daughter of the late Robert and Octavia Kennedy. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 302 West 89th St., on Tuesday, April 4, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

THOMAS.—On Sunday, April 2, at 5 A. M., at his late residence, 660 St. Nicholas Av., James H. Thomas, in his 72d year. Services Monday, 8 P. M. Private.

TIBBALS.—On Sunday, April 2, 1916, at the Martha Washington Hotel, Sarah Jennie, sister of the late Lewis P. Tibbals and Oscar Tibbals. Funeral services at the chapel of the Presbyterian Church, on University Place, corner 10th St., Tuesday, April 4, at 3 P. M. Interment at Milford, Conn., at convenience of family.

TONNE.—At Westfield, N. J., on April 1, 1916, Carl Howard Tonne, aged 1 year 10 months. Funeral service at his parent's residence, 545 1st St., Westfield, N. J., Monday at 8 P. M. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

VANDERBILT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 2, 1916, Ernest C. Vanderbilt, at the residence of his father, Isaac S. Vanderbilt, Englewood, N. J. Notice of funeral later.

WALDRON.—On the 1st inst., at her residence, 1,270 84th St., Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, Mary S., beloved wife of the late Louis Waldron. Funeral from the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Av., Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, where solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9 A. M. Tuesday, April 4. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

WALLIS.—On April 1, 1916, Hamilton Wallis, in his 74th year. Funeral service will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. J. Jaquith, 54 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, April 4, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of 2:51 train from Hoboken. Kindly omit flowers.

ANDREWS.—William, 404 West 48th St., March 31. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BAKER.—Charles, March 31. Funeral 1,488 Lexington Av. today, 2 P. M.

BEHR.—Nettie L., 1,666 2d Av., April 1. Funeral service today.

BERRY.—Peter J., 336 West 16th St., April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BOYLE.—Catherine, 538 West 133d St., April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BRANDENBERG.—Werner A. C., April 1, aged 29. Funeral 161 8th Av.

BREWER.—Harriet N., 236 West 135th St., April 1. Funeral notice later.

CAMPBELL.—William E., 1,595 Av. A., April 1. Funeral notice later.

CAREY.—Catherine, 125 Sherman Av., April 1. Funeral service today.

CLARK.—Annie, 519 West 131st St., April 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CULHANE.—Joseph J., 318 Lenox Av., April 1. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.

DENYSE.—Henry C., Stapleton, S. I., April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FAGAN.—James, 226 West 67th St., April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Alfred, 1,218 1st Av., March 31. Funeral notice later.

FLYNN.—Harry C., 769 Dawson St., Bronx, April 1, aged 32. Funeral notice later.

GERECKE.—Theodore C., 1,742 Van Buren St., Bronx, April 1. Funeral notice later.

HANCE.—Kate, 145 West 104th St., April 1. Funeral today.

WATERS PIANOS

are famous for fine tone and great durability. Like good friends, they "wear well."

Waters Pianos that were bought 40 or 50 years ago still hold their tone and are giving good service to their owners.

You can buy a Waters Piano or a Waters-Autola Player Piano at a very low price and on convenient terms without paying any interest or extras. *Call or write for catalog.*

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134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
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127 W. 42d St., near Broadway
254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.
371 E. 149th St., near 3rd Ave.

Died

JACOBS.—Daniel H., 16 East 88th St., April 1. Funeral notice later.

KELLY.—Mary, 552 West 35th St., April 1, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KREIN.—Samuel, 141 West 117th St., April 1, aged 72.

McTERNAN.—Francis, 574 West 176th St., April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MANTON.—Katherine, 521 East 85th St., April 1, aged 76.

OLSOMER.—Emil A., 356 East 179th St., March 31, aged 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Joseph, 546 West 40th St., March 31. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

RODENBACH.—Tilda, 200 West 98th St., March 31. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Dorothea, 237 East 81st St., March 31, aged 80. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCRIPTURE.—Francis E., April 1, aged 75. Funeral, 405 4th Av.

SEEHOF.—Jonas, 210 West 143d St., April 1.

SINNOT.—Philip J., 222 East 87th St., April 1. Funeral tomorrow.

SOMMERS.—John T., 709 Amsterdam Av., April 1. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

SPROULE.—Elizabeth, 681 Wales Av., Bronx, April 2. Funeral tomorrow.

TOUMEY.—Mary E., 547 West 152d St., April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

WEILL.—Zerlina, 1,129 Vyse Av., Bronx, April 1, aged 73. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WOLFF.—Hulda, 60 West 118th St., April 1. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

BEARD.—Emma C., 281 Jefferson Av., April 1. Funeral private.

CAMPBELL.—Frances, 439 62d St., March 31, aged 70.

COMERY.—Mary, 393 Lewis Av., April 1, aged 70.

CONWAY.—Patrick, 412 4th Av., March 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DI NOVIS.—Frances H., 237 Leonard St., March 31, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DONOVAN.—Catherine, 29 Hall Av., March 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DORGAN.—William V., 96 Berry St., March 31. Funeral today.

DORIA.—Viola, 19 Concord St., April 1.

EMERSON.—Anthony P., 333 East 26th St., April 1. Funeral notice later.

GEARY.—Richard J., Coney Island Hospital, April 1, aged 47.

HEER.—Minnie, Sea View Hospital, April 1, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow.

HOEY.—John, 349 Lafayette Av., March 31, aged 63.

LAWSON.—Charles, 44 Dikeman St., March 31, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MENGES.—Edward, 83 Albany Av., March 31. Funeral tomorrow.

O'GRADY.—Margaret, 728A Carroll St., March 31. Funeral today.

O'SULLIVAN.—Mary, 102 East 8th St., March 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SOFFEL.—Charlotte, 64 Beaver St., March 31, aged 54.

STANLEY.—Emma, 429 Greene Av., April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WHITE.—Agnes F., Long Island College Hospital, March 31, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WORMELL.—John W., 715 Humboldt St., March 31, aged 79. Funeral service today.

Jersey City and Newark.

BLOCK.—Catherine, 281 Broad St., Newark, April 1, aged 60.

FISCH.—Annie, Newark, March 31, aged 48.

LUKASIK.—Andrew, Newark, March 31, aged 31.

McMANUS.—Michael F., 404 Walnut St., Newark, April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PELKOFSKI.—Louisa A., 50 Broadway, Jersey City, April 1, aged 75.

SQUIRE.—Maria C., Newark, April 2, aged 75.

STEBEN.—John, 127 Bergen St., Newark, April 1, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

TREICH.—Desiree, 1,165 Summit Av., Jersey City, March 31.

WERRELL.—Charles, 261 Central Av., Newark, April 1, aged 1 month. Funeral today.

WERNAN.—Dorethea, 246 South St., Jersey City, April 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BUTLER.—William, Woodhaven, March 31, aged 33.

CODY.—Mary, 522 9th Av., Astoria, March 31.

GRAFF.—Katherine M., 361 12th Av., Long Island City, March 31. Funeral today.

KAISER.—Regina, 408 13th Av., Astoria, March 31, aged 42.

NELSON.—Margaret, 380 Jackson Av., Long Island City, March 31. Funeral today, noon.

STONE.—David, Arverne, April 1. Funeral today, noon.

VOELKER.—J. Nicholas, Richmond Hill, April 1, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—George, 37 Dutch Kills St., Long Island City, March 31.

In Memoriam.

BATTENFELD.—Fred J., in memory of; died April 3, 1914.

CAHIR.—Hattie, mass Sacred Heart Church, April 8, 9 A. M.

CONWAY.—James, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DAVIS.—Ester, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, April 9, 2:30 P. M.

DOON.—Sarah, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

DUFFY.—Thomas, mass St. Malachy's Church today, 9 A. M.

FREUND.—Carrie, unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, April 9, 2 P. M.

GOLDSMITH.—Regina, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, April 9, 2 P. M.

KEENAN.—Peter A., mass Epiphany Church, April 5, 9 A. M.

LEVISON.—Flora, in memory of; died April 5, 1913.

MURRAY.—John, in memory of; died April 3, 1914.

ROBERTS.—Edward, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, April 9, 2:30 P. M.

SCHERER.—Catherine N., in memory of; died April 4, 1915.

SILBERSTEIN.—Sophie, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, April 9, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Elizabeth, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 9 A. M.

TUCK.—Isaac, in memory of; died April 3, 1913.

UNDERTAKERS.

1970 B'way FRANK E. CAMPBELL [illegible]

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. Preaching Mission by BISHOP RICHARDSON continues Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, 8:15. All welcome. Come and bring your friends.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
Insures the most delicious and healthful food
Makes Home Baking Easy
NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

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MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

PHYSICIAN ENDS LIFE IN POLITICAL CLASH

Deposed Head of the Chicago Tuberculosis Sanitarium Blames His Enemies.

WARRED ON WHITE PLAGUE

He Leaves Note Warning Public Against Graft at the Institution He Quit.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, one of the most prominent physicians of this city and noted throughout the United States for his researches in tuberculosis, and who for twenty-seven years had given his efforts and his talents to the relief of those stricken with the disease, committed suicide today. Dr. Sachs, after a bitter political fight with Mayor Thompson and Health Commissioner Robertson, recently had been forced into resigning as the head of Chicago's Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, of which he was virtually the founder. His friends tonight were loudly proclaiming that he was hounded to death by City Hall politicians.

In the library of the Edwards Sanitarium at Naperville, where Dr. Sachs was chief of the medical staff, they found his body today. Beside it stood bottles of heroin and morphine tablets. Two letters were there. One was to his widow. The other was to "the people of Chicago"—a farewell.

"The community should resist any attempt of unscrupulous contractors to appropriate money which belongs to the sick and the poor," he wrote.

"Unscrupulous politicians should be thwarted.

"The institution should remain where it was built, unsoiled by graft and politics, the heritage of the people.

"I am simply weary."

At the inquest the sanitarium staff testified that Dr. Sachs had come there Saturday evening, a broken man.

Every witness at the inquest spoke of the changed frame of mind which came over Dr. Sachs as a result of the political attacks that led to his resignation from the Board of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium on March 20. Hospital physicians who were witnesses did not hesitate to ascribe his act directly to his grief over the affair.

Dr. Sachs was born in Dinaburg, Russia, May 2, 1868, and was a graduate of Kherson High School and the Law Department of Odessa University, Russia. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois and devoted practically his entire career to the study of tuberculosis.

KISSING PASTOR RESIGNS.

Rev. J. C. Evans Quits Pastorate at Trustees' Request.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDAR GROVE, N. J., April 2.—The Rev. J. Clay Evans, 55 years old, pastor of the Cedar Grove Congregational Church, who kissed nineteen-year-old Maud Jacobus in the church parsonage last November, a few days after he had come here from Washington, N. J., read his resignation to about fifty members of the congregation at the morning services today. It was dated April 1, and was as follows:

> For reasons which I will explain later and also for a reason which you all know, I will tender my resignation as pastor of the Cedar Grove Congregational Church to take effect on June 30.

The Rev. Mr. Evans has three grown children. He took charge of the local church in November, and came here with his wife. Three days later Miss Jacobus, a daughter of Edward A. Jacobus, a Trustee of the church, was assisting in the work of setting the parsonage to rights. It was then that the kissing incident occurred. The minister admitted having kissed the young woman, but told her father it was a paternal kiss. On Thursday last the Trustees asked Mr. Evans to resign.

Albert Evans, Treasurer of the church, has resigned because of what he considers the "unchristianlike attitude of some of the officers of the church toward the pastor."

THIEVES CARRY SAFE AWAY.

A 500-Pound East Orange Strong Box Taken to West Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, April 2.—Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer to Thomas A. Edison, found a safe blown open a short distance from Prospect Avenue when he started out horseback riding yesterday morning. It was identified as the safe of the American Fruit Company of 51 Fourth Avenue, East Orange.

The police at East Orange found that the company's store had been entered last night by burglars, and that they had carried out the safe, which weighed 500 pounds. Earlier in the day the police received a report that an automobile had been stolen from the garage of Joseph Schaegel at 14 North Fourteenth Street, East Orange. The tracks of the stolen automobile were traced to the fruit store. The safe had contained about $100 in bills and about $100 in silver. No trace of the automobile has been obtained.

GAVE LIFE FOR HIS HAT.

Hoffman Jumped from Train When It Blew Off.

John Hoffman, 27 years old, a clerk, of 3,903 Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, died last night in an ambulance on the way to the Coney Island Hospital. He had been crushed beneath a Manhattan-bound West End Line train at the Ulmer Park station.

The West End Line runs level at that point, and Hoffman's hat was blown off just as the train was pulling out of the station. He jumped from the train and recovered his hat, and in attempting to return slipped beneath the rear trucks of the last car.

Dr. Salzman found that the man's right leg had been nearly cut off. He made a tourniquet with a towel and started with Hoffman to the hospital, but the injured man died when a block away from the institution.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 8 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration

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HOOSAC SCHOOL,
HOOSICK, N. Y.

A Church School for boys situated in the Berkshire Hills, five hours from New York. Terms, $600.00. The Rector, Rev. Edward Dudley Tibbits, D. D., will be at the Hotel Belmont, New York City, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4th and 5th, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. both days for interviews.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Thirteenth Summer Session, June 26 to Aug. 5, 1916. In the foothills of the Rockies; ideal conditions for Summer study and recreation; courses in thirty departments, including Medicine and Engineering; able Faculty; eminent lecturers; attractive courses for teachers; tuition low; living expenses reasonable. Catalogue.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 W. 35th.

PRATT SCHOOL—63 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship, Coaching [illegible]

SEES AN ANTI-CHARITY PLOT.

Father Higgins Says Inquiry Is a Blow at All Private Institutions.

The Rev. Father James J. Higgins, Supervisor of child-caring institutions for the Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, in an article on the Strong charities investigation in Truth, a Catholic monthly, has assailed the conduct of the inquiry and declared that Governor Whitman "acted hastily and foolishly" in appointing the commission. He said in the article:

> During the course of the investigation it has been established that personal, petty spite, and the bitterest enmity between the members of the State Board of Charities and the Department of Public Charities—each body struggling for supremacy—was at least one of the sordid causes which led to the appointment of the commission and to the present situation. A more hidden and powerful motive was the determination, on the part of certain associations and individuals, to discredit the child-caring institutions of New York and in this way prepare the public mind for legislation which would take away in the future all public moneys appropriated for the care of city or State wards in institutions controlled by private management and to provide, instead, wholly for the care of children in public institutions. This was the deep-laid plot, which is gradually coming to the surface.
>
> The Inspectors of the Department of Charities went at the institutions savagely, sent its Inspectors on a tour of investigation for the very purpose of criticising and finding fault with these institutions and their management. Animated by this spirit, it is little wonder that the Inspectors criticised and found fault with the institutions in the most outrageous manner, and in nearly every case there was not a scintilla of truth in their findings.

Father Higgins asserted that the newspaper headlines relating to the investigation were misleading. He attacked Dr. Reeder, the educational expert employed by the city Department of Charities, asserting that he would not be tolerated even for a month as an inspector for the Board of Education of a second-rate city. He defended the administration of the child-caring institutions in his diocese, and said, referring to official critics, that "hatred of our institutions seems to be their predominant passion."

CONDEMNS CHARITY INQUIRY.

Cohalan, at K. C. Breakfast, Says It Is Directed Against Catholics.

Speaking at a breakfast of the New Amsterdam Council, Knights of Columbus, in Shanley's Restaurant, Forty-third Street and Broadway, yesterday morning, W. Bourke Cockran declared that only the influence of true religion could save civilization from annihilation and the world from destruction. He was followed by Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who denounced the present charities inquiry as directed against Catholic institutions.

The council, 600 strong, attended 8 o'clock mass in the Paulist Fathers' Church, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. From the church the Knights proceeded to Shanley's. Joseph Coleman, Grand Knight of the council, was toastmaster, and besides Mr. Cockran and Justice Cohalan the Right Rev. John Hughes, Superior General of the Paulist Community; Deputy State Insurance Supt. J. J. Hoey, and the Rev. Thomas B. Cotter of the Church of the Holy Inocents, 126 West Thirty-seventh Street, also spoke.

"The world has come to a stage," Mr. Cockran said, "when civilization must perish and religion disappear unless there is a revival of that faith from which Christian civilization has sprung. The decline of faith is responsible for these conditions."

The establishment of this Government was, he said, one of the great steps in world progress, and its establishment changed the entire aspect of the world. He told of the gradual loss of faith and the rise of a false philosophy. For a time those who would lead the world from true religion pointed to prosperity as showing the forward movement that had been made. He denounced the secularizing of charity and education.

Mr. Cockran told of other wars and of how, he said, once before salvation had come to the world through the Church, which developed the age of chivalry.

Justice Cohalan said that the world would be better if Protestants were more Protestant, Jews more Jewish, and Catholics more Catholic. He added: "There are some of us who believe the charities investigation is not to find the admitted wrongs in institutions—for all of them have failings, because they are human agencies—but to break down institutions and to do away with the work that the Catholic Church is doing for Catholic children."

To illustrate the advantage of Catholics standing up for what they know to be right, Father Hughes told of a young Catholic who out-argued a Socialist orator in Madison Square Park and who, after he won the crowd and disarmed the orator, all the latter could say was, "He must be a Jesuit."

It was early afternoon before the breakfast was over.

METHODISTS ORDAINED.

Elders and Deacons Created at the Newark Conference.

Many of the members of the Newark M. E. Conference attending the annual session in the Halsey Street M. E. Church, filled the pulpits in various parts of Newark yesterday. The services in the conference church consisted of a sermon by Bishop Luther B. Wilson in the morning and ordination in the afternoon. The following were ordained:

Elders—The Rev. Thomas G. James, Columbia; the Rev. Fred S. Benson, Mt. Freedom; the Rev. Milnor H. Senior, Piermont; the Rev. W. D. Steckley, Lebanon; the Rev. P. S. Watters, Tenafly.

Deacons—The Rev. Joseph Cousins, Pattenberg, N. Y.; the Rev. Jonas E. Custer, Newark; the Rev. Max Berger, Madison; the Rev. Edmund J. Guest, Madison; the Rev. Albert J. Haines, Middle Smithfield, Penn.; the Rev. John M. Jaqueth, Johnsonberg, Penn.; the Rev. George B. Lester, Finesville; the Rev. Raymond E. Marshall, Milburn, and the Rev. Henry C. Stinheimer, West New York.

BAFF CASE GUNMAN FACES JURY TODAY

Arichiello, Who Has Confessed, Is Charged with First Degree Murder.

ACCOMPLICE WILL TESTIFY

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley May Show at Trial Who Inspired the Killing.

Giuseppe Arichiello, one of the gunmen hired in November, 1914, to kill Barnet Baff, West Washington Market poultry dealer, will be put on trial before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court today on a charge of murder in the first degree. Arichiello has confessed to his complicity in the murder. So has Frank Ferrara, driver of the automobile which conveyed the slayers to the scene of the crime. Ferrara and the two brothers, who are alleged to have acted in the capacity of lookout men, Joseph and Antonio Zafarono, will be tried as soon as the case against Arichiello is disposed of.

Aside from the confession of Arichiello, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley will put into evidence the testimony of Carmino di Paolo, who admitted that he would have been present to participate in the killing of Baff if he had not been locked up in the Tombs at the time on a charge of burglary. Through di Paolo and other witnesses, Mr. O'Malley intends to throw a definite light on the identity of the men "higher up," the men who contributed $4,500 to rid themselves of Baff's competition in the live poultry market.

According to the information given to the District Attorney by di Paolo, the Baff murder was plotted in Harlem's Little Italy in the saloon of Ippolito Greco, who was subsequently killed by one of his own gang. It is believed by District Attorney Swann that Greco was the hiring agent in many a murder conspiracy. He was said to have had a list of gunmen on his staff, graded according to their daring and their past performances, and picked for their ability to perpetrate efficiently and quickly most any kind of a murder. Mr. O'Malley in the course of the Arichiello trial intends to show that Greco had a "civil service" system of his own.

The man who accompanied the murder expedition, and who held the money bag out of which the gunmen received their pay, has not been arrested. He is said to have been Antonio Cardinale, now a Corporal in the Italian Army serving in Albania. The State Department has been requested to arrange for his extradition, but nothing has been accomplished.

FIGHT FOR A JERSEY BRIDGE

Association May Introduce Bill to Have State Build It.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 2.—It was said today that if the Freeholders of Bergen, Essex, and Hudson Counties did not come to some definite agreement in the next few months on a plan to build a bridge across the Hudson River, the New Jersey and New York Bridge Association would cause a bill to be introduced in the next Legislature providing for the construction of a bridge by the State.

"The association will have nothing to do with any proposal to build tunnels under the river to New York," said Frank G. Turner, counsel of the organization, "but it intends to keep up the agitation for a bridge. We expect to take up the matter again with the Essex Board of Freeholders.

"It does not seem fair to expect three counties to pay for a bridge which will benefit most of the State. I believe that the taxpayers in these three counties are willing to pay the cost if their Freeholders will take some action. If, however, the delay continues it will be necessary to secure the improvement through another avenue, which would mean an issue of bonds by the State."

The association will meet in Bergenfield, near here, on April 12 to discuss the situation. At that time it is probable that a President will be elected to succeed the late Mayor J. Wilkes O'Neill of Bergenfield.

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Leading Chefs and Connoisseurs throughout the world insist upon it.

World famous physicians are enthusiastic on the benefit to be derived from its regular use.

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(Pronounced SHE-RIS)
OLIVE OIL

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

REDUCED FARES TO CALIFORNIA
March 29 to April 12
$65 $60 $50
From New York
Take the pleasant, part-water route
SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS
New York to New Orleans
SOUTHERN PACIFIC-SUNSET ROUTE
For full particulars address
1158 Broadway at 27th St.
366 Broadway at Franklin St.
39 Broadway near Wall St.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
LINES

OUR MARINES LAND IN CHINA.

Visit Swatow, Which Is in Revolt, but Find No Disorder.

PEKING, April 2.—Marines from the United States gunboat Wilmington went ashore today at Swatow, where the Chinese troops have declared their independence of the Central Government. The detachment made a reconnoitre and found the city quiet.

A Chinese gunboat is anchored off Swatow, which is a seaport of Kwangtung Province, 120 miles south of Amoy.

President Yuan Shih-kai issued a mandate announcing that the State Council must continue acting as a legislative body until Parliament is regularly elected in accordance with the Provisional Constitution of the Chinese Republic.

AMOY, April 2.—Chang-chow-fu, one of the largest cities of China, has declared its independence of the Government of Yuan Shih-kai. The officials at Amoy have sent a request to the American Consul, asking that an American warship be sent to this port.

Chang-chow-fu is a city of about 900,000 inhabitants in Fo-kien Province, twenty-four miles northwest of Amoy, which is its port. It is a seat of silk manufacture and iron works.

CANTON, April 2.—River traffic between Canton and inland ports is gradually falling off, owing to unsettled conditions in many districts. Business in the old city virtually has been suspended, and the people continue in a state of excitement.

It is understood the rebels refuse to make peace until Yuan Shih-kai resigns the Presidency. General Lung Chi-kuang, Military Commander of the Canton district, has been superseded. The General is making preparations to withstand a siege. A heavy exodus of the population of the city continues.

Asks Court to Keep Wife at Home.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—An injunction has been asked by Harry Lavine of Home Avenue to keep his wife out of his store. She has until April 14 to answer. Lavine alleges that he provides his wife with all necessities of life and many luxuries, but that she neglects domestic duties to go to his store and create disturbances, call him hard names, and drive away trade.

RESORTS.

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SUNSET LODGE
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Exclusive hotels for particular patrons. Moderate rates.

WILL OPEN MAY FIRST

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Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, driving. Evening dances.

Special terms for Season reservations. For map and booklet, and all particulars, write

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ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
·ORCHESTRA·DANCING·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Propr.

Hotel **Dennis**
ATLANTIC CITY
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.
Capacity 600 WALTER J. BUZBY
NEW YORK OFFICE: SPUR TRAVEL BUREAU, [illegible] FIFTH AVE.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Easter Reservations Now Being Made
HOTEL RUDOLF
SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT
Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

The ATLANTIC CITY
TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan European Plan
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
D. S. WHITE, Pres. Phone Bryant [illegible] J. W. MOTT, [illegible]

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special rates, $15.00 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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Family Hotel at Moderate Rates.
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ISLESWORTH
SPECIAL LENTEN AND EASTER RATES.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Virginia Avenue, Near Beach. Elevator, private baths; open surroundings. $10 to $17.50 weekly; $2 to $3.50 daily. Capacity 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

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On the beach front; 300 rooms, 250 with private bath; fireproof. Ownership management.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines,
Lakewood, New Jersey,
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

St. James Hall in the Pines.—Open all year, home atmosphere; rates moderate; booklet.

NORTHERN STATES.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
An ideal spot to spend the entire Summer. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Exceptionally dry and invigorating air; elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert, sympathetic treatment.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Small furnished bungalow, for Summer; hills or water; commuting; reasonable. M 43 Times.

334,744

[Reported to Post Office Department, April 1, 1916.]

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THE NEW YORK TIMES Daily and Sunday

for six months ending

March 31, 1916, **334,744**

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report	(average for 6 months)	Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
II. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673
VI. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1915	298,248
VII. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1915	318,274
VIII. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1916	334,744

CIRCULATION THE NEW YORK TIMES APRIL 1, 1916

One-Cent Circulation:		
Metropolitan Dealers		221,772
Two-Cent Circulation:		
Country Dealers	79,915	
Mail Subscribers	27,360	107,275
Total Advance Sale		329,047
Advertising Mail List		410
Exchanges		95
Downtown Office		1,820
Main Office		1,523
Annex		1,050
Office Use		600
Total Net Circulation		**334,545**

☞*No Returns and No Unsold Copies.*

1898—1916 THE NEW YORK TIMES CIRCULATION RECORD

1898, April	25,726
1899, "	76,260
1900, "	82,106
1901, "	102,472
1902, "	104,330
1903, "	105,072
1904, "	110,833
1905, "	122,310
1906, "	126,915
1907, "	144,114
1908, "	165,155
1909, "	176,023
1910, "	181,270
1911, "	191,452
1912, "	225,392
1913, "	246,386
1914, "	266,616
1915, "	317,862
1916, "	334,545

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times in March exceeded 400,000 copies per Sunday.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 334,744, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,650 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times Leads All New York Newspapers in **Volume, as Well as in Character,** of General Advertising.

GASOLINE EVIDENCE IS READY FOR ACTION

Government Experts, on Trail of High Price Cause, Get Figures for Congress.

SUSPECT SHARP PRACTICES

Discrimination and Existence of Standard Monopoly Interest Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Facts gathered by the Federal Trade Commission in the course of its general investigation of the gasoline industry will be sent to Congress next week. These facts will deal mainly with the rise in the price of gasoline.

Commissioner William J. Harris, who is in charge of the investigation, and who made this announcement, said also that a supplemental report would be sent to Congress toward the end of April which would deal with the causes of the rise in price during the last nine months. Soon thereafter an extensive review of the general subject of discrimination in price between different localities will be furnished, but Mr. Harris stated in this connection that the advance in price was so closely connected with discrimination in price that it was expected that the preliminary report would throw light on discrimination.

In his statement tonight Commissioner Harris said:

"The gasoline investigation is one of the most extensive ever undertaken by the Government in the interest of the consumer. Every phase of the oil and gasoline industry as it affects the cost of production, transportation, and marketing—all of which figure in the selling price to the consumer—is being thoroughly reviewed. Detailed statistics are being gathered as to the amount of crude oil and gasoline produced during the last three years, the amount placed in storage, amount consumed, and amount exported. This involves a tremendous amount of statistical and research work and various economic inquiries.

Report as Basis for New Laws.

"The commission's report to Congress, which will include this mass of statistical data, may be used as the basis for legislation to curb the rising trend of prices, and whatever evils may be disclosed to exist in the oil industry.

"The Federal Trade Commission has no authority under the law to fix prices of commodities. It can only by investigation disclose the relation of existing prices to basic economic facts. Authority is given to it, however, to deal with discriminations in price and trade practices which encourage and establish monopoly.

"If the investigation discloses that rebates are being given or received in connection with pipe line or other transportation the facts relating to such practices will be furnished to the Department of Justice for its attention. Price fixing by combination also will be called to the notice of the Department of Justice. The facts being gathered with relation to pipe line transportation will be used by the Interstate Commerce Commission to aid it in regulating rates of transportation of these common carriers. Under the Supreme Court decision of June 22, 1914, pipe lines are held to be subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Professor L. H. Haney has been placed in immediate charge of the work upon the recommendation of Commissioner Harris. Professor Haney is a trained economist, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and more recently head of the economics department of the University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of several books on business organization and other economic subjects."

Field Agents Kept Busy.

Every available field agent of the Federal Trade Commission has been assigned to the gasoline inquiry, under the direction of Commissioner Harris. Reports by various companies have been checked, so far as possible. Crude oil producers, manufacturing companies, pipe lines, selling agencies, even tank wagons, in every section of the country, have been under surveillance. A mass of data has resulted bearing on all phases of the industry. Essentials of this information have been placed before the Attorney General.

The Department of Justice virtually left the inquiry to the Federal Trade Commission. Complaints received by the Attorney General have been forwarded for investigation to the commission and have been added to hundreds of similar complaints received by the commission itself. It is considered unlikely that the Attorney General will decide finally whether the evidence warrants prosecutions until the commission shall have concluded its inquiry a month or more hence.

Figures on Supply and Demand.

The investigation has been conducted with a view to determining four salient points, as follows:

1. The extent of production and use of gasoline now and two and three years ago.
2. The volume of gasoline exported and the supply remaining here for domestic use, particularly as to whether the rise, or any portion of it, could be attributed to a scarcity of production.
3. Whether there has been discrimination by big producers in favor of big buyers.
4. Whether there is actual competition among the former elements that went to make up the Standard Oil Trust; if there is, to what extent and how the small independent producer is affected thereby.

Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania announced tonight that he would introduce a bill tomorrow to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sink oil wells on public lands and market the product, giving preference to independent refiners to prevent arbitrary increases in price.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

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BOUGHT——10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin.

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In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343, Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers high-grade mdse.

DAN'L GREENWALD, 23 LISPENARD STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 1786.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute in and to certain premises situated on the easterly side of the Bronx River near West Farms Road and Devoe Avenue, Lebanon Street, East 179th Street, Bronx Park Avenue, Unionport Road, East 180th Street and Birchall Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a Rapid Transit Railroad, known as the Boston Road and White Plains Road connection.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Abram Sebring and Francis P. Kenney, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 10th day of March, 1916, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 20th day of March, 1916.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, that the said report will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held in the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, the City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1916, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that a motion will be made that said report be confirmed except as to the parcels designated in said report and upon the map accompanying said report as Parcels Nos. 1 and 29, and that as to said Parcels Nos. 1 and 29 a motion will be made that said report be not confirmed and that said report, in so far as it relates to said parcels, be referred to new Commissioners to be appointed by said Court to reconsider the subject matter hereof.

Dated, New York, March 24th, 1916.

LAMAR HARDY, Corporation Counsel,
Office and P. O. Address, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

POLICE ASKED TO FIND GIRL.

Alma Myers of East Orange Last Seen by Friend at Subway Station.

Charles Myers, a member of the insurance firm of Benjamin Hastings, Inc., at 56 Maiden Lane, late last night asked the Police Department to send out a general alarm for his 20-year-old daughter, Alma Fuller Myers, who disappeared in this city on Saturday night.

Mr. Myers, who lives at 86 Ellington Street, East Orange, told the police that on last Friday afternoon his daughter came to New York to visit a dentist, Dr. Gleason, whose offices are at 149th Street and Melrose Avenue, the Bronx. Arrangements had been made for the girl to spend Friday night and Saturday afternoon at the home of a friend, Mrs. Arnold Nettel of 1,130 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx.

When Miss Myers had not returned yesterday, her father communicated with Mrs. Nettel and learned that his daughter, after staying at the Nettel home until 6 o'clock Saturday night, had been accompanied as far as the Simpson Street subway station by Mrs. Nettel. What became of her after that the police have been unable to learn. Miss Myers had been in exceptionally good spirits, Mrs. Nettel said, and as far as her father knew had no love affair.

At the time of her disappearance the girl, who is 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighs 117 pounds, and has gray eyes and wavy, light brown hair, wore a dark blue sailor suit trimmed with braid, blue straw hat with red crown with bunch of cherries on left side, and tan shoes. She carried a small suitcase and a blue silk parasol.

Mr. Myers told the police that he feared the shock of his daughter's disappearance might prove fatal to his wife, who had been in ill-health ever since the sudden drowning in 1914 of the couple's other child, a son.

TWO SUE A 'RUBBER MAKER.'

Will Attach Property of Widdeen for $31,200 Alleged Fraud.

A writ of attachment has been issued by Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court against the property of Knut C. Widdeen, who has been unsuccessfully sought since March 4. The plaintiffs against Widdeen are Kuno B. Heberlein and Franz Rosenberg, and in their application, filed with the court, they charge that Widdeen got $31,200 from them by an alleged faudulent transaction.

Widdeen told them, they said, that he had a process by which he could make synthetic rubber for 15 cents a pound. The process, he was said to have told the plaintiffs, was known only to himself and to one John E. Doane, and that the secret was locked up in a strong box in the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company, but that nothing could be done with it until some of the stock of his company, which had been hypothecated, was redeemed. Widdeen, according to the plaintiffs, professed a desire to give them a demonstration of the process and escorted them a plant at 252 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. In the plant was a big vat, and in the vat was some stickly substance which Widdeen, they said, described as "rubber by my process."

Widdeen explained that his company, the Northern Rubber Corporation, was capitalized at $100,000, and that it was authorized to manufacture rubber. The capital, he was alleged to have said, could be easily increased to $750,000, and that it would be easy to make 10,000,000 pounds of rubber a year. If the plaintiffs would put up $31,200, 51 per cent of the stock would be turned over to them, Widdeen is alleged to have said, and the work of manufacturing by the secret process would begin at once.

The plaintiffs said they put up the money, and then, finding the business lagging, tried to get in touch with Widdeen. They called at his home at 1,710 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, early in March and were told by his wife, they said, that he had gone South, and that the date of his return was uncertain. On March 29 another unsuccessful attempt was made to find him.

Fire Threatens 100 Pleasure Boats.

At the foot of Jackson Creek, in a cove of Flushing Bay at North Beach, where more than 100 sailboats and other water craft were lying, there was much excitement yesterday afternoon when fire caused by an explosion of a gasoline tank threatened the boats. William von Buckon of 1,453 Chester Avenue, Ozone Park, was severely burned and had to be taken to St. John's Hospital. A boat on which he was working was damaged. Von Buckon with several companions was using gasoline torches to loosen paint on the bottom of a small yacht, and fire was communicated to the tank in which they had gasoline.

CITY BREVITIES.

W. I. Scandlin, who retired from the publishing business several years ago, following the loss of his eyesight, will lecture on "Blindness; Should Prevention Fail, What Next?" tonight at 8:30 o'clock at the Lighthouse for the Blind, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street. The lecture will be free.

The fifth and sixth stories of a six-story loft building at 860 Broadway, at Seventeenth Street, occupied by A. Steinhardt & Brother, were burned out last night. The fire started from some unknown cause on the fifth floor. The damage was estimated at $25,000, caused chiefly by water on the floors below.

Mrs. Ida Andacht, 38 years old, committed suicide in her apartment at 224 East 109th Street some time yesterday by inhaling gas. Her husband, Benjamin, found her dead when he returned home late last night.

CITY LODGING HOUSE PUT ON HOME BASIS

Commissioner Kingsbury Says the Institution Is No Longer a Soup Kitchen.

MANY COMFORTS PROVIDED

Medical Inspection and Dental Clinic Added—New Employment Features.

The methods of handling applicants to the Municipal Lodging House are undergoing a period of sanitary reform, according to John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, who said yesterday that the institution had ceased to be a mere soup kitchen, but that the work done there now was of the most modern sort.

"We are trying, and to a great extent have succeeded," said Mr. Kingsbury, "in changing the idea the public has concerning the lodging house. It is a place for men and women out of work or out of funds, who may come there without losing their self-respect in any way. The Department of Charities has been trying to equip itself with the best information in the first place, so that the process of the reform has been smooth. The building as it is now is in good shape and the methods in handling the lodgers have improved a great deal in the last year. The industrial conditions, no doubt, have been in a great measure responsible for this, because the number of applicants for lodgings has been less.

"The entrance medical examination has become more thorough with a view to segregating those who might carry infection, and a whole floor has been devoted to the segregation of cases suspected. A miniature hospital has been organized. Acute cases go at once to Bellevue, others are held for examination.

"A person entering the lodging house first gets a meal consisting of soup and a large slice of bread with a cup of coffee. Then his clothes are fumigated and he is made to take a bath. He is then subjected to a rigid medical examination, and if he has any serious ailment an ambulance is called and he goes to a hospital at once. If he is suspected of tuberculosis he is placed in a tuberculosis ward.

"Growing boys who have come from other cities to see New York and who become stranded here are made to give the names of their relatives at home, if they have any, with whom the department communicates in order that the child may be returned to his own. Invariably the family sends the money for the fare of the wanderer.

"An especial feature of the medical examination is the mental test, which is quite an innovation. The men are examined and a number of defectives have been found who otherwise upon leaving the lodgings would drift into the hands of the city authorities in the course of time either through the jails or almshouses, when they should be in asylums.

"The social histories of the applicants are delved into as far as possible.

"There is employment for every lodger always. If he does not find it outside on the alternate days that he is free to look for it, there is plenty to be done at all times in the institution commensurate with the physical ability of the individual. Every day there are men wanted for all sorts of work, and the employers of labor usually look to the lodging house for recruits.

"A dental clinic has been organized at the lodging house, with Drs. L. Winter and A. Berger of the New York College of Dentistry in charge. They supervise the work of senior students of the college and graduates anxious for experience."

A committee has been appointed by Commissioner Kingsbury to give attention to the mentality of the men. Its members are Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and Dr. August Hoch, Director of the Psychiatric Institute of New York City Hospital. This committee will examine the field with a view to giving a more complete mental examination to all who go to the lodging house.

UNITE AID FOR WAR'S BLIND.

Prominent Men Plan Fund for Work in All Belligerent Nations.

A new movement to unite public efforts for relief of soldiers blinded in the war has been started here as a branch of the British, French, and Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, at 590 Fifth Avenue. Among the contributors who are now seeking to combine the efforts of those interested in this work are Frank A. Vanderlip, August Belmont, ex-Senator Elihu Root, Vincent Astor, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, United States Senator Thomas P. Gore, ex-Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, George A. Kessler, Otto H. Kahn, and Robert Bacon.

More soldiers in proportion to the forces engaged have been blinded in the fighting in Europe than in any former wars. Thus far it has been impossible to list the approximate numbers who have been made sightless, but they have been estimated at many thousands. It is proposed to use the funds gathered to train the blind soldiers to useful occupations to prevent them and their families from becoming objects of public charity.

With six months' training, it is believed, most of them can be made self-supporting and in certain trades and occupations able to provide, in part, at least, for their families. While the fund has been started in the name of three countries only, it has been planned to raise a general fund for the benefit of the sufferers in all the belligerent countries.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain and cooler Mon. Tues. clearing; fresh s. e. winds.
S. Car.—Showers and probably thunder storms Mon. Tues. fair and cooler; fresh s. winds.
Ga.—Showers and thunder storms Mon. Tues. fair, fresh s., shifting to w., winds.
Fla.—Fair Mon., except probably showers in extreme n. Tues. fair; fresh s., shifting to w., winds.
Ala.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair; moderate w. winds.
Miss.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair; moderate w. winds.
Tenn.—Cloudy in w., rain and cooler in e. and cen. Mon. Tues. fair.
Ky.—Rain Mon. Tues. fair.
Ohio—Threatening, with probably rain Mon. Tues. clearing; fresh n. e. winds.
Ind.—Cloudy in n. and rain in s. Mon. Tues. probably fair.
Lower Mich.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; fresh e. winds.
Upper Mich.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.
W. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.
Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in s.
Mo.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in s. Mon.
Wis.—Fair Mon., with warmer in n. w. Tues. cloudy.
Minn.—Unsettled Mon., with warmer in n. and w. Tuesday fair.
Iowa—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n. w. Mon.
No. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. Mon.
So. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Mon. Tues. fair.
Neb.—Unsettled Mon., with probably showers. Tues. cloudy.
Kan.—Cloudy Mon., becoming unsettled at night or Tues.
La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair.
Okla.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. unsettled.
E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; warmer except on the coast. Tues. cloudy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Open to buy 50 pieces American or Dobson poplin, navy and black, for cash. M. Rosenfeld, 36 West 24th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at nobby styles in silk and check coats, seventh floor. 120 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Children's colored and middy blouses, all sizes and quantity, for cash; no orders; immediate deliveries only. P 231 Times.

PALM BEACH SUITS, COATS, jobber looking at. Room 804, 27 W. 24th St.

SATINS.—Washable; open for large quantities at price. Room 1,123, 1,133 B'way.

VOILES, black cotton; open for a quantity. See Mr. David of Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

YARNS.—Cotton, woolen, worsted, merino, fibre silk, &c., from dying and bleaching plants, knitting mills, weaving mills; braid, tapes, &c., on cops, cones, spools, skeins, single and two-ply, large or small amounts. Turn your dead stock into cash; go through your warehouse and send us samples with full details. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y., also 43 Leonard St., N. Y. Room 401. Phone Franklin 135.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHIFFONS, SILKS AND LACES.—Will close, account of moving. Tutelman, 11 East 26th.

COATS.—Final sale on Spring coats in chinchillas, poplins, and corduroys. Uline Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

DRESS AND SKIRT HANGERS for sale cheap. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. and E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th.

HOSIERY, silk, mercerized, and cotton; about 220 cases at very low prices, in case lots. A Rosalsky & Bros., 34 Orchard St.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies', men's silks, 90c doz., $1.60 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, NOVELTY SILK SPORT DRESSES; ALSO SILK STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES. TIP TOP, 134 WEST 37TH STREET.

JOBS desired, for sale for large and small dry good stores, 170 dozen men's worsted face sweaters, medium weight, assorted sizes and colors; difficult to duplicate; yarns are scarce and dear; about 100 dozen ladies' fibre silk sweaters, beautiful, good fibre silk, neck ties, boas, jabots, baby caps and coats, mufflers, scarfs, &c.; about 100 dozen ladies' woolen knit suits, hoods and bonnets; will liven up your stock; make fine window display; double your money on these lots. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y., or 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135.

POPLINS.—Navy; also Copen, gabardine; will sell at mill price. Phone 616 Farragut.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SPRING SUITS to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SNAP FASTENERS, imported, Sonomore O'white, for sale, 3,358 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs on suits to close; good values. Cohen Brothers, 113 West 17th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out; large assortment. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS.—400 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Removal sale, will close cotton and silk waists, middy blouses, and dresses, very low prices. Tutelman, 11 East 26th.

WAISTS.—Have Striped Tub Silk, $18 net, in stock; also revertable Silk Jersey Coats. Daily, 8 West 19th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Commission, to handle popular line wash skirts. R 28 Times Annex.

TO SAVE FIFTH AVENUE.

Mayor Indorses Movement to Preserve Shopping Centre.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to J. H. Burton, Chairman of the Save New York Committee, yesterday in which he said he was in thorough accord with the committee's purpose to preserve upper Fifth Avenue as a high-class shopping centre. The Mayor's letter in part said:

"Fifth Avenue is an asset that the city cannot afford to lose. It will be to the mutual advantage of manufacturers and retailers so to shape development that the Fifth Avenue retail section will not be invaded further by inappropriate uses. The Save New York movement is most opportune. It serves to emphasize and supplement the comprehensive plan for controlling city growth throughout the five boroughs of the city that has been prepared in tentative form by the Districting Commission of the Board of Estimate. The Fifth Avenue section is the heart of the city and its preservation is of supreme importance.

"I believe thoroughly that a well considered constructive plan for the control of city growth and development will prevent waste, increase taxable values, improve living conditions, and make a much more convenient and attractive city. The promoters of the Save New York movement deserve credit for calling attention so impressively to a prime need of the entire city—a comprehensive, well considered plan for the control of city growth throughout the five boroughs."

URGE TEXTILE WAGE RAISE.

Mill Workers' Organization at Fall River Meeting Takes Action.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 2.—A recommendation that all textile unions in New England take immediate action toward seeking advances in wages was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Council of the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives here today. The organization is said to represent 25,000 operatives in various mill centres.

It was formed in Boston last January, many of the unions which joined it having seceded from the ranks of the United Textile Workers.

Delegates from this city, New Bedford, Lawrence, and Biddeford, Me., attended today's meeting. It was explained that the wage increase recommendation was intended to apply not only to unions affiliated with the organization, but to others also.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

M. BURR, JR., & CO.

The interest of the estate of Melancthon Burr, Jr., in the above named firm has this day ceased. The undersigned will continue the business of said firm under the name of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., at No. 20 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated New York, April 1, 1916.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
FREDERICK I. BERGEN.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

PRIVATE OFFICE and **SALESROOM** (Furnished)
TO RENT With or without service. 11th floor Bijou Building, 1239 Broadway, Bet. 30th & 31st.

COURT TO INTERPRET RHINELANDER WILL

Executors Hold That Clause Gives Them, Individually, the Residue.

RHINELANDER WALDO SUED

Eventual Disposition of $600,000 Trust Fund Left to Him is in Dispute.

The will of Charles E. Rhinelander, who died Dec. 7, 1915, leaving an estate estimated to be worth something between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, provided that his nephew, Rhinelander Waldo, the former Police Commissioner, should receive for life the income of a trust fund of $600,000, and that after his death the principal should be equally divided between his descendants. The seventh clause of the will read:

> All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, both real, personal, and mixed, and wheresoever the same may be situated, including lapsed and void legacies, and all my estate the disposition of which may for any reason fail, I give, devise, and bequeath to the executors. I desire them to distribute my residuary estate among such religious, charitable, and educational corporations as they may designate.

Now the executors, Benjamin Aymar Sands and Herman Le Roy Edgar, friend and cousin, respectively, of the testator, have asked the Supreme Court to interpret and construe the seventh clause. Their action is directed at Mr. Waldo, because he is the only next of kin of the decedent, and Attorney General Woodbury, because it is his duty to look after the interests of certain public charities. The complaint said on information and belief:

"It is claimed and asserted by the refendant, Rhinelander Waldo, that either the seventh clause of said will, and each and every provision thereof is invalid and null and void, and that the said testator died interstate as to his entire residuary estate, and that said defendant as the sole next of kin and heir at law of said testator, is the absolute owner of the entire estate, both real and personal, or that if the clause is valid then the executors are holding the residuary estate not for any 'religious, educational, charitable or benevolent uses,' but upon an implied trust for his benefit as sole heir and next of kin."

If Mr. Waldo should die without issue the trust fund created for his benefit would, under the will, become part of the residuary estate, and pass out of the control of any member of his family. The executors say that they have been informed that the seventh clause is valid and that they are individually, and not as executors, the owners of all of the residue. They have asked the court to render an early decision, because as long as the questions involved remain unanswered the management of the estate is seriously hampered, and they necessarily remain in doubt as to how far they may proceed with its affairs.

The will of Mr. Rhinelander was dated May 25, 1915, and was speedily admitted to probate. Besides the trust fund for Mr. Waldo's benefit, it gave each one of the executors $30,000, $25,000 each to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled and the Seaman's Church Institute in memory of the decedent's wife, Mathilda Rhinelander.

The executors are required to maintain the decedent's home at 115 East Thirty-eighth Street for one year, and then they are to have as their own all of the paintings, jewelry, silverware and so forth. The executors say that after all of the provisions of the will are complied with there will remain a large amount of real and personal property in the residuary estate.

HUNT FOR MISSING JUNKMAN

Partner Tells Police of Strange Disappearance.

Inspector John Cray has several detectives trying to find out what happened to Morris Kanitzsky of 91 Cook Street, Brooklyn, a junk dealer, who disappeared on March 16 after going with $250 to buy junk from a dealer in a loft building in Spring Street.

Louis Kash of 220 Moore Street, Brooklyn, a partner of Kanitzsky, went along, but waited in front of 131 Spring Street. Kash said that after a few minutes Kanitzsky came out and said the wholesaler wanted to deal with Kanitzsky alone, and objected to having Kash in the neighborhood. Kash said he moved away and waited from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock for his partner. Kash said that he finally departed, when a policeman who had been observing him ordered him to move on.

When Kanitzsky failed to return home that night his family and Kash notified the police, and an alarm was sent out. Several days later, when Kanitzsky continued to be missing, the East Side Junk Dealers' Association met at Casino Hall, 133 Eldridge Street and voted to employ counsel and private detectives.

Headquarters detectives who have been on the case removed a stained piece of plaster from the junk shop in Spring Street which was visited by Kanitzsky on the last night that he was seen, and it has been sent to the Department of Health for analysis for traces of blood.

WENDEL ESTATE DIVIDED.

Each of Four Sisters Receives $701,589 Under Final Division.

The final order showing how much each heir inherited from John G. Wendel was filed on Saturday in the Westchester County Surrogate's Office.

The entire estate goes to four sisters; Miss Ella von E. Wendel, Mrs. Rebecasse A. D. Wendel Swope, Miss Mary E. Wendel, and Miss Georgiana G. R. Wendel. Each gets $701,589.72, and under the final report of Tax Appraiser Clark each will pay the State inheritance tax of $17,395.

The sisters acquired property worth $20,000,000 by deed previous to their brother's death. The State Controller has filed an appeal from the appraisal asserting that the tax should be much larger.

Out of Town Business Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—William Tilghman, canned goods broker, 130 North 5th Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $12,298; assets, $294.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1.—George A. Carroll, retail dry goods, voluntary bankruptcy petition; liabilities, $42,818.69, of which all but $150 is unsecured; assets, $1,250; declared exemptions, $200.

100,000 VISIT CONEY ISLAND.

About 400 Go Into the Surf and Gasp Audibly as Waves Hit Them.

The 100,000 persons who journeyed to Coney Island yesterday found that the world crisis had not dimmed the enthusiasm of the frankfurter venders, fortune tellers, and souvenir merchants. Although it was the biggest crowd of the dawning season, it was very well ordered and Captain John Linden and his policemen had no arrests or accidents to take care of.

It was a quiet day, and the only sounds that succeeded in outdoing the "barkers" were the gasps of the 400 who took a dip in the ocean and the noises a fire engine made going up Surf Avenue to extinguish a $1,000 blaze in the Summer cottage of Mrs. Amity Lawrant at West Forty-inth Street and Suf Avenue, Sea Gate.

A Preparedness, Peace, and Prosperity Industrial Exposition, to use the name given it by the press agent in 300 lines of enthusiastic announcement, will be opened on May 30 in the Sea Beach Palace. The navy exhibit which was shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be displayed, and will include models of a number of battleships and all sorts of war implements. The industrial branch of the exhibition will have exhibits of manufactures from all over the country. More than thirty-six space reservations have been made by leading manufacturers. Admittance will be free.

Paterson Weavers Start 9-Hour Day.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—Paterson's 25,000 silk weavers will enjoy an entirely new experience tomorrow morning as they start in upon their duties in the 400 silk mills here. For the first time in the history of the industry the silk workers will start their looms with the knowledge that there is only nine instead of ten hours' work before them before the quitting-time whistle blows. There are still a few small shops, employing a total of less than 1,000 workers, which have not yet granted the shorter day, and for the purpose of organizing the workers the Industrial Workers of the World have announced a meeting for tomorrow night.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, O.—A. Bein, women's coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.
AKRON, Ohio—Glock-Milker Co.; F. F. McCarthy, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, waists; Martinique.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN—G. M. Fowler, dry goods; Imperial.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Chas. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 Broadway.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—The Sample Store; H. Schwartzman, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 35 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker Co.; A. J. Moxon, basement dept.; G. R. Gardner, laces, ribbons; W. W. Cowperthwaite, prints, umbrellas; W. B. Thomas, representing; 212 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; R. E. Levy, shoes; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; Guy B. Smith, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 1,239 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Cummings, representing; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 315 5th Av.; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. McEdwards, silks; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. Silverman, cloaks, suits, dresses, basement; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. W. Taylor; S. L. Taylor, silk dresses; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; C. Mashek, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Rector, cloaks, suits, ladies', misses' wear; 19 E. 24th.
DENVER, Colo.—Denver D. G. Co.; A. F. Sittloh, cloaks, suits, waists; 30 E. 20th.
DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss E. Kelly, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 16 E. 18th.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, ladies,' infants' wear, corsets, millinery; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss E. Maurer, ladies' neckwear; Miss N. Murphy, laces; Miss N. Shortell, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, ladies' coats; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; W. H. Smiley, dress goods, silks; 853 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; A. Taylor, domestics; 230 5th Av.; Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. M. Grauman, ladies' ready-to-wear, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 71 W. 23d.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; W. K. Raker, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; Grand.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. Silberman, ready-to-wear, waists; 23 E. 26th.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; J. Frankenthal, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz, ready-to-wear, 1,161 Bwy.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; W. N. Doyle, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 75 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros; B. Strauss, ready-to-wear, bargain basement; 1,182 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; W. W. Penry, ribbons, laces, ladies' neckwear; 95 Madison Av.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks, Rothenberg Co.; S. S. Marks, cloaks, suits, upholstery; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Geo. B. Schoen, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Powers Merc. Co.; C. J. Gutgesell, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 220 5th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; B. L. Danforth, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Bwy.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; W. B. Roney, mfg. dept.; T. J. McShane, notions, jewelry, ribbons; 1,133 Broadway.
PEORIA, Ill.—The B. & M.; J. Bloom, women's ready-to-wear, waists; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; I. Blauner, jobs waists; 13 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mme. H. De Beaulieu, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 364 5th Av.
PITTSTON Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, cloaks, suits, petticoats, children's coats; 315 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. Ettlinger, furn. goods; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; T. L. Anderson, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Raphael Weil & Co.; J. S. Allen, boys' clothing, 15 E. 26th; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO — Frederick Weingarten Co.; A. Weingarten, fancy goods, holiday novelties; 33 Union Square.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; J. H. Bolen, furn. goods, hosiery; 75 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. M. Brady, mfg. dept., shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss M. Berg, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL.—Golden Rule; A. S. Kurtz, women's, misses' suits, coats; 1,261 B'way.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—The National Millinery Co.; L. Meyers, millinery; Room 682, 621 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal;" S. A. Lewis, silks, dress goods; A. N. Wolfe, men's, boy's clothing; 43 W. 23d.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; Mrs. H. C. Foy, ladies' wear; Martinique.

WANTED:

Position as Western representative of Eastern manufacturer or distributor.
Five years' experience as sales manager.
Three years' experience as manager.
Responsible and energetic.
Best of references.
Position must be able to yield first year $4,000.00 net.
Y 306 Times Annex.

END OF LONG CREDIT FOR LATIN AMERICA

Countries with Empty Shelves Ready to Pay Cash for Goods from United States.

WIDE OPENING FOR EXPORTS

Costa Rican Sales Agent Tells of Troubles Since War Has Cut Off Supplies from Europe.

The day of the long credit in Central and South America has gone, not to return, in the opinion of Henri Frick, head of a large firm of manufacturers' sales agents in San Jose, Costa Rica, who is in New York to enlarge the representation of American goods in the countries of Central America, West Indies, and on the west and north coasts of the Southern Continent. Mr. Frick said that "empty shelves" was the rule now in the regions covered by his firm's activities. It takes from six to nine months, he said, after merchandise was ordered from Europe for it to arrive, while the losses occasioned through the German submarine warfare made merchants in Central and South America hesitate about giving orders.

Mr. Frick is a native of Switzerland and has, in addition to his business interests, represented that country as Consul at San Jose for sixteen years. At the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Mr. Frick said:

"The great European industrial competition in Central and South America resulted in the establishment of very long credit in the countries to the south of the United States. This was possible before the war, and naturally gave European sellers a big advantage over American manufacturers, who were unwilling to make such concessions. The long credit system cannot be maintained, nor is there likelihood of its return. Customers in the South American markets are realizing the inevitable change and are adapting themselves to it. In short, they understand that business from now on will have to be done on much shorter credit. To all intents and purposes the credit question is practically settled, many native customers being ready to pay upon the arrival of merchandise. We think down in Central and South America that the shortening of the credit system ought to prove an added incentive to Americans to take hold of trade opportunities in earnest.

"Looking at the situation from a South American point of view," Mr. Frick continued, "exporters of the United States should grip these markets now while the opportunity is golden. The shelves in all parts of Central and South America are empty and must be restocked. No German goods are to be had, while shipments from England are irregular."

One suggestion made by Mr. Frick was that American manufacturers ought to put out of their minds the word "foreign" when considering trade abroad and think of it only as "new territory" to be worked, just the same as new sections of their own country.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5418. **LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS,** Commercial Bankers. 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co. 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in meteors and taffetas, $7.50 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACKS, PETTICOATS, APRONS, Etc. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

CHARLES, Designer of Original Models in Tailored Suits. 7 WEST 45TH ST.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets. Clever line for Spring Season. Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 378

COATS & SUITS. LEVITMAN & FEIN, Oppenheim Collins Bldg., 33 W. 34 St.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Bacher, 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8644

DINNER FAVORS, novelties and paper hats. The "U-NEAK" line. SELLING DECORATIVE & NOVELTY CO. 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED N. Y. Aniline Exchange, Tel. Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINER & BROS. 115 WEST 30TH STREET.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House, 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HANGERS "Veribest," for men's & women's apparel; waxed and enamel. METALWOOD MFG. CO., 118 W. B'way. Worth 3718.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. STOUTS—Sizes 39 to 51, $10.50 doz. up. **Waldorf Bldg.,** 2-16 West 33rd St. **SHAPIRO BROS.**

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 80.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75 Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and All Kinds of Personal Property. Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave. **A. Lawrence** Phone 2391 Stuyvesant. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq. **SATIN Taffeta** **ALFRED SOHLAND, 19 Madison Av.**

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses **The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.**

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

SHOW CARDS, Hand-made, Printed and Lithographed. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau Street.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE 10-12 West 20th Street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 4 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

American Girl Coats
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS.
All Styles and Materials.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
AMERICAN GIRL COAT CO.
39-41 West 29th Street,
Madison Square 2673.

SILK COATS
Popular Prices—Latest Styles
For Immediate Delivery.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
15-17 W. 26th St.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Resilient Lining
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

THAT SOMETHING IN NEW
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

CASH WITHOUT INTEREST TO Manufacturers & Merchants on
OVERDUE SLOW ACCOUNTS
placed with us for collection
SYSTEM MERCANTILE AGENCY
51 Chambers St. Phone 1188 Worth

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner, or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $73.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King and the scows M47 and M48, that occurred on December 24th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated December 24th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 15, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as former owners of Barge "C. R. Sheffer" for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 6, 1912, from a sinking of said vessel in Newtown Creek, N. Y. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said barge and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $3,984.10. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident or sinking are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal,
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 13, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENT COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Foxboro Company, Inc."

Dated, N. Y., March 14th, 1916.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENT CO.
W. W. Patrick, [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The close of the first quarter of the year finds the stock market, measured by the average of fifty active issues, 4 points under the closing price of 1915, while the level of bond prices stands unchanged. There is considerable significance in this contrast. Speculation in stocks has been put under check, but the investment demand has continued good, thanks to the prosperous state of the country as a whole and thanks, too, to the widespread disposition to pursue a safe course in the employment of funds available for market employment.

Last week's markets supplied illustration of this dual tendency. The absorption of Anglo-French bonds which carried them about 2½ points above their recent low, the large demand for the Canadian Government issues, particularly the fifteen-year bonds, and the readiness with which several American issues were taken, showed clearly the large demand for investment issues. On the other hand, trading on the Stock Exchange dwindled and prices declined four days out of the six. The market was left almost entirely in the hands of professional traders, the public pursuing the neutral course of neither buying nor selling.

There was a revival of the active dealings in some of the war stocks which had been the centre of speculative interest last year, but this activity seemed to be limited to the circle of Street traders and to have left the public at large quite indifferent to the movement. Whether the public would remain indifferent to a continuation for any length of time of activity and rising prices in the favorites of last year's speculation in the war stocks is aside from the question. The fact is that the public has been disposed to leave the market to those who trade as part of or as the whole of their daily occupation.

The net change in prices last week was slight. The decline during the first four days was in large part offset by the recovery in the last two days, but neither movement was wide enough to be particularly significant. The market saw its low level so far this year on the 1st of March, and it ended the month about midway between that low price and the high price of the month, which was reached at the close of the second week. At the high of March the price was almost up to the final price of last year before the heavy selling which completed the liquidation forced by the speculation which culminated in October.

Comparing the present state of the market with its condition at the end of the year, there can be little, if any, doubt that its position is very considerably improved. Fewer stocks are being carried on margin, and as a consequence brokers' loans have been reduced, and in addition to that, margins have been further strengthened. Technically the market is better protected than it was. This, of course, is a thing quite apart from the outside influences affecting the market, but it is a condition which lessens the effect of adverse factors and increases the effectiveness of favorable ones.

Of outside matters bearing on the market the one which stands out most prominently in considering the showing of the market last week was the seeming imminence of a crisis in our relations with Germany over her conduct of the submarine warfare against merchant ships. The Mexican situation exerted restraining influence, and there was much discussion of the probability or improbability of early peace in Europe, but neither of these matters held as commanding a place among market influences as the fact that the submarine controversy was again open, with no certainty as to how it would be closed.

The first impression of all those who discussed the probable market effect of a break with Germany was that it would cause a sharp, even though it might be a brief, selling movement, and that this would force a decline in prices. Neither this nor the occurrence of a break with the Berlin Government was considered certain enough to induce heavy selling, but it did cause a feeling of caution which kept prices declining until it was indicated toward the close of the week that the matter was not likely to be brought to an immediate issue owing to the desire of this Government for fuller information before taking a definite stand with Germany. This is a matter which cannot be dismissed as an important market factor until it has been settled one way or another. The ultimate market effect of a settlement of the matter might be the same no matter how it was settled, but so long as uncertainty prevails about it it must needs exert restraining influence as often as the market centres its attention upon this phase of our international relations.

The trade news of last week was for the most part of the sort which recent experience has made familiar. There is complaint, as always from some quarters, for the business of the United States is too complex a structure to be entirely uniform, but conditions are so good that many fear that they are too good to last. There is much unnecessary misgiving on this score due to exaggeration of the part which European orders, and particularly European war orders, are playing in the present prosperity of the United States. This sort of misgiving, however, is not an unmixed evil. It induces caution which otherwise might be thrown to the winds. Something of this sort of effect is being seen in the steel trade, where consumers are beginning to move circumspectly and to show reluctance to follow the rise in steel prices unquestioningly. Orders are already placed far ahead, a condition which is not confined to the steel trade, and no harm can come from producers moving slowly in adding to the orders already clogging the books of manufacturers.

The conservatism being shown in the stock market is another proof of the existence of this same sort of caution. The public is buying enough bonds to maintain their level at the prices prevailing at the close of last year and are readily taking high-grade new issues, but it is neglecting the stock market to the extent indicated by a net falling off since the close of the year of about 4 points in the general level of prices. Conservatism is being recognized as a valuable asset in a period of war-time uncertainties. It is better for the merchant to be short of goods than to find himself overloaded with them. One curtails his profits: the other may rob him of profits already realized. And it is better to own a few securities outright than to have a margin interest in so large an amount of securities that their real ownership may too easily pass to some one else. The less speculation there is in a time like this in either securities or commodities the better for the country and in the long run for the individual, or at all events, for the greater number of individuals.

LONDON BUYS WAR STOCKS.

Public Displaying Interest in Shares Aided by Hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 2.—The public is still cold toward purely investment securities, preferring to await the development of the Government's financial plans, but shares of the companies which have been making large profits owing to the war are finding their way into the speculative group, and the public is displaying considerable interest in them. Nigerian tin shares were in favor last week, sharing trading honors with rubber stocks, which retain their big following. Business, however, was much interfered with by violent gales which partially paralyzed communication throughout the country.

Argentine railways securities slumped heavily owing to the reduction in the interim dividend of the Central Argentine from 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. It is feared that this foreshadows only 4 per cent. for the complete year, whereas 5 per cent. was paid in the preceding year, and that similar reductions will be made by other leading lines, although the others have so far maintained the interim payments at 2 per cent. The Central Argentine has been especially affected by the high cost of fuel. Apprehensions also exist regarding the Argentine corn crop, the failure of which would seriously affect the railways.

Small sales of French securities have been effected in London under the arrangements recently announced, but business was rendered difficult by the restrictions imposed. The Treasury has ceased buying American railroad common stocks, but business on the Stock Exchange has benefited very little.

The budget for the coming fiscal year will be introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday. It is expected that the income and excess profits taxes will be intelligently increased, as will the taxes on spirits, coffee, and cocoa, and that a tax will be imposed on amusements and possibly on railway and other travel. No widespread import duties are anticipated. The annual statement of the national revenue to March 31 shows income from taxation of £336,000,000, an increase of £31,000,000 over the estimate, and of £11,000,000 as compared with the previous year. Expenditures chargeable against revenues aggregated £1,559,000,000, a decrease from the estimate of £31,000,000. Other expenditures totaled £176,000,000, increasing total expenditure to £1,735,000,000. Borrowing operations produced £1,341,000,000, and bank balances were reduced £58,000,000.

BOURSE HAS A STEADY TONE.

Bank and Railway Stocks Dominate the Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 2.—The Bourse was steady last week, unaffected by the renewal of the Verdun battle. Carry-over money at the month-end settlement was had at from 4 to 6 per cent. Loans were plentiful at 3 per cent.

French bank stocks and railways showed steady progress. The Spanish group advanced further. Mexicans were neglected, and Americans were dull, with the exception of the copper shares, which recovered sharply on rise in price of the metal.

The Entente conference discussed finance, exchange, freights, and the development of the aniline dye industry on a large scale, which produced a good impression on the Bourse.

The exchanges are firm. Sterling was bought at 28.50 and dollars at 5.97. As had been expected, the national credit was not weakened by the authorized increase in the Bank of France's note issue to 18,000,000,000 francs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
March 27	$4.76⅜	$4.76¼	$4.76 5/16
March 28	4.76⅜	4.76 5/16	4.76⅜
March 29	4.76 7/16	4.76⅜	4.76 7/16
March 30	4.76 7/16	4.76⅜	4.76 7/16
March 31	4.76 7/16	4.76 5/16	4.76½
April 1	4.76½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
March 27	$4.76 13/16	$4.76⅞	$4.76 13/16
March 28	4.77	4.76 13/16	4.77
March 29	4.77 1/16	4.77	4.77 1/16
March 30	4.77 1/16	4.77	4.77
March 31	4.77 1/16	4.77	4.77 1/16
April 1	4.77 1/16	4.77 1/16	4.77 1/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.76½	$4.77 1/16
Low	4.76⅛	4.76⅞
Same week last year—		
High	4.80	4.80¼
Low	4.79¼	4.79½
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 7/16	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.79	4.79⅜

Paris.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Mar. 27	5.96⅜	5.97½	5.97⅛	5.96¼	5.96½	5.96¼
Mar. 28	5.96⅝	5.97	5.96⅞	5.96	5.96¼	5.96¼
Mar. 29	5.96⅝	5.97¼	5.97½	5.96	5.96⅜	5.96¼
Mar. 30	5.97⅝	5.98⅛	5.97⅜	5.96	5.96⅜	5.96⅜
Mar. 31	5.97¼	5.97⅜	5.97¼	5.97	5.97⅜	5.97
April 1	5.97¼	5.97½	5.97½	5.96½	5.97	5.96⅞

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.96⅝	5.96
Low	5.98⅛	5.97⅜

Berlin.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Mar. 27	71.68¾	71.56¼	71.68¾
Mar. 28	71.68¾	71.68¾	71.68¾
Mar. 29	71.61¼	71.62½	71.62½
Mar. 30	71.68¾	71.56¼	71.68¾
Mar. 31	72.25	71.75	72.12½
April 1	72.00	72.00	72.00

Berlin.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Mar. 27	71.75	71.62½	71.75
Mar. 28	71.75	71.75	71.75
Mar. 29	71.68¾	71.68¾	71.68¾
Mar. 30	71.75	71.62½	71.75
Mar. 31	72.31¼	71.81¼	72.18¾
April 1	72.06¼	72.06¼	72.06¼

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	72.25	72.31¼
Low	71.56¼	71.62½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cab's.
Mar. 27	5.22¼	5.21⅝	42.56¼	42.62½	6.70	6.69½
Mar. 28	5.22¼	2.21¼	42.56¼	42.68¾	6.70	6.69¼
Mar. 29	5.22	5.21¼	42.56¼	42.68¾	6.69	6.68¼
Mar. 30	5.22	5.21¼	42.68¾	42.81¼	6.64¼	6.65
Mar. 31	5.21¾	5.21	42.68¾	42.81¼	6.54	6.53¼
Apr. 1	5.21¾	5.21	42.75	42.81¼	6.61	6.60

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.
Mar. 27	31.60	12.36	12.40	19.40	19.43
Mar. 28	31.75	12.35	12.40	19.35	19.40
Mar. 29	31.75	12.32	12.35	19.35	19.40
Mar. 30	31.75	12.36	12.42	19.35	19.40
Mar. 31	31.75	12.42	12.46	19.35	19.40
Apr. 1	31.75	12.40	12.44	19.35	19.40

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5	May 25, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 1, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$21,426,500		$281,788,200	
Same period last year	16,394,500		168,673,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.65	86.54	87.35	86.47
Same period a year ago	83.71	83.25	83.97	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPR'SS 4s	83¼	83	83	6
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	103½	103	103	4
A. G. M. sub.cfs., f.p.	102	101½	101½	11
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	16
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛	13
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅜	96	96	2
Am. D. & I. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	3
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	85	85	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	111	110	111	51
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	77
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108¾	107½	107½	333½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	102⅞	102¼	102¼	3
Am. Tobacco 6s	118	118	118	1
Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	9
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	75¼	74⅞	75¼	19
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	94	94¼	38
A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	94⅜	94	94	370
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'60	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	15
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'55	103	103	103	7
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101	101½	28
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86¾	86⅝	86⅝	13½
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	87¼	86¾	86⅞	25½
A.,T.& S.F.,E.Ok.4s	96	96	96	1
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98	97⅝	97⅝	12
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	89½	89½	89½	17
At. & Char. A. L. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
At. & Ch. A. L. 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	20
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86	86	86	10
A. C. L. unif. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
A. & Danville 4s	85⅛	84½	84½	11
BALT. & O. pr.l.3½s	93	92⅞	92⅞	94½
Balt. & O. gold 4s	91¾	91⅜	91½	76½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	96½	96¼	96⅜	361½
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	91½	91⅜	91⅜	29
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	132
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	88½	87¾	87¾	36
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101½	100½	101¼	45½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104⅛	104	104⅛	9
Bklyn City 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101⅛	101	101⅛	29
B'klyn U. El. 5s	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	22
Bkn. Un. El. 5s, sta.	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	6
B'klyn U. Gas 5s	107	106⅝	107	3
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	100	100	100	1
Bush Term. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	9
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99½	99	99	27
Can. South. cons. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	9
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	3
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	3
Central Leather 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	52
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	9
Central N. E. 4s	81¾	81½	81½	5
Central Pacific 4s	90¼	90⅛	90¼	58½
Central Vermont 4s	83	80½	83	15
Ches. & O. con. 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	2
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	86	85¾	85¾	17
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92⅜	91⅞	91⅞	24
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44½	44½	44½	21
Chicago & Alton 3s	58¾	58¾	58¾	16
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	16
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¾	98½	98⅝	233
C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg.	98½	98⅜	98⅜	19
C., B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	9
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	85⅝	85½	85⅝	5
C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	11
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107½	107	107½	2
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	72½	72¼	72¼	7
Chi., L. S. & E. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
C.,M. & St.P.gn.4s,A.	92⅜	92	92	24
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s Series B	107⅛	106⅝	107	84
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	92⅜	92	92	10
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	103	102⅞	103	24
C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	94	93	94	81
C., M. & S. P.cv.4½s	100½	100⅛	100⅜	116
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	2
C., M. & St. P., Wis. V. 6s	107	107	107	1
C.,M. & S.P., W. & M. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
C.,M. & St.P. Dub.6s	107	107	107	1
C., M & Puget Sd.4s	91¼	91	91	51
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94¼	94½	37
C. & N.W.gen.4s,reg.	91½	91½	91½	5
C. & N.W.ext.4s,reg.	97	97	97	1
C. & N. W S. L., P. & N. W. 5s	107	107	107	2
C. & N. W. gen.3½s	82	81½	81½	14
Chicago Rys. 5s	98¼	97⅞	98	36
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	24
C., R. I. & P. 6s,reg.	102	102	102	5
C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	86	85¾	86	60
C.,R. I. &P.gen.4s,rg.	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	5
C.,R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68⅜	67½	68½	157
C., R. I. & P. deb.5s	47⅛	45⅛	46	30
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79	79	79	6
C. & W. Ind. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
Chile Copper 7s	131	130¼	131	89½
C. Ind.,S.L.&C.con6s	105	105	105	1
C., C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	81
C.,C.,C.&St.L.deb.4½s	85½	85½	85½	10
C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	1
Clev., Lor. &W.1st5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Cl. Sh. Line 4½s	101	100⅛	100⅞	18
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	94½	94⅛	94½	3
Col. Industrial 5s	75	75	75	17
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91	91	28
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84⅞	84½	84⅝	14
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	82	81½	81½	4
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	98	98	98	1
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	122½	122	122	10
Cub.-Am.Sug. c. t. 6s	102¾	102½	102¾	27
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	107	106⅛	107	132
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	98	97	97¾	6
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	102	101¾	102	3
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	12
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	59	56⅞	59	91
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78½	78⅜	78⅜	9
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	83½	83½	83½	1
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	80	80	80	44
Det. River Tun. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Detroit United 4½s	78	77⅞	78	58
Dist. Securities 5s	73½	72½	73¼	116
E. TENN., VA. & GA. con. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	2
E. T., V. & G. div.5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
E. Tenn. reor. lien 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Erie 1st con 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	7
Erie 1st con 4s	85½	85	85½	26
Erie gen. 4s	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜	9
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	70⅞	70½	70¾	40
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	78⅜	78	78	38
Erie cv. 4s, Ser.D.w.i.	86⅜	85¾	85½	585
Erie, Pa. col. tr. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	93¼	92⅝	97¼	2
Fla. C. & P. con. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	27
Gen. Elec. 3½s	83½	83⅜	83⅜	4
Granby Con. 6s	106½	106½	106½	2
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	107	107	107	14
Geo., Car & N. 5s	103	103	103	1
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100	100	100	1
Gt. Falls P. s. f. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	6
G. B. & W. deb. B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	2
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	95	95	95	8
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73¼	73	73¼	59½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30½	29¼	29¼	31
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1951	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90½	90	90½	4
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86	85¾	85⅞	57
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90	90	90	1
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Ill. Cent., So. D. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	91¼	90¾	91¼	81
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	99½	99⅜	99⅜	216
Indiana Steel 5s	103	102½	102½	20
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73⅞	73	73⅞	75
Int. Ag. Cor. col.tr.5s	78	78	78	6
Inter. M. M. 4½s	98⅛	97½	97½	71
I. M. M. 4½s, T. R.	98½	97¼	98½	542
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
Int. Paper cv. 5s	90	89½	90	56
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	75½	75½	75½	[illegible]
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	89	89	89	8
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	58⅜	57½	57½	5
JEFF. & C. C. 1st 5s	104	104	104	1
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	73¾	75	73¾	53
Kan. City So. 5s	92⅝	92¼	92¼	13
Kansas City So. 3s	69⅜	69⅛	69⅜	13
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	87¾	88½	50
Kings Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	2
LACK. S. 5s, 1923	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	18
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	94⅜	93¾	94¼	62
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95½	95⅛	95½	107
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	38
Lake Shore 3½s	85½	85½	85½	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	103	101¼	101¼	4
Lex. Av. & Pav.F. 5s	100	100	100	1
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	9
Liggett & Myers 5s	102½	102	102	11
L. I., Nor. Shore 5s	101	101	101	7
Long Isl. Con. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1
Long. Isl. unify. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	1
Long Island ref. 4s	90⅛	89⅜	90⅛	4
Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126½	1
Lorillard 5s	101¼	101	101	12
Louis. & Ark. 5s	88½	88½	88½	2
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	113	112⅝	113	4
Louis. & N. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Louis. & N. unify. 4s	94¾	94½	94¾	32
L.& N., A., K. & C.4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	7
L. & N., St. L. Div.6s	108	108	108	5
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	80½	80½	80½	3
MANHATTAN con.4s	92	92	92	6
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	93¼	93	93	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	113½	113½	113½	11
Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	62¼	61¼	62¼	17
M., S.P. & S. S.con.4s	93	93	93	2
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	53
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	82	82	82	1
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	73¼	71¾	71¾	114
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	41½	41¼	41¼	24½
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	38¼	38¼	38¼	5
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	52¼	52¼	52¼	1
M., K. & T. Ext. 5s	50½	50¼	50½	3
M., K. & Ok. 5s	58	55	55	12
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	48	48	48	4
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	10
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88½	88½	88½	8
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, Gty.	89	89	89	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	92	92	92	2
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	41	41	41	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, Tr. r.	41	40	41	6
M.P. cv. 5s, Tr. r.,st.	39½	39½	39½	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	40	40	40	1
Mo. Pacific 4s, tr. r.	40	40	40	5
Montana Power 5s	97	96⅜	96⅞	87
Morris & Co. 4½s	92½	92⅜	92⅜	16
Morris & Es. ref. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	10
Mutual Union Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
NAT. ENAM. & S.5s	98	98	98	10
Nat. Rys. of Mex. pr. lien 4½s	30	30	30	1
Nat. Tube 5s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	31
N. Y. C. Air Br.cv.6s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	10½
N. Y. Central ref.4½s	94⅜	94¼	94¼	82
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	92¾	92¼	92¾	71
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82¼	82¼	39
N.Y.Cent.gen.3½s,reg.	81¾	81¾	81¾	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114⅛	113½	113⅝	195½
N.Y.Cent.con.4s,Ser.A	86	86	86	15
N. Y. C., L. S.col.3½s	77	76½	77	57
N. Y. C. & St.L.1st 4s	95	94⅝	95	10
N.Y.C. & St. L.deb.4s	84½	84½	84½	20
N. Y. Conn. R. R.4½s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	9
N. Y. Dock 4s	75	75	75	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	105½	105⅛	105½	3
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	72	71	71	15
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 3½s,'47	80½	80½	80½	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	115¼	114¾	115¼	32
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	77½	75⅝	77½	223
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	63¼	59	59¼	689
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99	98⅝	98¾	92½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	79	78¼	79	22
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	58
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	90⅛	90	90	28
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	120⅞	120⅝	120⅞	14
Nor. Pacific 4s	93⅜	93⅛	93¼	120
Nor. Pacific 3s	66¼	66	66¼	44
Nor. Pac., Tenn. 6s	111	111	111	4
Nor. Tel. 4½s	95	95	95	2
ONT. POWER 1st 5s	94½	94	94½	9
Ore. & Cal. 5s	102	101½	101⅝	85
Ore. R.R. & N. cn. 4s	92	92	92	22
Ore. Sh. Line 6s	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	6
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93¼	92⅞	93	59
Ore.-Wash.R.R.&N.4s	86½	86¼	86½	30
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	95	95	95	2
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
Pac. T. & T. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	31
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅛	99	99⅛	6
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	6
Penn. 4s, 1943	99⅜	99⅜	29⅜	5
Penn. consol 4½s	105½	105⅜	105½	152
Penn. gn. 4½s, tm.cs.	102⅛	102	102	69
Penn. consol. 5s	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	1
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	5
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	97½	92½	92½	16
Poca. Cons. coll. 5s	90	90	99	1
Public Service 5s	92	90⅛	92	57
RY. ST. SP. In. O. 5s	95½	95½	95½	10
Ry. St. Sp. La. T. 5s	100	100	100	1
Rog. J. C. coll. 4s	96½	96½	96¾	2
Reading gen. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94¾	258
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	99¼	99	99¼	41
Rio G. & W. 1st 4s	75¼	75	75¼	6
Rome. W. & Og. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
ST. JO.R.,L.,H.&P.5s	95	95	95	1
St.L.,I.M.&S.R.& G.4s	72½	71½	72½	9
St.L., I.M. & S. un.4s	79	79	79	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry gen 5s	102½	102⅛	102½	11
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen 5s	56½	47	56½	104
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r.	56½	47½	56½	185
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r. stp.	53	50	53	26
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	70	70	70	5
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r.	75	70	75	40
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, tr. r., stp.	69⅜	63	68½	329
S. L. S. W. 1st 4s	78⅝	78½	78⅝	10
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	62⅝	62½	62½	1
St. Louis Transit 5s	55	55	55	1
St. P. & Dul. 1st 5s	107	107	107	10
St. P., M. & M.con.6s	121½	121½	121½	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	65	64	64½	8
Sav., Fla. & West. 6s	120	120	120	1
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	2
Seab. A. L. ad. 5s	66¾	66	66¼	99
S. A. L. gold 4s, stp.	82½	82	82	8
South. Bell Tel. 5s	101⅞	100½	100½	47½
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	101⅝	101	101⅝	7
South. Pac. col. 4s	86¼	86	86¼	20
South. Pac. conv. 4s	88⅛	87⅜	88	210
South. Pac. conv. 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	93½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	110½
So. Pac. S. F. T. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	11
South Ry. 1st 4s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	19
South. Ry. gen. 4s	71⅜	70⅝	70⅝	162
So. Ry. M. & O. col.4s	76½	76⅜	76⅝	12
St. G. & E. Co. 6s	101⅛	100¼	101⅜	21
Std. Milling 1st 5s	98	98	98	3
TENN. C. & I., B. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	6
Tenn. Cop. cv. 6s,f.p.	117½	117½	117½	2
T. of St. L. ref. 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	105½	105½	105½	23
Texas & Okla. 1st 5s	50⅛	50	50⅛	3
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	97½	97	97	25
Third Ave. ref. 4s	83	82¼	82¾	49
Third Ave. 1st 5s	106½	106⅛	106⅛	2
Third Ave. adj. 5s	84¼	81⅜	81⅜	71½
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s, 1917	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	3
Tri-City 5s	100⅜	100	100	13
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	97½	97¼	97¼	170½
Union Pac. cv. 4s	93⅛	92½	92½	23
Union Pac. ref. 4s	90⅝	90½	90½	87
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	42½	42	42½	11
U. S. Rubber 6s	103⅛	103	103	29
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	27
U. S. Steel 5s	104⅜	104	104⅛	338
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	12
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	9
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	102⅝	102	102	9
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	21
Va. Midland gen. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	90	90	90	17
WABASH 1st 5s	104⅜	104⅛	104¼	19
Wabash 2d 5s	99⅛	98	98	10
W. P. T. 1st 4s	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	3
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. T. R	1½	1¼	1¼	6
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. T. R. f. p.	32	30	32	51
Wash. Term. 3½s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	5
Western Electric 5s	102½	102½	102½	16
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2
West Shore 4s	92⅛	92⅛	92¼	4
West Shore 4s, reg.	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	5
West. Md. 4s	75	72⅛	74⅞	98
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	101½	101	101	25
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	95½	95⅛	95¼	21
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	132	130	130	36
W. E. & M. 5% notes	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
W. & L. E. con. 4s	70	69½	69½	8
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	12
Total sales				$12,651,500

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	5½
Anglo-French 5s	95⅞	95	95⅞	6,417
Argentine 5s	92	90½	92	20
Chinese Ry. 5s	75½	75	75	17½
City of Tokio 5s	78½	77⅞	77⅞	106
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21, w. i.	99⅝	99¼	99¼	391
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	520
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	97½	96¾	97	974
Japanese 4½s	86	85⅛	86	31
Jap. 4½s, Ger., sta.	81½	80½	81½	16
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.	85	84	85	16
Jap. 4s, 2d Sr. ex.sta	81½	81½	81½	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ger. sta.	78½	77	78	193
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	100¼	100¼	100¼	6
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	96½	96	96½	7
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	87	86¼	86¼	13
Total sales				$8,508,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, '61	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	20
N. Y. State 4½s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	3
Va. def.6s.B.B.Co.cfs.	51½	51½	51½	1
Va. fund. deb., 1991	86	86	86	22
Total sales				$46,000

N. Y. City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	90	89⅝	90	8
4s, 1957	100	99⅞	99⅞	11
4s, 1959	100	99⅞	99⅞	56
4½s, 1960	103	102⅝	102⅝	27
4¼s, 1964	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	7
4½s, 1963	107½	107½	107½	3
4½s, 1965	107⅞	107½	107½	38
4½s, May, 1957	107⅝	107	107	34
4½s, Nov., 1957	107⅜	107	107¼	36
4½s, May, 1917	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Total sales				$221,000
Grand total				$21,426,500

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	On Call. Last.	Renewals.
March 27	2¼	1¾	2	2
March 28	2¼	1¾	2	2
March 29	2½	1¾	2	2
March 30	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
March 31	2¼	1¾	2	2
April 1	2¼	1¾	2	2
Week's range—				
High			2½	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2
Low			2	2
Year's range to date—				
High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	2

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 27	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
March 28	2½@2¾	3	3¼@3½
March 29	2½@2¾	3	3¼
March 30	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
March 31	2½@2¾	2¾	3 @3¼
April 1	2½@2¾	2¾	3 @3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	3	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 27	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
March 28	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
March 29	Par	†15c	Par	*30c
March 30	Par	†15c	Par	*30c
March 31	Par	†20c	Par	*30c
April 1	Par	†20c	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
March 27	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 46½c
March 28	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 47½c
March 29	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 49½c
March 30	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 50c
March 31	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 50½c
April 1	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 50½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
March 27	57¼	96¾	63f 25c
March 28	57¼	96¾	63f 25c
March 29	57¼	96¾	63f 25c
March 30	57⅜	96¾	63f 25c
March 31	57⅜	96¾	63f 25c
April 1	57⅜	96¾	63f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
March 27	28 7/16d	59⅝c
March 28	28 7/16d	60¼c
March 29	28 7/16d	60¼c
March 30	28 7/16d	60¼c
March 31	28 7/16d	60¼c
April 1	29d	60⅝c

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Principal and interest payable in gold in New York.

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Price 99.73 and interest.
5.10% Basis

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Toronto Montreal London

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

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	Prices to yield about
*State of New York 4s Due Jan., 1946	3.70%
*City of Rochester, N.Y., 4s Due Jan., 1946	3.80%
*City of Dayton, O., 4½s Due Mar., 1926-41-46	3.95%
Hudson Co., N. J., 4½s Due Mar., 1966	4.10%
Cumberland Co., Tenn., 5s Due Jan., 1956 (opt. 1936)	4.65%

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Full particulars of the above issues on request for List AG-93

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Improvement & Refunding Mtge. Gold 5s
DUE JAN. 1, 1962

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They are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New York Railways Company, under the terms of a lease which also provides for dividends of 18% per annum on the $600,000 Capital Stock of the 23rd Street Railway Company.

This rental was promptly paid throughout the receivership of the Metropolitan Street Railway System, and the lease was assumed by the New York Railways Company in 1912, after a year's trial operation, and with the consent of the Public Service Commission.

Legal Investment for Insurance Companies in New York.

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4½% REFUNDING BONDS
Due Oct. 1, 1937

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Price—103½ and Interest, yielding 4¼%

$150,000
City of Birmingham, Ala.
5% FUNDING BONDS
Due Sept. 30, 1941

Price—109⅝ and Interest, yielding about 4⅜%

Circulars on application

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Stocks of Company listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Circular T-5 upon request

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6% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 1, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,607,299	48,472,153
Same period a year ago	2,792,062	18,158,062

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.06	86.22	91.87	83.49
Same period a year ago	65.83	64.40	65.83	58.99

Range Year 1916. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154¼	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	145	142½	144⅝	+ 3⅝	1,000
26½	Jan. 7	17⅛	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	20⅝	19⅜	19½	− 1	7,100
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅝	2,350
33⅞	Mar. 14	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30½	28¼	29¼	− ⅝	8,200
83	Jan. 3	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	78⅞	76½	77	− 1	4,000
72¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical	68¼	67	68	− ⅝	1,100
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	97	96	97	+ 1	400
74	Mar. 17	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	74	70	72	+ 1	82,200
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93½	93½	93½	–	48
103½	Jan. 28	100¼	Mar. 8	Am. Brake S. & F.	100	100	100	..	50
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	165	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	56⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Can	62¾	60½	61⅜	− ⅝	81,800
113⅞	Jan. 26	109½	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.	112⅝	111	111¾	+ ¼	320
78	Jan. 7	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy.	70½	67½	69⅝	+ ⅝	10,900
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal‡	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products	162⅞	158½	161½	+ 1¾	1,500
116½	Feb. 15	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117	116½	117	..	41
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf., s.c.f.p.	..	..	115¼	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	54	53½	54	− 1	300
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	101	101	101	− 1	100
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	126	125¾	126	− 2	450
12	Jan. 3	9⅝	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ¼	600
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	54	52	53	+ 1	4,100
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28½	27⅞	28	− ½	1,700
25⅞	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	24¾	22⅞	24	+ ½	18,500
47¾	Mar. 28	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	47¾	44½	46	+ 1½	10,700
83¾	Mar. 14	60⅝	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	79¾	72½	79½	+ 4½	133,650
104	Mar. 14	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	104	103	104	..	1,060
9¾	Jan. 19	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n	8¼	8	8¼	− ⅛	400
36½	Mar. 9	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	34½	34½	34½	− ½	100
113⅜	Jan. 4	95⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102⅝	99⅝	102⅛	+ 1⅛	35,350
114⅝	Feb. 8	111½	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113	112⅝	112⅞	+ ¼	520
94	Mar. 16	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93½	92⅞	93½	+ ½	930
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B	86	86	86	− ½	200
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	140	136	140	+10	310
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	108½	107¼	108½	+ 2	200
61¼	Jan. 4	48½	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	52½	50½	51	− 1¾	1,770
116½	Jan. 8	107¾	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	111	109¼	109½	− 1	8,960
118¾	Jan. 4	115½	Mar. 30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	+ ¼	720
68	Feb. 14	63⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	67	..	....
131	Mar. 27	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	131	127⅝	127⅝	− ⅝	7,500
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	199½	195¼	198	+ 4	2,100
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅝	106	106¼	− ¼	1,225
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	51¾	50	50	− 1½	4,200
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	101⅞	99	99	..	3,500
21½	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	21½	18¾	19¾	− ⅛	9,851
91½	Mar. 17	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	89½	85⅛	89	+ 1¾	28,500
92⅝	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†	87½	84⅝	86⅝	+ 1	73,860
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ¼	300
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67	66	66	− 2	400
108½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅞	102⅞	103½	+ ¼	5,500
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100⅛	101	− ¼	1,090
115	Jan. 3	109	Mar. 13	Atl. Coast Line	..	..	110¾	..	....
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	107¼	102¾	105¼	+ 1¼	79,930
109½	Feb. 23	107⅛	Jan. 8	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	..	..	108¾	..	....
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	88¼	86⅞	87½	− 1	5,100
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76½	76	76⅜	− ⅛	1,250
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..	1,900
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	494	451	490	− 5	8,990
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	135	–	100
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84¾	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85½	85	85½	+ ½	500
132	Jan. 14	129	Mar. 31	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	− 2½	200
57	Mar. 28	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	+ 2	100
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	98¼	97½	98¼	+ 2¼	200
14	Jan. 12	9¾	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	•109⅞	–	....
87	Jan. 3	80½	Mar. 14	Burns Bros.	..	..	83½	..	....
•109	Jan. 7	•104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	116	112¾	112¾	− 2¼	320
81	Jan. 11	29	Mar. 27	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	− ½	200
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior‡‡	92	88	91⅝	+ 1⅞	15,300
42⅝	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	24⅛	21⅝	23⅜	+ ⅞	2,500
80⅝	Jan. 3	48¾	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52	50	51½	− ½	1,100
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58	58	58	..	10
183¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	168	166⅛	166⅝	− 1¼	4,420
88⅝	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	85	85	85	− 1	100
56⅝	Mar. 20	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	54⅝	53¼	54¼	+ ⅛	5,300
111½	Mar. 7	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	111	110	111	+ ⅜	800
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	73
•140	Jan. 8	•135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	136½	135¼	136½	− 1¼	600
95¼	Mar. 16	89½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	93	91⅞	92	− 2¼	7,300
66⅞	Jan. 5	60⅛	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio	63⅝	61⅞	61½	..	....
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	8⅞	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	12⅛	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅜	600
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	37⅞	37	37½	..	1,700
102½	Jan. 3	92¼	Mar. 1	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¾	92⅝	93½	− 1⅛	5,950
136½	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127⅞	127½	127½	− 1¼	253
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127	124⅞	125	− 2⅝	2,325
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf.	170	170	170	..	14
20⅝	Feb. 7	15¾	Mar. 8	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	17½	16⅝	17	− ⅝	5,700
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	136	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 5	20⅝	Mar. 27	Chile Copper†	22⅝	20⅝	22¼	+ 1¼	5,600
60	Feb. 19	51¾	Jan. 31	Chino Copper†††	55⅝	52¼	55	+ 1¼	15,400
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	− 1	100
76⅞	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	76	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	•45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	73	73	73	..	150
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
53	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅝	43¼	45	− ⅛	10,500
32½	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 3	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	− ¼	100
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	46	46	46	− 3⅜	100
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	40	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	..	..	46	..	....
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	111	110	110	− 2	200
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	136⅞	134⅛	135	− 1⅛	1,833
88	Mar. 10	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	85¼	82	82¾	− ⅛	2,000
110½	Mar. 17	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	− 1¼	100
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.‡	58	55	55	− 3	200
25¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	21	20	20⅞	+ ½	11,900
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96	94¼	94¾	− 1⅝	2,200
45	Mar. 14	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
•38	Jan. 31	•38	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	•38	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	93½	84½	92⅝	+ 5¾	239,660
119	Mar. 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	116¼	114¾	116¼	+ ⅞	525
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	245	225	241	+23	1,300
109⅝	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	106	..	....
98½	Feb. 14	94½	Mar. 16	DEERE & CO. pf.	95	94½	95	+ ⅞	305
154¼	Jan. 19	149¼	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson.	150½	150	150	− ⅝	310
225	Jan. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	216	..	....
14	Jan. 3	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝	500
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	20	17⅝	20	+ 3	1,012
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	132	132	132	+ 1	172
4⅝	Mar. 6	4¼	Mar. 3	Detroit Edison rts.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛	700
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	•70	..	....
89	Apr. 1	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	89	89	89	+ 1	200
108	Jan. 13	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	105	105	105	+ ¼	100
50⅝	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	48½	36¼	47⅞	..	13,500
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines‡‡	24¾	24¾	24¾	− ⅜	400
6	Jan. 11	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4½	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
•30	Jan. 18	•30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	•30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	•605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60⅛	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat.	61	60¾	60¾	− 1¾	200
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	37¾	36	36¼	− 1½	26,150
¼	Mar. 20	⅛	Mar. 23	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	28,825
59½	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.	53	51⅜	51½	− 1⅝	2,900
54½	Jan. 3	43	Mar. 8	Erie 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½	− 1	100
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	•62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	15	Mar. 31	FED. MIN. & SM.	26⅛	15	17½	− 9½	550
57½	Jan. 7	36¾	Mar. 31	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	51	36¾	39½	−11½	8,550
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	344	320	344	..	202
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	116	116	116	+ 1½	210
178½	Jan. 17	165	Mar. 1	General Electric	167½	166	167⅝	+ ⅝	3,200
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	..	..	485	..	....
116½	Jan. 3	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	116½	114¾	116½	+ 1½	1,100
77⅝	Mar. 28	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	77⅞	72¼	76¼	+ 3¼	65,000
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	115	114⅞	115	..	200
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	90⅝	88⅝	90¼	+ 1¼	1,600
127½	Jan. 4	119⅛	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf.	122¼	121	121⅝	− ⅝	4,039
50¾	Jan. 3	39¼	Mar. 1	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	44¼	43	43½	− ½	9,510
53⅜	Mar. 9	44	Mar. 2	Greene-Cananea‡‡	50	45⅝	49⅝	+ 3⅜	6,300
24½	Jan. 3	20¾	Mar. 29	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	21	20¾	21	..	1,900
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining.	..	..	129	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	101	Mar. 2	ILLINOIS CENT.	103⅞	103	103	− 1½	1,020
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
49¼	Mar. 16	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop††	48¼	46⅝	48⅛	+ ⅝	40,300
21⅞	Jan. 3	15⅝	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	− ⅝	4,200
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	73	72½	73	+ ½	1,000
20⅞	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	17	17	17	+ ⅛	100
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	18½	Mar. 27	In. Agricultural	20	18½	19½	− ⅝	900
74	Jan. 5	56⅝	Mar. 25	Int. Agricultural pf.	60½	58	59	+ 2⅝	3,500
112¾	Feb. 1	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	111¼	110	110½	+ ½	2,500
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	118	..	....
78	Jan. 6	68⅛	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	73	73	73	..	300
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 13	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	107	..	....
23½	Jan. 18	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	17⅞	16½	16⅝	− ½	26,600
85½	Jan. 17	61⅛	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	71¾	67¼	70⅜	+ ⅜	154,795
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	47⅜	43¾	47½	+ 1¼	30,020
111⅞	Feb. 23	109½	Jan 15	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs.	110	110	110	..	100
12⅝	Mar. 20	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11⅞	11¼	11½	− ½	1,300
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	50¼	47	47	− 2¾	2,400
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
84½	Apr. 1	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	84½	77½	84½	+ 7½	5,000
110½	Mar. 28	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.	110½	109	110	..	1,725
65	Apr. 1	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	65	60	65	+ 4½	810
32½	Jan. 4	24½	Feb. 28	Kan. City Southern.	26	25¼	25¼	− 1⅛	2,150
64⅞	Jan. 3	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	..	..	61	..	....
85	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	85	85	85	..	20
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	111¼	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	69¾	Mar. 9	Kelly Spring Tire‡	76	74¼	75¼	+ ½	10,200
97½	Mar. 14	96½	Mar. 23	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	96½	..	....
58½	Mar. 31	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	58½	55⅛	58¼	+ 2	158,725
4½	Mar. 16	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	4½	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	29	29	29	..	150
130	Feb. 3	128½	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129	129	129	− ⅛	145
86	Jan. 6	72¾	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	77⅞	75⅝	76¾	− ½	9,700
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	103½	103½	103½	− 1⅜	100
16½	Jan. 8	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	13	..	....
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	36½	..	....
53	Feb. 19	48½	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire	52⅜	49¾	52¼	+ 2¼	17,650
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	77¾	76½	76½	− 1⅛	2,800
265	Jan. 4	247	Apr. 1	Liggett & Myers	250	247	247	− 7¾	600
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	119½	118	119½	− 2	450
22½	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	22½	..	....
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	16⅞	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	78	..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
198⅝	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	190	188	189	+ 1½	600
120	Mar. 3	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
130⅝	Jan. 18	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash	..	..	125	..	....
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	79	79	79	− ⅝	300
68½	Mar. 22	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ⅜	300
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach	..	..	3	..	....
131⅛	Jan. 28	129½	Feb. 15	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	..	..	129¾	..	....
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	..	....
110	Mar. 28	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	110	110	110	+ 1	100
75⅝	Jan. 3	57¼	Mar. 2	Maxwell Motors	74	67	72⅝	+ 2⅞	66,200
93	Jan. 3	82	Mar. 1	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86½	84½	86	+ ½	5,000
57⅞	Mar. 29	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅞	52	55⅝	+ ¾	16,050
62	Jan. 4	50⅝	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	55	55	55	− 1	200
105	Feb. 14	102½	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	105	105	105	..	100
129⅝	Jan. 3	93¼	Mar. 1	Mexican Petroleum	110⅝	104½	110¼	+ 3½	148,200
105⅝	Jan. 3	95	Mar. 1	Mex. Petroleum pf.	98	98	98	+ 1	100
39	Jan. 4	33⅞	Mar. 1	Miami Copper†††	38⅞	36⅛	38⅞	+ 2⅛	43,060
•130	Jan. 3	•125	Jan. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	•127	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	6½	5	6½	+ 1½	2,000
33½	Jan. 6	15	Mar. 17	Minn. & St. L. pf.	18½	18	18½	+ 3	300
125	Jan. 3	119	Mar. 4	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.	119	119	119	..	366
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	..	..	135	..	....
75½	Jan. 13	75	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
7¼	Jan. 13	3⅜	Mar. 8	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	4⅛	3¾	3¾	− ½	1,600
16½	Jan. 4	10¼	Mar. 28	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ¼	500
6⅝	Jan. 17	4	Jan. 3	Missouri Pacific	5	4½	5	+ ½	1,400
6½	Jan. 14	4	Jan. 3	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ¼	1,400
98	Mar. 7	96	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	..	98	..	....
79½	Mar. 28	68¼	Mar. 1	Montana Power	79½	78	78¾	+ ⅞	2,300
114½	Feb. 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.	..	..	111¾	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
81¼	Feb. 4	81⅛	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81⅛	..	....
136	Mar. 8	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	136	..	....
125¼	Mar. 20	120⅛	Feb. 28	Nat. Biscuit	123	122¼	123	− 2	500
129	Feb. 8	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit pf.	126½	126½	126½	+ ¼	100
81½	Jan. 18	72⅛	Mar. 24	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	76	75⅛	76	+ 2¾	400
113	Feb. 1	108¼	Mar. 27	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	− ⅛	100
29¾	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	25½	23½	24¼	− 1¼	1,900
97½	Feb. 18	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	94½	94½	94½	− 2½	100
73⅞	Jan. 19	64⅞	Feb. 28	Nat. Lead Co.	67¼	66⅛	67	+ ½	4,000
115	Jan. 22	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113	113	113	..	37
24	Feb. 18	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	..	..	23½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 8	6½	Mar. 28	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	6¾	6½	6½	..	200
17⅝	Apr. 1	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††	17⅝	16¼	17⅝	+ ⅝	23,910
153½	Jan. 15	137	Mar. 1	New York Air Brake	144	140	144	+ 1½	2,400
111½	Jan. 19	101⅜	Feb. 28	N. Y. C. & H. R.	106⅛	103¼	104¼	− 1¼	23,850
45	Jan. 13	33⅜	Feb. 26	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	34¼	..	....
90⅜	Feb. 15	84½	Feb. 19	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf	..	..	84½	..	....
66	Jan. 12	52¼	Feb. 26	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.	58	56⅜	56⅝	− 1⅛	300
15½	Feb. 11	10	Feb. 9	New York Dock	..	..	14	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	New York Dock pf.	..	..	•25	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	•118	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	62½	Apr. 1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65⅞	62½	62½	− 3½	9,000
31	Jan. 3	26¾	Jan. 31	N. Y., O. & West.	28	27	27½	− ½	800
27	Jan. 6	21	Mar. 29	Norfolk Southern	21	21	21	− 3	175
124⅝	Mar. 18	114	Mar. 1	Norfolk & Western.	121⅞	120¼	121¼	− ½	5,820
89	Mar. 31	84⅛	Feb. 25	Norfolk & West. pf.	89	88⅛	89	..	200
75	Jan. 3	68	Mar. 30	North American	69½	68	68⅛	− 2⅛	700
..	.....	..	.....	Northern Central	..	..	•84¾	..	....
70	Feb. 28	70	Feb. 28	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	..	..	70	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	111⅜	Feb. 28	Northern Pacific	113⅞	112½	113½	− ½	8,100
..	.....	..	.....	Northwest. Tel.†	..	..	•51	..	....
73¾	Mar. 10	70½	Mar. 15	OLD DOMINION‡	..	..	70½	..	....
11⅝	Jan. 7	6⅝	Jan. 31	Ontario Silver Min.	9¼	8⅛	8¼	− ¾	9,000
83	Jan. 7	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf.	..	..	83	..	....
55	Mar. 10	55	Mar. 10	Pacific Coast	..	..	55	..	....
29⅝	Mar. 2	11¾	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†††	24½	22¼	23	− 1½	1,400
44	Jan. 15	34	Mar. 2	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	35¼	35¼	35¼	− ¾	100
93½	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	93½	..	....
59⅜	Jan. 4	55⅝	Feb. 4	Penn. Railroad†	57	56½	56⅜	− ⅛	9,600
111⅞	Jan. 3	100½	Feb. 9	People's Gas, Chi.	104⅞	104¼	104½	..	1,700
13	Jan. 25	8	Mar. 14	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	8	..	....
55	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 11	Pettibone-Mulliken.	..	..	52	..	....
92¾	Feb. 7	90	Mar. 27	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	90	90	90	− 2⅜	100
46	Jan. 17	39¾	Mar. 1	Philadelphia Co.†	44	42	43⅞	+ 1⅜	5,300
82½	Jan. 13	78	Feb. 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	80	79	79	− 2⅞	300
98¾	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	92	..	....
36¾	Jan. 17	25½	Mar. 21	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	27¾	26½	27¾	− ¼	2,100
111¾	Jan. 13	100	Mar. 8	Pitts. Coal, N. J., pf	103½	102	103	− ½	700
•158	Feb. 16	•157¾	Feb. 11	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	•158	..	....
100½	Jan. 18	93½	Feb. 10	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98	98	98	..	200
65⅛	Jan. 4	49	Mar. 3	Pressed S. Car Co.	53½	52	52¾	− 1	2,500
104⅞	Jan. 4	100	Feb. 9	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	102½	102	102	− ⅛	450
118	Mar. 8	115	Jan. 31	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	116¼	116¼	116¼	− 1⅜	100
171½	Jan. 17	161	Mar. 31	Pullman Co.	162	161	161	− 1	1,622
6⅜	Jan. 19	2⅝	Mar. 22	QUICKSILVER	3⅞	3¼	3¼	− ⅝	1,000
8¾	Jan. 26	4	Mar. 22	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	+ 1	300
44⅝	Mar. 17	37⅞	Jan. 12	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	40¾	39	39¾	− ¼	2,400
100	Jan. 4	95¼	Mar. 9	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	96	96	96	+ ¾	325
26	Feb. 21	22¾	Jan. 31	Ry. Con. Copper‡‡	24⅜	23¼	24	+ ¼	15,800
89⅝	Mar. 15	75⅛	Jan. 31	Reading†	87⅛	84	84½	− 2⅛	74,000
46	Feb. 29	41⅞	Feb. 19	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	45	..	....
48	Feb. 29	41¼	Feb. 21	Reading 2d pf†	46¼	44½	44½	− 1¼	200
55¼	Jan. 3	48¼	Jan. 31	Republic Iron & S.	51⅝	50	51	..	9,600
112	Mar. 14	108	Jan. 13	Republic I. & S. pf.	109⅛	108¼	108½	− ⅝	1,400
⅞	Feb. 21	⅝	Jan. 4	Rock Island	½	⅝	½	..	300
⅞	Jan. 11	½	Feb. 1	Rock Island pf.	½	½	½	− ⅛	200
14½	Mar. 22	11	Jan. 24	Rumely (M.) cfs. dp	14	14	14	− ½	100
26	Jan. 5	24	Jan. 21	Rumely(M.)pf.cfs.dp	24	24	24	..	100
•25	Feb. 10	•25	Feb. 10	Rutland R. R. pf.	..	..	25	..	....
6	Jan. 7	2⅝	Apr. 1	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	4½	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅝	14,017
10	Jan. 7	5	Mar. 7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜	1,025
8	Jan. 7	3¼	Mar. 30	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5	3⅛	3¼	− ½	16,900
[illegible]	Jan. 17	16⅝	Mar. 28	St. Louis Southwest.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜	900
[illegible]	Jan. 11	43	Mar. 18	St. L. Southwest pf.	..	..	43	..	....
[illegible]	Jan. 13	15¼	Mar. 30	Seaboard Air Line.	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	− 1⅛	500
[illegible]	Jan. 13	35	Feb. 26	Seaboard A. L. pf.	35½	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅝	200
[illegible]	Jan. 3	168¼	Mar. 1	Sears, Roe. & Co.	..	..	176	..	....
[illegible]	Mar. 3	125⅝	Jan. 8	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	125¾	..	....
40¼	Feb. 14	33½	Feb. 9	Shat. Ariz. Cop.‡‡	37	34¾	36⅛	+ 1⅞	33,200
63¼	Jan. 3	53¼	Mar. 23	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	56½	56	56	− 1	600
101	Jan. 13	97	Feb. 8	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	98	..	....
214	Apr. 1	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	214	185	210	+22	4,350
113½	Mar. 27	106	Mar. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	113½	112	112	..	370
104⅛	Jan. 4	96⅛	Mar. 1	Southern Pacific	98¾	96⅞	97½	− 1⅝	17,500
119½	Jan. 18	115⅜	Mar. 29	Southern Pac. t. c.	116⅝	115¾	116½	..	1,980
24⅛	Jan. 4	19⅝	Mar. 1	Southern Ry.	21	20½	20⅝	− ⅜	3,400
65	Jan. 13	57	Feb. 28	Southern Ry. pf.	59⅜	58¼	58¼	− ⅞	1,300
97	Mar. 24	86	Mar. 10	Standard Milling	96⅝	95½	95½	− 1⅜	230
89	Mar. 28	85½	Mar. 1	Standard Milling pf.	89	88¾	88¾	+ ¼	255
167	Jan. 3	133	Mar. 1	Studebaker Co.	144⅛	138½	141¾	+ ¼	31,450
114	Mar. 14	110	Feb. 25	Studebaker Co. pf.	111	111	111	− ⅛	100
66½	Jan. 5	51	Mar. 27	TENN. COPPER	54⅜	51	54¼	+ 1⅜	8,695
235½	Jan. 3	189	Mar. 30	Texas Co.	195¾	189	195½	− ½	9,900
18⅞	Mar. 18	15¾	Mar. 4	Texas Co. rights	17½	16⅝	17⅞	− ⅛	13,075
10	Jan. 3	6½	Feb. 14	Texas Pacific	7½	7¼	7½	..	2,300
..	.....	..	.....	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
63	Mar. 21	59½	Jan. 31	Third Avenue	62	61	61⅞	− ⅛	1,400
109½	Mar. 16	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf.	..	..	105⅝	..	....
6½	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	Tol., St. Louis & W.	..	..	6½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Tol., St.L. &W.c.dp.	..	..	6	..	....
10⅝	Jan. 8	10	Feb. 15	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
9	Feb. 15	8	Feb. 10	Tol.,St.L.&W.pf.c.dp	..	..	8½	..	....
96½	Jan. 11	94	Mar. 24	Twin City R. T.	94	94	94	..	22
..	.....	..	.....	Twin City R. T. pf.	..	..	125	..	....
86	Jan. 12	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	..	..	86	..	....
111	Mar. 1	110	Jan. 28	Under. Typewr. pf.	..	..	111	..	....
8⅞	Mar. 20	6¾	Jan. 31	Union Bag & Paper.	8	7	7⅝	− ⅞	3,950
35	Mar. 18	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	33½	30	31⅞	− 2⅛	2,350
140¼	Jan. 4	130¼	Mar. 1	Union Pacific	133¾	131⅜	132⅝	− 1⅜	14,900
84	Jan. 28	81½	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	83	82¾	83	..	1,160
64	Mar. 20	59⅝	Mar. 2	United Cigar Mfrs.	61⅞	61⅛	61¼	− ⅞	800
110	Jan. 5	108	Mar. 14	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅜	130
100	Feb. 19	90	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores.	95	92½	94½	+ 2	1,800
120	Mar. 10	115	Feb. 10	United Cigar S. pf.	119½	119½	119½	− ½	200
30	Feb. 21	22½	Jan. 18	United Dry Goods.	..	..	30	..	....
71½	Jan. 10	63	Feb. 18	United Dry Goods pf	63	63	63	..	100
150½	Feb. 11	136⅛	Jan. 31	United Fruit	147½	142	147⅛	+ 8⅛	18,310
141¼	Mar. 7	141	Feb. 26	Un. F. sub.rc. full pd	..	..	141	..	....
21¼	Jan. 4	12⅝	Feb. 24	United Rys. Inv. Co.	14½	14½	14½	..	300
39¾	Jan. 3	27½	Mar. 1	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf	30½	29⅞	30	+ 1	510
26½	Mar. 14	15⅛	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	22⅞	21⅜	21⅝	− 1⅝	1,000
54¼	Mar. 20	48½	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I. P. & F.pf	52	51⅜	52	− 1½	300
49⅝	Mar. 29	45	Feb. 16	U. S. Express	49⅝	46	48½	+ 3¼	900
169	Jan. 21	126¾	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.	157½	151½	155½	+ 2⅛	19,100
114	Jan. 13	102	Mar. 2	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	105	104	104	..	200
49	Feb. 23	38¾	Feb. 19	U. S. Realty & Imp.	43½	43½	43½	− ¾	100
3⅞	Jan. 5	1½	Jan. 24	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ¼	300
4	Jan. 4	1	Jan. 24	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	2	1¾	1¾	..	200
58½	Jan. 3	47¾	Mar. 1	U. S. Rubber	52¼	50½	50¾	− 1⅝	4,500
111	Mar. 20	106⅛	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110½	110	110½	+ ¼	710
..	.....	..	.....	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
69⅝	Mar. 23	67⅞	Mar. 27	U. S. Sm., R. & M.†	69⅝	67⅞	69⅝	+ 1⅝	26,550
53	Mar. 24	51½	Mar. 27	U. S. S., R. & M.pf†	52	51½	52	..	500
89	Jan. 3	79¾	Mar. 1	U. S. Steel Corp'n.	85⅛	83½	84⅝	+ ¼	170,185
118½	Jan. 25	115½	Jan. 31	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	117	116¼	116¾	− ⅛	4,800
86¾	Feb. 19	77	Jan. 31	Utah Copper‡‡	82¾	79⅝	82⅝	+ 1⅜	22,100
20¾	Feb. 3	17	Mar. 7	Utah Securities	17¾	17½	17½	− ½	350
51	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 2	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	46⅛	43⅝	44	− 2	8,100
112	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 29	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	111¾	110⅞	111½	− ¼	600
62½	Jan. 7	50	Feb. 25	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	51	51	51	− 2	100
48½	Jan. 20	47¾	Jan. 17	Va. Ry. & Power	..	..	48½	..	....
9½	Jan. 28	7	Mar. 10	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	7	..	....
•25	Mar. 22	•25	Mar. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	43	..	....
17	Jan. 3	13⅜	Mar. 7	WABASH	16	14⅝	15¼	..	8,900
48⅞	Jan. 5	41½	Mar. 1	Wabash pf. A	47½	44⅝	46½	+ 1⅜	21,256
32½	Jan. 15	25⅛	Mar. 1	Wabash pf. B	29⅛	27⅜	28	..	13,400
135	Jan. 17	124¾	Mar. 15	Wells Fargo Exp.	128½	127½	127⅛	− ⅝	300
34½	Mar. 27	24½	Feb. 28	Western Maryland.	34½	31½	32	− ¾	23,850
49	Mar. 27	40	Mar. 7	West. Maryland pf.	49	47	48⅛	+ 1½	1,800
92	Jan. 15	87	Mar. 1	West. Union Tel.	91½	89½	91¼	+ 1⅝	5,350
•139	Feb. 24	•139	Feb. 24	West. Air Brake†	..	..	•139	..	....
71⅝	Mar. 15	60⅝	Mar. 1	West. E. & M.†	66⅛	64⅜	65	− ¼	39,600
79	Mar. 15	75	Jan. 31	West. E. &M.1st pf†	..	..	77	..	....
225	Mar. 17	225	Mar. 17	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	225	..	....
115	Jan. 24	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	115	..	....
4¼	Jan. 4	2⅝	Jan. 20	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	− ¼	200
15	Jan. 8	11	Jan. 19	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf	..	..	13	..	....
4⅞	Jan. 17	3¼	Jan. 18	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	3¾	..	....
239½	Mar. 16	199¼	Jan. 31	Willys Overland	229	223	225	− 5	1,100
106	Feb. 7	102	Mar. 2	Willys O. pf.,s.r.f.p.	104½	103	103	− 1½	1,000
38	Jan. 15	35	Mar. 2	Wisconsin Central.	..	..	35	..	....
125½	Feb. 9	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.).	123	121½	123	+ 1½	1,800
124½	Feb. 18	123½	Jan. 4	Woolworth(F.W.)pf.	124¼	124⅛	124¼	+ ⅛	500

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (•.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

$3,500,000

Illinois Central Railroad Company

Collateral Trust 4% Gold Bonds

Dated September 1, 1892
Outstanding $25,000,000
Due November 1, 1953
Closed Mortgage

Interest in New York May 1 and November 1. Coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500 which may be registered as to principal or fully registered by detaching coupons

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, secured in effect by a **closed first mortgage lien** through pledge with the trustee of the entire issues of prior bonds, all of which are due in 1934, and further secured by a direct mortgage of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad on about 800 miles of its lines.

Interest paid on the pledged bonds in the past two years has averaged nearly two and one-quarter times the annual interest charge on this issue.

For the past three years the Illinois Central Railroad shows average balance over all charges of $7,191,000.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has paid dividends on its stock uninterruptedly for over fifty years.

Price 86 and interest. To net 4.80%

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Savings Bank Bonds

Municipal Bonds

			Due	Price to Yield About
*$200,000	Cincinnati, O., reg	3.65s	1944-24	3.45%
* 45,000	Tennessee	4½s	1954-55	4.00%
* 44,000	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	4½s	1940-45	4.00%
* 10,000	Newark, N. J., reg	3½s	1955-45	4.00%
* 10,000	Passaic, N. J.	4½s	1938	4.05%
* 200,000	Los Angeles, Cal	4½s	1922-27	4.15%
50,000	Dominion of Canada	5s	1921	5.05%

Railroad Bonds

* $23,000	St. Paul Mples. & Man	4½s	1933	4.20%
* 62,000	Montana Extension	4s	1937	4.20%
* 12,000	Louisville & Nashville 1st	5s	1937	4.20%
* 250,000	Mples. S. Ste. Marie & Atl	4s	1926	4.30%
10,000	Old Colony reg	4s	1938	4.37%
250,000	Maine Central ref	4½s	1935	4.45%
* 500,000	Baltimore & Ohio 1st	4s	1948	4.50%
* 23,000	Chgo. Milw. & St. P. ref	4½s	2014	4.75%
* 100,000	Baltimore & Ohio conv	4½s	1933	4.75%
17,000	Mobile & Ohio Ext	6s	1927	4.90%

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in the State of New York.

Ask for Circular T-76

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Condensed Statement, March 17, 1916

RESOURCES

Real Estate		2,612,703.84
Bonds and Mortgages		327,819.17
Public Securities		29,623,120.92
Other Securities		40,440,902.12
Loans and Bills Purchased		336,011,162.91
Cash—on Hand and in Banks		82,338,499.65
Exchanges for Clearing House		20,358,394.13
Foreign Exchange		17,018,996.12
Credit Granted on Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		48,591,922.57
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		2,697,837.74
		$580,021,359.17

LIABILITIES

Capital		$20,000,000.00
Surplus Fund — required by law	4,000,000	
Additional Surplus—not required by law	16,000,000	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		4,118,520.01
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks		10,200,948.66
Accrued Interest Payable		1,819,357.99
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		302,921.59
Foreign Accounts		4,792,871.89
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances		48,591,922.57
Deposits		470,194,816.46
		$580,021,359.17

Deposits March 19, 1915 ..... $259,699,860
Deposits March 17, 1916 ..... $470,194,816

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Company will be held on the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broad Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on April 4th, 1916, until the morning of April 19th, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. J. MAY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND HILL & QUEENS COUNTY GAS LIGHT COMPANY

80 Broadway, New York City.
March 27, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the RICHMOND HILL & QUEENS COUNTY GAS LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 10th, 1916, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRANKLIN B. JOURDAN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the PASTEUR FILTER SALES AND REPAIRING COMPANY for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 262 West 77th Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 1th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PASTEUR FILTER SALES AND REPAIRING CO. By Otto W. Lowe, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. PAULISON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

S. BRISKMAN & SALOMON. — Notice is hereby given that the firm of S. BRISKMAN & SALOMON of 33 East 27th St., N. Y. City, has been dissolved. Mr. SAMUEL BRISKMAN will continue the business at the same address. He has acquired all the assets and assumed all the liabilities of said firm.

SAMUEL BRISKMAN.
FERDINAND L. SALOMON.

Mr. Philip Applebaum has withdrawn from the Manhattan Butter Market, Inc., of 500 West 158th St., N. Y. C., and will resume business as the P. A. Butter Market, Inc., at 2,415 Eighth Av., on and after April 1, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 3, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

Notice of Eleventh Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to elect four directors to serve for a term of three years; (2) to consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and officers of the Corporation since the Tenth Annual Meeting of its stockholders, held on April 6, 1915; and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 15, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 5, 1916.

Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1916.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend.			Quotation Apr. 1, 1916.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	21	22
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	78	80
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E. ($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	$135	$137
Do pf. ($50)	1,681,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	$50	$51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	394	398
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	114	116
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	86	86½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	6⅛	7⅛
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	54½	57
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	14½	16
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	97
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,074,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	82	85
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	84½	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,693,050	..	..	....	42	45
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
Cities Serv.	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	166	170
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Apr 1, 16	83	86
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Cl.R.1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	26	26½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	100½	101½
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G., E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	70½	71½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105¼
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	99
East. P. & L. conv. 6s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	101	103
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	79	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	95
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	99½
Do 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102¼	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	63
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	25	26
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	58	60
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	98
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	73
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	88
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	100
K. G. & E. pf	1,700,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	99	101
Do 5s, '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	661,100	3	S	J. & J.	96½	98
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	75
Do con.5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	15⅛	18
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	64
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	59	60
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	93	95
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	82
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	....	45	50
Do 1st 5s, '43	10,221,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95¼
Do db. 6s, '21	1,870,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	99¼
O.E. Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	20	30
Pac. G. & E.	32,806,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	66	67
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	92½
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
P.G. El. 5s, '35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	28	31
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	70	73
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R. 5s, '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	59	61
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St. Jo. (Mo) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98½
Scran. E. 5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	102	105
Do gen. 5s, '39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P.& L. pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P. 5s, '29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$9¼	$10
Do pr. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	$36	$37
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	88½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	11½	12½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	50½	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	*2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	....	54	55
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75½	77
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	17¼	18
Do 6s, 1922	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	84	87
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	81¾	82
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	82	89
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	17	18
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	60	62
Wheeling Tr. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$44½
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

†Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	132	134
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	11½	12½
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	..
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	74⅛	74½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. pf.	3,385,500	1¾	Q	Jan 25,16	82	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,710	1	Q	Feb 15,16	40	44
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	49½	51
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	260	272
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,15	48	54
Do pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	114	117
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	125	127
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶5	Q	Mar 10,16	245	248
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	122	124
Bliss. EW, Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	390	405
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	85
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Feb 15,16	111	113
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	106	108
Bush. Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	95	105
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Mar 31,16	300	330
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	102	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	§1½	Q	Mar 31,16	180	185
Childs	3,000,000	½	..	Mar 10,16	61	65
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,16	94	98
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	800	830
D.L.& W. Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	300	310
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,350,000	1	Q	Feb 15,16	118	121
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	92	95
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	30½	32½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	76¼	77⅛
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	83	86
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	97
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	3⅜	3⅝
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	161¾	163
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	4	Q	Feb 10,16	294	298
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,16	62	65
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	91	93½
Pierce Oil	13,857,500	..	..	....	14	14½
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	Feb 15,16	710	..
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	74	77
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	42
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31,16	141	145
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	100½	102
Saf. C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	104	106½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	222	223
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10,16	106	107¼
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,056,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	2200	2300

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Also 10% extra payable Apr. 15. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 15,16	670	680
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	290	300
Buck, P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,16	100	108
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Mar 18,16	875	925
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	160	180
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,16	310	315
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,16	41	44
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	60	65
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	215	220
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,16	150	152
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Mar 30,16	137	142
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	..	Jan 15,16	175	178
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 15,16	100	103
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Mar 15,16	18	19
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	187	193
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	100	103
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	6b	Q	Mar 20,16	225	228
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$3	..	Jan 31,16	415	420
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	220	223
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	285	295
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 16	200	205
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	350	355
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Apr 1, 16	106	109
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,686,655	2.50	Q	Mar 15,16	250	253
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 29,16	545	550
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 29,16	450	460
St. Oil (K.)	3,000,000	5e	Q	Apr 1, 16	360	365
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	360	370
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,16	512	515
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,16	209	212
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Apr 1, 16	545	555
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	135	140
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,16	81	83
Vacuum Oil	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	233	236
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	40	45

b—Including 4¾c extra. e—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	130	135
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	100	101
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Mar 15,16	325	375
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	150	160
McA. & F. pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 15, 16	98½	100
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Mar 2, 16	215	225
Do pf.	2,500,000	*5	Q	Apr 1, 16	475	485
R. J. Rey'lds	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	120	122

*Including 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend.			Quotation Apr. 1, 1916.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	540
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	206	210
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	615	625
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	204
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	122
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	178	185
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	440	446
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	177	185
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	172
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	300	325
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	70	80
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	150	170
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	910	925
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	185	195
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	620	630
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	345	355
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	185	190
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	700	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	295	305
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	240	250
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,16	268	270
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	178	185
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	295	305
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	378	388
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 15	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	160	180
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	423	428
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	120	130
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	Q	Jan 3, 16	..	420
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	420	435
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	437	443
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	500	515
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Mar 3, 16	535	545
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1145	1160
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	445	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1275	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	252	258
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty	20,000,000	†5	Q	Mar 31,16	413	418
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 16	267	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	122	127
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	120	130
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	140	150
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	425	435
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,16	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	4,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 16	283	290
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	385	395
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	370	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	395	402
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	110	113
Bd.& Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	286	292
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	110
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	..	..		$56	$58
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	....	348	353
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	510
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	600	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	160	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	415	420
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	175
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	113	118
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	218	222
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	90	95
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	42	47
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	315	330
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	96	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	580	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	170

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	160	170
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,16	181	..
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	290	325
42d St & Gr. St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	140	150
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d. Av Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	4½	6
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	110	117

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	4.00
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	101	101½	5.10
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	101⅛	101½	5.60
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.77
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.30
Dom. of Canada	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.50
Italian Government	6	Oct., 1916	99½	99⅞	6.20
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	100¾	101¼	3.75
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.68
Norway Government	6	Feb., 1923	101¾	102½	5.55
Swedish Government	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101	4.50
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	99⅛	100¼	4.93
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Alabama Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cotton Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.05
American Locomotive	6	July, 1916	100⅜	100¾	2.40
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	98½	99¾	..
Am. Pub. Utilities	6	Mar., 1918	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.10
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	3.43
Ark. Val. R., Lt. & Pr.	6	July, 1919	97	99	..
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100¾	2.00
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101½	2.00
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	101	101⅛	4.40
Canadian Northern	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry.	5	Mar., 1924	102¼	102⅞	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅝	2.60
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sep., 1907	100	100¼	4.80
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103	4.50
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	100	100½	..
Eastern Pwr. & Light	5	May, 1918	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101⅝	3.90
General Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	101	4.60
Grand Trunk of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100	4.90
Hocking Valley Ry.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,'18	101⅞	102⅛	3.90
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Michigan Railway	6	June, 1919	101½	102	5.35
Mid. West Utilities	6	Jan., 1925	96	97½	..
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	101	101¼	..
Missouri Pacific	6	June, 1916	88	92	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	6.50
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	100⅛	100¼	5.80
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅝	2.00
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	101	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun 15,'21	101	101⅞	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'19	100⅜	101	4.75
Remington Arms	5	Feb., 1919	99	99¼	5.37
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.95
Sulzberger & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.00
U. S. S. R. M.	6	Feb., 1926	107	107½	4.90
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	101⅛	101⅝	4.30
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	..
West. States G. & El.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
W. Va. Trac. & El.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Westing. Elec. & Mfg.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102¼	3.45
West Penn. Traction	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.95
Winchester Rep. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Winnipeg Elec. Ry.	6	Jan., 1918	100¼	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR CYCLES.—Office Depot Q. M., Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 5, 1916, for furnishing one to twenty two-passenger motor cycles for immediate delivery as called for before June 30, 1916. Specifications may be obtained at Army Building.

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25	American Hawaiian Steamship
25	Buffalo Copper & Brass
200	Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
100	Great Northern Paper
50	Germania Insurance
50	H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25	Home Insurance
100	Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50	Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100	Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
100	Ward Baking Com.
100	White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100	Aluminum Company of America
50	American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
25	Buffalo Copper & Brass
300	Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
100	Great Northern Paper
25	Harriman National Bank
100	Hale & Kilburn Com.
25	Int. Acheson Graphite
25	Mechanics & Metals Bank
100	New Jersey Zinc
50	Phelps, Dodge & Co.
100	Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
25	Singer Manufacturing
10	Winchester Repeating Arms

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TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1916,

At 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 VESEY STREET,

By order of the Executors of the Estate of William Stahl, 400 shares preferred stock Jacob Stahl, Jr., Company, Inc.; 5 shares common stock Jacob Stahl, Jr., Company, Inc. For particulars apply to Ray F. Barnum, Attorney for Executor, No. 5 Court St., White Plains, or James L. Wells Co., Auctioneers, 141 Broadway.

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MAC ANDREWS & FORBES CO.
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DUPONT POWDER CO.

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Analysis on "CITIES SERVICE CO."

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Extract from Wall Street Journal, March 31, 1916

"Within a short time the Company will be marketing approximately 10,000,000 barrels of Oil a day through the new line of the Prairie Pipe Line Company. Utility profits are showing large gains, entirely lost sight of in the excitement over the Oil production. The stock is going in the hands of large and strong holders."

Digest on "UNITED LIGHT & RYS. CO."

This Company operates Gas, Electric, Central Heating, Street Railway and Interurban Railway properties located in over fifty cities and towns in the Middle West, all growing rapidly in population and industrial development and served with one or more of the classes of services.

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We recommend for investment with enhancement possibilities the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of both of these companies, yielding around

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Due October 1, 1943

Denomination $1,000, $500, $100
Interest payable April 1st and October 1st in New York City

Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company, New York City

COMPANY'S EARNINGS STATEMENT

As reported for the years ending December 31:

	1912	1913	1914	1915
Gross Earnings	$65,783.64	$85,040.38	$103,676.90	$120,176.19
Oper. Ins. & Taxes	45,073.25	57,978.37	71,191.12	78,042.30
Net Earnings	$20,710.39	$27,062.01	$ 32,485.78	$ 42,133.89
Bond Interest				$ 17,760.00
Balance				$ 24,373.89

The company reports present net earnings at the rate of over $50,000 a year.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE BONDS

(1) Property successfully operated since 1887.
(2) Net Earnings in excess of double interest charges. Both volume of business and earnings showing steady increase.
(3) Franchises unlimited as to time.
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(5) First Mortgage subject to an underlying lien only on the plant at Olean, already reduced to $205,000, and to be still further reduced from time to time.
(6) Strong Sinking Fund.
(7) Management experienced and successful.

Having sold the greater portion of this issue, we offer the balance at

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Cities Service Co.

6% Preferred Stock

Revenues to pay the dividends on this stock come from operated properties with gross earnings in excess of $22,600,000 a year and a surplus after all charges of more than $5,350,000 annually.

These properties in 1915 sold 261,912,274 kilowatt hour of electric current to 115,354 customers, carried 104,942,440 passengers on 382 miles of electric railway, sold 2,190,812,000 cubic feet of artificial gas and 39,190,340,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

The basis of its earnings is in the stable and steadily growing revenues of these strictly public utility properties, but in addition it has large earnings from valuable oil properties in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Let us tell you more about this stock, which we are recommending as a permanent investment, and also about the common stock. You may have full information for the asking.

Special Letter on Request.

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What

advertising can do for public utility securities in awakening the public to their values as investments, is discussed in a *Booklet* which we have just issued for distribution.

Copy on Request.

Rudolph Guenther, Inc.
Financial Advertising
25 Broad St., N. Y.
Tel. 266 Broad

HOSMER & WEBB
30 Broad St., New York.

We beg to advise you that we have this day dissolved our firm by mutual consent.

LOUIS H. HOSMER,
CHARLES WEBB.

March 31, 1916.

We wish to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

WEBB, LEVETT & CO.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
Telephone 1641-7 *Hanover*

to do a general brokerage business and to specialize in tobacco stocks, powder stocks and other unlisted securities.

CHARLES WEBB.
CHARLES M. LEVETT,
FRANK M. LEVETT.

March 31, 1916.

Studebaker Corporation

We have just prepared a comprehensive analysis of this company which should be of interest to all its stockholders. This analysis is not only a review of the company's record during the past year, but makes a distinct forecast of the company's future, from the standpoint of the common stockholders. A few extra copies are reserved for free distribution.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone, 1299 Cort.

MERCANTILE MARINE

In the absence of authentic information, the holders of the company's various securities, quite naturally, are groping around in the dark. What is known about the Company is that its earnings are phenomenal, compared with the days when it has struggling along under its burden of over-capitalization. All this has changed and what the security holders are most anxious to learn now is how they will fare in the reorganization. There is an article on the subject in the current issue.

Send for Copy.

The Financial World
18 Broadway. New York.

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Allows Interest on Deposits.

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 120—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 74—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 28—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

LOREE FINDS AUTOS HURT RAILROADS

Delaware & Hudson Reports Good Year, Except as to Passenger Traffic.

ATTACKS RATE DECISION

Says Interstate Commerce Commission Ruling in Anthracite Cases Will Reduce Revenues.

The Delaware & Hudson Company, in the calendar year of 1915, had a net profit from all sources of $6,071,440, an increase of $1,461,646 over 1914. This net income was equivalent to 14.28 per cent. on the company's $42,503,000 stock, as against 10.84 per cent. in 1914. The margin of profit over the regular 9 per cent. dividend, therefore, was considerably larger, and to this extent the year's operation was very favorable. Comparison, of course, is made with a poor year, and it is pointed out in the annual report sent out to stockholders that the total operating revenues in 1915 were 2.02 per cent. below those of 1913.

Total operating revenues of the railroad department amounted to $23,787,519, an increase of $1,064,557, or 4.68 per cent. over 1914. Increases were general except in the passenger service, where there was a falling off of 5.84 per cent. The net operating revenue in the railroad department was $8,963,893, an increase of $1,429,782. The operating ratio was reduced in 1915 to 62.32, a betterment of 4.52, and this is a feature of the report.

In the coal mining department the gross revenues were $15,860,676, an increase of $343,634; the net revenue was $1,243,970, an increase of $279,981. The company mined 8,100,767 tons of coal, compared with 7,400,695 in 1914.

President Loree in the report deplores the conditions under which railroads must now be financed. Conditions seem to favor the industrials, he says, to the detriment of the railroads, so that the trend of capital cost is upward for the railroads and downward for industrials. Commenting on the unprecedented results precipitated by the war and their effect on earnings, Mr. Loree says:

"A study of the yield upon railway and industrial securities, at recent market prices, indicates that the average investor is relatively still less willing than formerly to forego the advantage of the somewhat higher yield of the industrials for the sake of becoming the owner of bonds dependent upon railway property. He is apparently unable to find in the railway situation any offset for the fact that, unlike the prices of the products of the industrials, the prices of railway services are closely limited by law and custom and returns to investors sharply restricted in practice, and he turns without reluctance to the field in which the laws of demand and supply are still unshackled and the rewards of economy and efficiency are restricted only to a just share of the gains which they secure.

"The increasing ability of the industrials to make their demand effective is found in the increased earnings of those companies and the ability of many of them to retire securities before maturity. These facts and the large amounts that the industrials have been able to spend to extend their facilities for the purpose of taking care of war orders and increased domestic business contrast sharply with the fact that at the same time, for want of funds, the railroads have been practically unable to extend their facilities. Capital can be obtained only from investors who are confident of receiving a fair return and adequate earnings can alone give this confidence."

It was Mr. Loree who made the extensive study of the amount of American railway securities held abroad and the amount resold to the American public during the course of the war. His figures, which have already been published, are included in the report, and Mr. Loree points out that the dumping of railway securities has added to the burdens of railways which must be financed.

Mr. Loree attacks the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission affecting rates on anthracite. The new rates went into effect on Saturday, and it is estimated that they will mean a reduction in the annual revenue of the Delaware & Hudson Company of approximately $374,000.

"While the commission gave an incompletely favorable decision in the 'five per cent' case," says Mr. Loree, "more than the whole advance accorded to the anthracite carriers will be taken away by the decision in the anthracite case."

An interesting part of the report relates to an investigation made of the effect of automobile traffic on the railway's revenue from passenger service. The report says in this connection:

"Passenger traffic has quite generally decreased throughout the country, largely, it is considered, on account of extensive use of automobiles, both as pleasure vehicles and for public transportation. In this decrease the lines of your company have shared. It is perhaps worth noting that 4,399 of this class of vehicles were licensed in Albany, Troy, and the intermediate towns, and that if these vehicles should carry an average of as many as three passengers as much as twenty-five miles a day throughout the year, their total service, measured by the number of passengers carried one mile, would substantially equal the whole passenger business of your railway lines in 1915."

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 1, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	506,745	537,720	196,941
Tuesday	509,966	688,259	242,958
Wednesday..	468,896	742,362	177,038
Thursday ...	488,470	542,382	210,626
Friday	439,251	....	195,554
Saturday	193,971	282,209	64,853
Total week	2,607,299	2,792,932	1,087,970
Year to date.	43,472,153	18,158,062	22,848,853

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$4,212,000	$2,599,500	$1,947,500
Tuesday	3,212,000	3,669,500	2,624,500
Wednesday..	3,473,500	4,491,500	3,082,500
Thursday ...	3,909,000	3,678,000	2,470,000
Friday	4,541,000	....	3,013,500
Saturday ...	2,079,000	1,956,000	1,232,500
Total week.	$21,426,500	$16,394,500	$14,370,500
Year to date.	281,788,200	168,673,000	229,151,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	April 3, '16.	April 3, '15.	Differences.
R. R. & mis.	2,607,181	2,792,926 —	185,745
Banks	118	6 +	112

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$12,651,500	$16,129,500 —	$3,478,000
Government.	8,508,000	112,000 +	8,396,000
State	46,000	29,000 +	17,000
City	221,000	124,000 +	97,000
Total, all.	$21,607,181	$16,394,500 +	$5,212,681

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.

Dated March 27, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. CO.

New York, March 30, 1916.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 20, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 3, 1916.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION COMPANY,
New York.

The usual quarterly dividend of 3% on the shares of this Company is this day declared payable on April 15th to stockholders of record on April 1st, 1916.

VICTOR HANSEN, Secretary.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday .	133,090	119,991	269,275	$817,000
Tuesday .	96,105	163,625	307,960	450,000
Wed'day.	91,824	135,567	282,060	517,000
Thursday	78,233	90,051	299,135	846,000
Friday ..	84,715	65,041	275,495	385,000
Saturday.	31,825	93,201	205,040	107,000
Total ..	515,792	667,456	1,638,965	$2,622,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	Aeolian-W. ...	24	21	22	— 5¾
28,650	*Aetna,Ex.w.i.	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅞
3,200	Ajax R., Inc..	70⅝	69½	70¼	+ ¾
200	Am. Br. Mfg.	24½	24	24½	— 1½
500	*Am. Dr. Syn.	13	12¾	13	+ 1¼
995	Am. Int. Cor., w.i.,20% pf..	20½	20	20½	+ ½
4,100	*Am. W. Pap.	3½	2½	3	— ⅝
300	Am. Zinc pf., w. i.	75	74½	75	— ¼
100	A. G. & W. I.	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
250	A.G.& W.I.pf..	49	48	48	— 2
10	Atlantic Steel.	57	57	57	..
2,900	*Butler Chem.	3¼	2⅞	3	..
2,450	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
200	Canada Steel..	44½	44½	44½	..
17,100	*Car L. & P..	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
14,4[illegible]	*Carwen Steel.	11	9½	10⅛	— 1
9,215	*Chev. Motor..	174½	162	174½	+ 9½
3,421	Cor. R. & H..	5⅛	4⅞	5	..
176,050	*Cuba C. Sug.	70⅝	66¼	67¼	— ⅜
14,975	*Cu. C. S. pf.	98	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
80	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs....	47½	46	47½	+ ½
900	Driggs-Sea. ..	142	137	138	— 3
267	*Ed. & Jones.	39	37	37	— 3
544	*E. & J. pf...	96	94	94	— 2
3,900	*Electric Gun.	1⅜	1	1¼	..
3,010	Emer. Phono.	14½	13	13	— ⅝
300	Gen. Asphalt.	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
800	Guan. Sugar..	81⅞	80	81	..
450	H. & B. Car..	44	42¼	42¼	— 1¾
300	Hall Signal ..	15⅛	14	15⅛	..
560	Int.Arms Fuse Secur. Corp..	16½	14¾	14¾	— 4¾
1,450	Intercont.Rub.	15	14	14	— 1
310	Int. Mot. pf..	20	19	19	..
8,200	Katho. Br. pf.	25	20¼	25	— 4¾
8,000	Kenefick Zinc	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
1,000	*S. S. Kresge.	11	10	10¼	— 1⅛
730	Lake Tor.Boat	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
200	LimaLoco.,new	38	37½	38	+ ½
275	LimaL.pf.,new	95	95	95	..
20,500	*Lynn Phono..	9⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
5,800	Marconi of Am.	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
3,050	Man. Transit.	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
300	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs...	32½	31½	32½	..
400	Marlin Arms pf. v. t.ctfs.	81	80¼	80¼	..
5,900	*Maxim Muni.	6⅝	5¼	6¼	+ ¼
42,000	*Midvale Steel	67	64⅞	65⅞	+ ¼
16,600	Nevins Elec...	1/16	1/32	1/16	+ 1/16
400	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	16	..
210	Nymo Z. & L.	5¾	5¼	5¾	..
200	O.Eisenl'rBros	55	55	55	..
1,650	Peerless Truck	27	25½	26	— ½
200	*Poole Engine.	120	117	119	— 1
100	*Pyrene Mfg..	18	18	18	— ½
1,480	Redtop Elec..	6¼	6	6	— ¼
9,700	*St. Jos. Ld.	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
1,700	S.L.,R.M.&P., v. t. ctfs...	39¼	39	39	..
100	Saxon Motors.	63½	63½	63¼	— 1¼
1,650	*Stand. Mtrs.	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
7,050	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs...	40	35½	37	— 2¾
12,550	*Tob. Prod'ts.	48	45	45½	— 1½
8,100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs...	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅝
12,300	Un. Pr. Shar.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
2,600	*Univ. Motor.	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅞
7,450	*U.S. L. & H.	4⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4,200	*U. S. Lt. & Heat pf. ...	5½	5	5	..
800	Wabash Pitts. Ter.	18⅝	18¼	18½	..
315	Wabash Pitts. Ter. pf. ...	48⅝	48	48	..
4,070	White Motors	50	48½	50	+ ¼
2,100	World Film, v. t. ctfs...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
25,400	*Zinc Conc'g.	6⅝	5⅛	6⅛	+ 1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

500	Anglo-Am. Oil	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ½
1	Atlantic Ref..	670	670	670	+ 5
46	Buckeye P. L.	102½	101	102	..
4	Cumb. P. L..	64	64	64	..
226	Illinois P. L.	178	173	175	— 4
507	Ohio Oil	234	226	233	..
15	Prairie O.& G.	424	420	424	— 6
90	Prairie P. L..	234	222	222	—12
25	Sou. P. L....	205	205	205	..
10	So. Penn Oil.	355	355	355	— 9
396	S. O. of Cal..	255	250	250	— 5
165	S. O. of Ind..	555	547	550	+ 1
81	S. O. of N. J.	523	512	515	— 7
37	Un. Tank L..	82	80	82	..
556	Vacuum Oil..	235	230	233	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

8,993	Am. O. & G.	1½	1 7/16	1½	+ 1/16
5,320	*BarnettO.&G.	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
5,630	*Cosden & Co.	20⅞	19½	19½	— 1⅞
7,140	*Cosden O. & G., w. i.....	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅝
3,500	*Cosden O. & G. pf., w. i.	4½	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
5,200	Empire Petrol.	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
159,050	*Federal Oil..	1⅝	1	1⅝	+ 1/16
350	Houston Oil..	16⅛	16	16	— 1
90,000	*†Midwest. Oil	66	59	62	+ 1
3,800	*†Mid. Oil pf.	95	90	90	..
405	*Midwest. Ref.	66½	65½	66	..
28,500	*MuskogeeRef.	3¼	2¾	3 3/16	+ 3/16
214,000	*†Okla. Oil ..	18½	11½	14	+ 3
3,450	*†Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
20,500	*Okla.Pro.&R.	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	..
4,035	*SapulpaO.&R.	13½	12¼	12¼	— 1
1,400	Savoy Oil	10½	10	10½	+ ½
39,200	*†United West.	66	56	66	+ 9
200	*Ventura Con.	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ¼
86,800	*Victoria Oil..	2½	1	2	+ ⅞
17,400	Wayl'dO.& G.	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	..

MINING STOCKS

39,800	*†Atlanta	14½	13	14	..
3,000	Alta	29	28½	28½	..
11,500	Am. Com'der.	11	9½	10	..
11,000	Bingham Min.	13	12½	13	+ ½
1,200	Beaver Cons.	41½	41	41	+ 3
21,100	*†Booth	35	17	18	..
83,450	*†Bos. & Mon.	78	66	75	+ 7
1,700	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1	1¼	..
1,500	*Butte & Lon.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	..
2,190	Butte & N. Y.	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
12,720	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs...	9⅝	8¼	9⅝	+ ⅝
1,100	*Calaveras C.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
13,800	Caledonia	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	..
71,000	Cal. & Corbin	14	8	11	..
11,380	*Can. Copper..	1⅞	1⅜	1 13/16	+ 3/16
37,200	†Cashboy	7½	7	7½	+ ½
2,400	C. de P. Cop.	39¾	37½	39¾	+ 2¼
60,700	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1 7/16	1¼	1 5/16	+ ¼
2,900	Comb. Fr.....	7	6½	6½	..
1,100	Cons. C. M..	2	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
2,600	*†Coms. Tun.	9	8	9	+ 1
86,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅝	½	⅝	+ 1/16
5,225	*Dupont Cop'r (a prospect)	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
9,720	*Eagle & B.B.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	..
67,745	*†Emma Cop.	66	50	66	+11
16,000	*†Fed. Res.M.	18	18	18	..
2,750	First Nat. C.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	— ¼
13,000	*†GraniteG.M.	84	80	80	..
21,600	†Goldf. Con...	81	75	76	— 5
18,500	*†Gold. Merg..	13	11½	13	+ 1
100	Gold Hill M.	15	15	15	..
5,500	Greenwater ..	6	5	6	— ½
5,900	Hecla Min....	5	4 13/16	4 15/16	+ 1/16
3,400	Howe Sound..	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
79,900	Inter. Mines..	28	14	28	..
4,655	*Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ 1/16
6,100	*†Jim Butler.	96	93	96	+ 2
58,200	Jerome Verdi.	3	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
21,800	Jumbo Exten.	78	74	76	..
1,400	Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— 1/16
84,200	*†Kewanas ...	16	12½	13	— 1
140	La Rose	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2,600	Majestic M...	⅞	⅜	⅜	— 1/16
17,500	Magma Cop..	19⅞	18½	19¼	+ ⅝
79,200	*†Marsh Min.	36	29	31½	— 4½
8,100	†McK.-Dar. ..	50	45	46	— 2
900	Mines of A...	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ½
8,735	*Mohave Tung.	5	3⅝	4⅜	— ⅜
13,300	*Mont. Con....	1 13/16	⅞	⅞	— 1/16
87,000	*†Mother Lode.	30	26½	30	+ 3
1,000	Nevada Hills.	18	18	18	— 1
700	New Cornelia.	18	17¼	17¼	— 1⅝
700	New Ut. Bing.	3⅞	3½	3⅝	..
6,000	Nip. Mines....	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
4,000	North Star...	17	16½	16½	— ½
13,035	Oat. Big Jim.	2⅛	1⅝	1 13/16	+ 1/16
900	*†Oat. Cres. (a prospect) ..	47	42	43	— 8
1,200	*†Oat. Ex. (a prospect) ..	17	15	17	..
2,700	†Oatman Gold Key (a prosp.)	23	23	23	..
15,560	†Oatman Lazy Boy (a pros.)	35	32	35	+ 1
2,200	†Oat'an Nellie (a prosp't).	31	30	30	..
50,000	Oatman So....	35	30	35	..
27,500	Oro	4	4	4	..
100	Peabody Cons.	3	3	3	..
29,500	†Peterson L..	28	26	26	— 3
58,500	*Ray H'cules..	5⅛	4½	4⅞	+ ¼
10,100	*†Rex Cons....	21	19½	20	— 2
70,400	†Rochester ..	75	60	73	+13
14,800	*†Rd. M'tain.	76	68	71	+ 6
2,400	*†Ruby Silver.	58	55	55	+ 1
9,000	San Toy......	18	17	18	..
3,600	Scratch G. Gl.	1	⅞	1	—14
2,400	†Sev. T. Coal.	40	36	39	— 2
6,420	Stand. Sil.-La.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
13,900	Silver Pick...	8	6½	7½	..
26,300	Stewart	1/16	1/16	⅝	+ 1/16
55,100	*†Success	79	63	77	+ 8
700	South Utah..	⅛	⅛	..	..
10,800	Superstition .	32	31	32	— 2
9,300	Temis'mang...	56	55	56	— 3
2,225	*Tonopah Bel.	4 11/16	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5,590	Tonopah Ext.	5	4⅞	4⅞	— 1/16
265	Tonopah Min..	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2,000	do Midway....	23	22	22	..
2,500	do Mizpah....	22	21	21	..
10,500	do Res. Eula.	28	26½	26½	..
700	Tintic	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1,500	Tri-Bullion....	½	7/16	½	..
12,650	Un. Eastern..	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
14,500	*†U. S. Cont.	18	15	15½	— 1½
50,020	*Un. Verde E.	23⅜	20⅝	21⅝	— 2½
1,000	W. Dome Ext.	28	28	28	..
13,200	†W. End Con.	81	75	75	— 6
270	*Wh. Oaks M.	6	6	6	— ¼
1,000	*Yusc'n Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..

BONDS

$5,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s...	117	117	117	..
440,000	*C. & O. cv.5s	98⅝	97⅞	98¼	..
29,000	*C. & O. rts..	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
100,000	C., M. & St. Paul 4s....	95¼	94⅝	95¼	— ⅛
95,000	Ch. U. S. 4½s.	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
20,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s.	40	35	35	—10
840,000	Dom. of Can. 5s (15 year).	97	95	96½	..
20,000	Dom. of Can. 5s (10 year).	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	..
30,000	Dom. of Can. 5s, (5 year)..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
478,000	*Midvale Steel con. 5s, w. i.	98⅝	98	98¼	— ⅛
475,000	Sulzb. & Son.	100	99⅝	99⅞	..

* Unlisted. † Sells cents per share.

C. M. SCHWAB BUYS TIN PLATE PLANT

New $3,000,000 Baltimore Concern Added to Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Interests.

ITS SIZE TO BE TRIPLED

Probably a Maryland Steel Extension—To Spend $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 at Sparrows Point.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has purchased the Baltimore Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the three-million-dollar enterprise recently promoted by J. E. Aldred. The purchase will result in tripling the originally proposed size of the plant.

Reports of the deal from New York were confirmed today by J. M. Jones, President of the tin plate company here. It is understood that there will be no change in the organization of the local company.

When Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was in Baltimore recently, inspecting the plant of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, he said that among the proposed extensions of that plant would be a tin plate mill. The purchase of the Aldred plant is probably the realization of this statement.

In less than a year the Schwab interests have become the owners of the Detrick & Harvey machine plant, the Marylanad Steel Company, and the three-million-dollar Aldred concern. At Sparrows Point from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 will be spent in improvements.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	May.		July.	
WHEAT.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27......	$1.10	$1.07⅝	$1.07⅝	$1.05⅝
March 28......	1.13⅝	1.10¼	1.10½	1.08⅛
March 29......	1.14⅛	1.11⅞	1.11⅝	1.09½
March 30......	1.15½	1.12½	1.13¼	1.09⅞
March 31......	1.15⅛	1.13½	1.13⅝	1.11⅞
April 1......	1.16⅛	1.13⅝	1.14⅛	1.12
Week's range..	1.16⅛	1.07⅝	1.14⅛	1.05⅝

	Sept.		Cash, 2 Red.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27......	$1.06¼	$1.04⅝	$1.12¾	..
March 28......	1.08⅝	1.06⅝	1.17½	$1.13⅜
March 29......	1.09½	1.07⅝	..	..
March 30......	1.10⅝	1.08¼	1.19½	..
March 31......	1.11⅝	1.10	..	..
April 1......	1.12⅛	1.09⅞	1.21¼	..
Week's range..	1.12⅛	1.04⅝	1.21½	1.12¾

	May.		July.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27........	.73¾	72½	74⅝	73⅜
March 28........	.73⅜	72⅝	75⅝	74
March 29........	.74	72⅞	75⅜	74⅛
March 30........	.74⅝	73	75¼	74½
March 31........	.74⅞	74¼	75⅞	75⅛
April 1........	.75½	74⅝	76⅛	75⅜
Week's range......	.75½	72½	76⅛	73⅜

	Sept.		Cash 3 White.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27............	.74⅝	73⅜	70½	..
March 28............	.75⅛	73⅞	71¼	71
March 29............	.75¼	74⅜	..	..
March 30............	.75⅝	74⅜	..	..
March 31............	.75⅛	74⅞	74	73
April 1............	.75¾	75¼	..	..
Week's range......	.75¾	73⅜	74	70½

	May.		July.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27............	.43¼	42⅝	42¼	41⅝
March 28............	.43⅞	43⅛	42⅝	42¼
March 29............	.44⅝	43⅜	43¼	42⅝
March 30............	.45	43⅞	43¼	42½
March 31............	.45	44¼	43⅜	42⅝
April 1............	.45	44⅝	43½	42⅝
Week's range......	.45	42⅝	43⅝	41⅝

	Sept.		Cash Standards.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27............	.40	38¾	43⅛	43
March 28............	.40⅝	39⅜	45	43⅛
March 29............	.40½	40	44	..
March 30............	.40⅝	40	46	..
March 31............	.40⅝	40¼	47	46
April 1............	.40⅝	40⅜	..	..
Week's range......	.40⅝	38¾	47	43

Provisions.

	May.		July.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27.........	$11.57	$11.50	$11.80	$11.72
March 28.........	11.60	11.45	11.82	11.67
March 29.........	11.52	11.37	11.77	11.57
March 30.........	11.37	12.27	11.65	11.50
March 31.........	11.32	11.15	11.60	11.40
April 1.........	11.35	11.20	11.60	11.45
Week's range.....	11.60	11.15	11.82	11.40

	May.		July.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27.........	$12.07	$12.05	$12.27	$12.22
March 28.........	12.12	11.95	12.30	12.15
March 29.........	12.05	11.92	12.22	12.07
March 30.........	11.95	11.90	12.10	12.02
March 31.........	11.92	11.87	12.07	12.02
April 1.........	12.15	12.05	12.30	12.15
Week's range.....	12.15	11.87	12.30	12.02

	May.		July.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27.........	$23.02	$22.90	$22.90	$22.82
March 28.........	23.15	22.85	22.95	22.75
March 29.........	23.07	22.82	22.87	22.65
March 30.........	22.95	22.72	22.72	22.55
March 31.........	22.82	22.72	22.70	22.55
April 1.........	23.15	22.85	22.97	22.75
Week's range.....	23.15	22.72	22.97	22.55

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May.		July.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Mar. 27..	11.96	11.87	12.09	11.97	12.20	12.09
Mar. 28..	12.02	11.94	12.14	12.04	12.26	12.15
Mar. 29..	12.01	11.93	12.12	12.03	12.23	12.18
Mar. 30..	11.98	11.98	12.09	12.04	12.19	12.14
Mar. 31..	11.98	11.92	12.09	12.02	12.18	12.12
Apr. 1..	11.88	11.84	12.01	11.92	12.09	12.00
W'k's re.	12.02	11.84	12.14	11.92	12.26	12.00

	Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
March 27............	12.35	12.25	12.39	12.28
March 28............	12.41	12.32	12.44	12.36
March 29............	12.38	12.28	12.42	12.33
March 30............	12.34	12.30	12.39	12.34
March 31............	12.34	12.29	12.39	12.38
April 1............	12.27	12.17	12.31	12.24
Week's range........	12.41	12.17	12.44	12.24

NEW EXPRESS CO. CONTROL.

Adams Concern Increases Holdings in the Southern.

William M. Barrett, President of Adams Express Company, announced last night that the company had taken a controlling interest in the Southern Express Company, and that closer relations had been established. A report from Chattanooga, Tenn., that the two companies had been merged was denied by Mr. Barrett.

"The Adams Express Company has largely increased its holdings in the Southern Express Company," said Mr. Barrett. "There will be no change in the management of the Southern Express Company. Morton F. Plant will continue to be Chairman of the board, Thomas W. Leary President, and Edgar M. Williams Vice President.

"The two companies have not been competitors, and the new arrangement will merely preserve the tariff relations that have always existed and result in a benefit to the public."

Mr. Barrett said no change in the management of the Adams Company was contemplated.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 1, 1916

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
410	Alaska Gold..	20¼	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝
90	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
700	Allis-Chalm..	29¼	30¼	28¼	29⅝
1,220	Am. Beet Sug.	70¼	74	69⅜	72
4,560	Am. Can	61⅝	63	60½	61¼
1,330	Am. Car & F.	68⅛	70½	67½	69¼
130	Am.H.& L.pf.	51⅞	53⅝	51⅞	53½
250	Am. Ice Sec...	28	28½	28	28½
430	Am. Linseed..	24½	24½	23⅜	23⅜
18,580	Am. Locomo..	74⅝	79⅝	73⅜	79½
10,390	Am. S. & R..	101	102½	99½	102
310	Am. Sug. Ref.	110¼	111	109⅝	110
72	Am.Tel & Tel.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
30	Am. Woolen..	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞
490	Am. Zinc	87¼	89⅝	85¼	89
14,000	Anaconda Cop.	85⅝	87⅝	84⅝	86¾
205	A., T. & S. F.	103½	103¼	103	103¼
5,650	Baldwin Loco.	103⅜	106⅞	102⅜	105¼
360	Balt. & Ohio.	88¼	88⅝	87	87⅝
80	Brooklyn R.T.	85	85⅛	85	85⅛
560	Butte & Sup..	89⅝	92	88½	90⅝
420	Cal. Petrol...	22¼	22¼	22⅛	23¼
10	Can. Pacific..	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝
570	Cent. Leath..	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54¼
380	Ches. & Ohio.	63½	63½	61½	61⅜
200	Chi. M.&St.P.	94¼	94½	92⅜	93¼
120	Chi., R.I.& P.	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
820	Chino Cop....	53⅜	55⅝	53	55⅝
560	Col. F. & Iron	44⅝	45⅝	43¼	44⅝
560	Corn P. Ref.	21	21	20¼	20⅝
52,550	Crucible St...	85⅝	93½	84⅝	92½
90	Den. & R. G.	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛
610	Distillers Sec.	47	48½	46⅝	48
2,650	Erie	37⅝	37⅝	36⅜	36¼
20	Erie 1st pf..	52½	52½	51⅝	51⅝
660	Erie rights...	1/16	⅛	1/16	1/16
50	Gen. Electric.	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝
1,541	Goodrich	72⅝	77¼	72¾	76⅝
680	Gt. Nor. Ore.	43¼	44½	43	43½
60	Greene-Can...	45⅝	48⅜	45⅜	48⅜
1,410	Inspir. Copper	47⅞	48⅛	46⅞	48
100	Interboro Con.	16⅞	17⅛	16½	16⅞
500	Int. Mer. M..	16⅞	17⅞	16⅝	17
11,450	Int. M. M. pf.	69⅝	71½	67⅞	71¼
250	Inter. Nickel.	44⅞	46⅝	44⅞	46⅜
80	Kan. City So.	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26½
310	Kel.-Sp'f'd T.	75⅝	75⅞	75	75½
4,915	Kennecott ...	55⅝	58½	55½	58¼
130	Lack. Steel...	75⅞	77⅜	75⅞	76⅝
50	Lee. R. & T.	52½	52½	52½	52½
10	Leh. Valley..	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
4,180	Maxwell Mot.	68	74⅝	66⅝	72⅝
90	Max. M. 2d pf	55	57⅝	55	57¼
19,540	Mex. Petrol..	106½	110⅝	104½	110⅝
1,260	Miami Copper	36⅜	38⅞	36½	38⅜
40	Nat. En. & S.	25½	25½	24½	24½
310	Nev. Con. Cp.	17	17½	16½	17½
400	N. Y. Cent...	105	105⅜	103½	104¼
1,150	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	65⅜	65⅜	62¾	62¾
10	N. Y., O.& W.	28	28	28	28
20	Norf. & W...	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
160	Nor. Pacific..	113⅛	113½	112⅞	113½
120	Ontario Min..	9	9⅝	8⅛	8¼
50	Pacific Mail..	24¼	24½	22¼	22¼
160	Penn. R. R..	56⅞	57	56⅞	56⅞
20	Pitts. Coal...	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
70	Pr. St. Car..	53½	53¼	53¼	53¼
130	Ry. St. Spr..	39⅝	40½	39	40½
350	Ray C. Cop'r	23½	24¼	23⅜	24¼
7,600	Reading	86⅝	87¼	84	84⅝
370	Rep. I. & S.	50¼	51⅜	50	51¼
80	Shatt.-Ariz...	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
610	Sou. Pacific..	98⅛	98½	97	97⅝
1,560	Studebaker ..	140¼	143⅞	138⅝	141¼
655	Tenn. Cop...	51⅞	54⅝	51	53⅞
20	Texas Co.....	194½	194⅛	194½	194½
50	Third Av.....	62	62	61	61
100	U. Bag & P.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7
70	U. B. & P. pf	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
1,180	Union Pac...	133⅛	134	131⅞	132½
430	Un. Fruit....	142⅝	147⅝	142⅝	147½
20	U. Rys. Inv..	15	15	15	15
35	U.S.C.I.P.& F.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
830	U. S. Ind. Al.	153	157½	152⅝	155⅝
480	U. S. Rubber.	52	52	50⅝	51
84,650	U. S. Steel...	84¼	85	83½	84⅝
1,010	Utah Copper..	80½	82⅞	80	82½
10	Va.-Car. Ch..	44	44	44	44
135	Wabash	15¼	15⅜	15	15
40	Wab. pf., A..	46½	47⅝	46½	47⅝
160	Wab. pf., B..	29	29	27½	27½
195	Wn. Maryl'd..	32¼	33⅝	31⅛	31⅛
120	W. U. Tel....	89⅞	91	89⅞	91
1,720	West. E. & M.	65¾	66½	64¼	65
221,473					

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Holders of the Four and One-half Per Cent., Secured Gold Notes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, Due June 1, 1917, and Series B, Due June 1, 1918.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement between The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee, dated May 20, 1915, securing said notes, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has elected to pay and redeem on the **FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1916**, at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company of New York (its agency for the purpose) at No. 55 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the Four and One-Half Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of both series outstanding under the said Trust Agreement, being the notes of Series "A" payable June 1, 1917, and of Series "B" payable June 1, 1918, at the redemption price, to-wit, the principal amount of said Notes, together with a premium equal to one-fourth of one per cent. of the principal amount thereof for each six months between the date of redemption and the date of maturity, viz.: Series "A," per $1,000 of the face amount, $1,005. Series "B," per $1,000 of the face amount, $1,010, and accrued interest, and that interest on all of said Notes both of Series A and Series B will cease upon said June 1, 1916. Holders of said notes are hereby notified to present and surrender the same at said office on June 1, 1916, with the coupons maturing on said date and all subsequent coupons. Coupons presented for payment should be accompanied by Federal Income Tax Certificate.

By order of the President and Directors.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.
Baltimore, Md., April 3rd, 1916.

"WE may expect to look forward not only to a rise in the wage scale, but also to an increase in industrial prosperity" is the conclusion reached by Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University in his article on American Wages After the War, in today's issue of The Annalist.

E. P. Goodrich discusses Government valuation of railroads, and Professor Ralph M. Hess of the University of Wisconsin presents some neglected aspects of our foreign trade policy.

THE ANNALIST

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$7,000,000

The Owens Bottle Machine Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

PREFERRED AS TO BOTH ASSETS AND EARNINGS

Quarterly dividend dates first days of January, April, July and October. Redeemable at the option of the Company on ninety days notice at 115 and accrued dividends

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (par $100)......	$20,000,000	$7,000,000
Common Stock (par $25)....................	30,000,000	9,000,000

Said outstanding capitalization does not include $500,000 old Preferred Stock which the Company states will be called for redemption on September 30, 1916.

For information regarding this issue of Preferred Stock and the business of the Company we refer to a letter dated March 14, 1916, signed by Mr. E. D. Libbey, President of the Company, (copies of which should be obtained from the undersigned) some of the items of which he has summarized as follows:

The present issue of $7,000,000 Preferred and $1,500,000 Common Stock is being made principally to acquire practically all the stock of The American Bottle Company and to provide over $1,000,000 additional working capital.

This Company (upon the acquisition of The American Bottle Company) will be the largest manufacturer of bottles in the United States; the combined output in the fiscal year 1915 was 303,535,584 bottles.

This Company owns the exclusive United States rights to use and license the Owens bottle machine, the only wholly automatic bottle machine in the world. Its advantages include large saving in labor cost, high quality of product and great rapidity of production.

The combined net profits of the two Companies, after depreciation, for a period of approximately 5 years and 3 months, ended December 31, 1915, averaged $2,567,336 per annum, or over 5 times the Preferred dividend requirements. Combined net profits in the fiscal years 1915, 1914 and 1913 were respectively $2,077,705, $3,407,790 and $3,160,931.

Combined sales of the two Companies for the four months up to January 31, 1916, increased 50% over the corresponding months of the preceding year and were substantially in excess of those in the like period of any previous year; based on this showing, combined net profits for current fiscal year ending September 30, 1916, promise to compare very favorably with the net profits in the fiscal years 1914 and 1913, which were respectively, $3,407,790 and $3,160,931.

Total net assets of combined Companies, as of December 31, 1915, together with additional working capital, aggregate $13,478,065 without allowance for royalty license contracts, patents, good-will, etc., which are of very great value. The royalty license contracts alone provided $603,846 revenues from outside Companies in the fiscal year 1915.

A cumulative sinking fund for the purchase or redemption of the Preferred Stock at not exceeding 115 and accrued dividends is to be created by setting aside on November 1st annually, commencing with 1916, from surplus profits, a sum equal to 3% of the aggregate par value of the Preferred stock issued whether or not outstanding.

This Company may not, without the vote of at least three-quarters of the outstanding Preferred stock create, nor by vote of or upon any shares owned by it, authorize any other corporation, a majority of the voting stock of which is then owned by it, to create, any mortgage or other lien to secure an issue of bonds or otherwise, or issue or authorize any such other corporation to issue any additional bonds under any present mortgage or any evidence of indebtedness maturing later than one year after the issuance thereof.

Application will be made to list both the Preferred and Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company's temporary certificates will be delivered in the first instance, which certificates will, by their terms, be exchangeable for engraved certificates when prepared. Copy of provisions governing rights and preferences of this Preferred Stock will be furnished on application and reference thereto is made for all details.

The legal procedings for the issue of the stock are being passed upon by Messrs. Cravath & Henderson, New York City, and by Messrs. Brown, Geddes, Schmettau & Williams, Toledo, Ohio. An audit of the books has been made by Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants.

ALL THE ABOVE STOCK HAVING BEEN DISPOSED OF, THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY.

William Salomon & Co.
25 Broad Street
NEW YORK
105 So. La Salle Street
CHICAGO

Secor & Bell
Gardner Building
TOLEDO

DIVIDENDS.

Anglo-French Five-Year 5% External Loan

Coupons due April 15, 1916, from the bonds of the above loan will be payable at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York city, on and after that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Dividend (Number 6) for the three months ending March 31, 1916, at the rate of $1.25 per share upon the common capital stock of this Company, will be paid on April 15, 1916, to shareholders of record at close of business March 31, 1916. The transfer books will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Treasurer.
San Francisco, Calif., March 31, 1916.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Russell W. Earle has voluntarily retired from the firm of Earle Brothers on April 1, 1916, and is no longer a partner in its business. The undersigned will continue the business of the firm at its present location, No. 66 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, under the same firm name.

Dated, New York, April 1, 1916.

WILLIAM P. EARLE,
HARRY W. LAIRD,
WILLIAM P. EARLE, Jr.,
EVERETT W. LAIRD.

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The firm of Simpson, Pearce & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Simpson, Pearce & Co.

March 31, 1916.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

61 Broadway, Adams Building, N. Y.
April 1st, 1916.

The undersigned announce that they have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

R. H. SIMPSON & CO.

with offices at the above address.

Robert H. Simpson
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Ricardo Cristiani

Telephones 4490-1-2-3 Rector.

RAPHAEL SERIL OF R. SERIL & CO., New York City, has admitted into his business his two sons, HYMAN and ABE, and his nephew, LOUIS LASSER, and the business will continue as heretofore under the style of R. SERIL & COMPANY, INC.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES B, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1919:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following notes have been called for payment on May 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES B, $1,000 NOTES.

No.	541	585	614	652	690	725	759	800
	542	586	615	653	691	726	760	801
	545	587	618	654	693	727	761	803
	550	588	621	658	694	728	763	804
	553	589	622	659	695	729	766	805
	554	590	623	660	696	730	767	806
	556	591	625	661	698	734	769	808
	559	592	626	662	699	735	771	809
	560	593	627	663	700	736	774	810
	561	594	628	664	701	737	776	811
	562	595	629	667	702	739	778	812
	563	596	631	[illegible]	704	740	780	814
	564	597	633	670	705	742	781	815
	566	598	634	673	706	744	782	820
	567	600	637	675	713	745	783	821
	569	601	638	676	714	747	786	825
	570	604	639	677	715	748	788	827
	571	605	641	678	716	750	789	829
	573	607	642	680	717	751	791	830
	574	608	643	681	718	753	793	835
	575	609	644	682	719	755	797	838
	577	610	646	685	722	756	798	839
	578	611	647	686	723	757	799	840
	579	612	650	689	724	758		

SERIES B, $5,000 NOTES.

No.	842	878	905	931	955	981	1001	1059
	849	879	906	932	958	982	1003	1062
	851	881	907	933	959	984	1004	1063
	853	882	909	934	961	985	1006	1064
	858	883	910	[illegible]	962	986	1007	1066
	860	890	911	936	964	987	1009	1067
	864	891	912	938	965	989	1011	1069
	866	892	913	941	968	991	1012	1071
	867	893	915	942	971	992	1014	1072
	869	894	916	943	972	993	1016	1074
	870	895	918	944	974	995	1018	1075
	871	897	920	946	975	996	1019	1076
	872	898	921	948	977	997	1021	1077
	873	899	922	949	978	998	1055	1078
	875	900	923	950	979	999	1056	1079
	876	901	924	952	980	1000	1058	1080
	877	903	925	954				

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to May 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these notes will cease on May 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 27, 1916.

LOST OR STOLEN

Southern Pacific Stock certificates as follows:

Certificate No.	Shares.	In Name of
H 40000	100	S. B. Chapin & Co.
H 40657	100	Post & Flagg.
H 40365	100	Logan & Bryan.
H 40368	100	Logan & Bryan.
H 40921	100	Moore & Perry.
H 84178	100	J. S. Bache & Co.
H 18889	100	McCurdy, Henderson & Co.

Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued.

R. TYNES SMITH, Jr.,
Continental Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

No. 25 Broad St., New York, March 21, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., March 31, 1916.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg. Motions:

Thatcher<Transit Co.
Columbia Co<Adriance.
Gen Elec Co<Laco Phillips & Co.
Compagnie Gen'l<Bump.
Hammond<Manhattan.
King Choo<US.
Soo King<same.
US<One Case Laces.
Davis<Finch.
Cook<Flagg.
Safety Co<Gould.
[illegible]mery<Pocahontas.
Schacht<same.
Blasius<Willard.
Re Leavitt & Grant.
Gleason<Thaw.
Outlook Co<Gen Paper Goods Co.
Hopkins<US.
General calendar:
Loewe<Sav Bank of Danbury.
Napier<Westerhoff.
Gibson<Am Graphophone Co.
Motion Pict Patents Co<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Fisher Hydraulic Stone Co<Warner.
Re Wray.
Nat Binding Mach Co<Larkin Co.
Munson SS Line<Glasgow Naviga Co.
Re Soloway.
Re Pierson (4.)
Stager<US.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Prince<Hartman.
Grand Rapids Show Case Co<Straus.
Rice & Adams<Levy Dairy Co.
Nat Metal S & S Co<Horovitz.
Miller Rubber Co<Behrend.
Johnston<Stewart.
Hogg<Maxwell.
Ziener<Elec Fountain.
Roche<Goodwin.
Star Co<Nonpareil F Film Corp'n.
Toledo Scale Co<Jacobs.
Kaufman<Phillips.
Goodwin F & C Co<Lumiere-Jougla Co.
Same<Powers.
Hamer<NY Rys.
Clarke<Rapp.
NY Trust Co<Int Mercantile Mar Co.
Friedley-Voshardt Co<Reliance Met S (2.)
Hess<Guar P P & Elec P Co.
Shubert T Co<Fine Arts Film Co.
Klein<Beach.
Kuperschmidt<Cohn.
Lesser<Butterick Co.
Auto Pneu Action Co<Kindler & Collins.
Am Thermos Bottle Co<Smith.
Paper Novelty Mfg Co<A Strauss & Co.
Sanitary St F, &c, Co<Studebaker.
Eastman Kodak Co<Nat Park Bank.
Fink<Ahlstrom.
Metal Arts & Crafts Co<Hudson Brass Works.
Friedley-Voshardt Co<NE Incandes Sup.
Aeolian Co<M Welte & Sons (2.)
Provident Life & Tr Co<Fletcher.
Brown<same.
Rosenberg<Harmon & Co.
Hewitt<Speyer.
Am P Serv Co<Univ P Transmission Co.
Irving-Pitt Mfg Co<Trussell Mfg Co.
Regina Co<Western Elec Co.
Taigman<Desure.
Baldwin Co<R S Howard Co.
Susq Coal Co<A H Dollard Coal Sales.
San Lac Bottle Cap Co<Jones.
G Ricordi & Co, Inc<Triangle Film Corp.
Puelicher<Twin Falls Oakley L & W Co.
Indiv Drink Cup Co<Union News Co.
Spencer<Curtis.
Barrett Mfg Co<Ewing.
Henderson & Ervin<Delpark, Inc, (2.)
Goodwin<Camp (2.)
Shiman-Miller Mfg Co<Chas Keller & Co.
Wagner<Aucaigne.
Segschneider<Irving Hat Co.
Sellers Mfg Co<Lundie
B Z Toy Mfg Co<Bartholomae & Z.
Gennert<Burke & James, Inc.
Henderson & Ervin<Weber & Heilbroner.
Same<Manh Shirt Co.
Mead-Morrison Mfg Co<C W Hunt Co, Inc.
Popular Mechanics Co, Inc<Everyday Mechanics Co.
Tully<Triangle Film.
Champion Spark Plug Co<A R Mosler & Co
Same<Benford Mfg Co
Jackson<Bradley Cont
Von Kannel R Door Co<Revolvg D & Fix

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges:
Geo S Noyes,
Henry E Weiner,
Herbert E Sudderly,
Fred Rossbach,
Wojciech Malik,
Mayer Augustreich,
Harris Rosenwach,
Jules Bony,
Jas Hirsch,
Harvey N Rowe,
Jos M Bleyer,
John J Rafferty,
John B Schlesinger,
Henry J Fisher,
Jas Gartner,
Katz & Mondle,
George M Garson,
Schogel & Klorman,
Mack H Finkelstein,
Under objections:
Jacob P Adler,
Asa Fellerman,
Stephen Stoyan,
Baruch Lewittes.
Adjourned cases:
Chas Meyer,
Myrtle N Whipple,
Gabriel Breuer,
Louis Epland,
Isidor Geller,
Schwartz & Weinstein
Involuntary case:
Petition<J G Lyman,
Motions:
Wallach Bros.
Wm A Sheer,
Tip Top Toy Co,
Waronoff & Edson,
US Metal Prod Co.
Framingham Hat Co,
Vincenzo Bizzarri (3)
I & J Guzy,
Merichson Bros,
John J Dimpel,
Geo P Sharkey,
Isidor Wolfe,
David Cohen,
John Moriarity,
Wallach Bros,
Abraham Levy,
Louis Birnbaum,
Motherhood Educ Soc,
Weingart & Wechsler
Ferdinand Cahn,
Michael F Doran,
Freudenfall & Quinn,
Olive Faulkner,
Rosenberg & Blamer,
Wallach Bros,
Prudential Candy Co,
Philip S Gill,
M & N Wrede,
Isidor Booth,
US Metal Prod Co,
A Taranta,
B Rapp Trading Co,
Wolf, Rothberg & Bloom,
Henry Weiss,
Jas F Price,
F Beck & Co,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar.

Bradley Improve<SS Tenadores & Moran.
McWilliams-Tracy<SS Sif.
Rohde<Fishing Boat Helen W.
Phenix Sand & Gravel Co<Str New York.

DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J. — At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Re Tarshis, bankrupt.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar for April 5, at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

US<Wunsch.
Same<Huntley.
Same<Wilton.
Same<Macaroni Co.
Same<Pakas & B (2.)
Same<N A Brew (5.)
Same<Ferrarotto.
Same<Bello.
Same<Centino.
Same<Foppiano.
Same<Manno.
Same<Micari.
Same<Morgan.
Same<Fetherson.
Same<Carey.
Same<S Gumpert Co (S & J Gumpert.)
Same<Rosen, Wagner, Broder.
Same<J & C Mathan.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Calendar for April 5, at 10:30 A. M., Room 316, P. O. Bldg.
US<Fromm & Weiller.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Cohalan, and Whitaker, JJ.—Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Banks<Banks.
Hustace<Hustace.
Hammargren<Bd of Education.
Hudson Nav Co<Dailey (2).
Romaine<O'Reilly.
C T Silver Motor Co<Nichols.
Wallach<Gross.
Columbia Graphophone Co<Kerste.
People's Trust Co<Hake.
Dugan<Case.
Stein<Pechter.
Miness<10 W 30th St.
Marion Realty Co<Mitchel.
CNY<Levy.
Kosloske<NY Polyclinic Med School.
Schmucker<Bandler.
D & M Co<Ladin.
Scotcher<Cohen.
Shifman<Shifman.
Re Public Serv Com.
Macfarlan<Macfarlan.
Newmark<Goldwater.
Re NY Cent RR Co.
Sawaya<Sawaya.
Bobbs-Merrill Co<Universal Film.
Sawaya<Sawaya.
CNY<John Burke Importing Co.
Fajans<38 W 59th St.
Moriarty<Wis Seating.
Bernstein<Meyer.
Kornbley<Waters.
Kowelman<Braver.
William<Beaver.
Thompson<Thompson.
Goldfarb<Jacobs.
Calhoon<Korn.
Wilson<Goldberg.
Kirsch<Russo.
Metropolitan Life<59th St Real Estate.
Brown<Jacobson.
Indian Refining Co<Dodd.
Glasel<Ferdinand Goetz Sons Co.
Re Campbell.
Tucker<Weeks.
Schachne<Weinenfeld.
Green<Green.
Belais<Mallett.
Bergner<Haas.
Belair<Mallett.
Tombs<Tombs.
Re Elroff.
Phillips Mfg Co<Corn Exchange Bank.
Wieszt<Wieszt.
Cooke<Bruno.
Sully<General Cotton Securities Co.
Seaboard Trading Co<Paetzold.
Holt<R Hoe & Co.
West Side Bank<[illegible] (2).
Re Gale-Nat Realty.
Giles<Edward Langer Printing Co (2).
Bacon<Stiner.
Balke<Balke.
Hickson<Westervelt.
Star Wet Wash Laundry<Applestein.
Faitoute Iron & Steel Co<Tasker.
Fox<Mulligan.
Batterson<Gresch.
White<White.
Stern Bros<Nichaels.
Loewinthan<Baldwin.
Murray<Arolf Realty.
O'Keefe<N Y, N H & H R R Co (2).
Tighe<Witt.
Sobel<Sobel.
Re Moriarty.
Valentine<Williams.
Toye<Westcott Exp.
Strassburger<Dabo.
Re National Litho.
Hall<Golding.
Grosskurth<Anderson.
Ross<Michel.
Re Levison.
Connolly<Montrose.
Posner<Potoker.
Purdy<Purdy.
Glassberg<Palzello.
Patterson<Erie RR Co.
Stiegerwald<Burns.
Jaffe<Tucker.
Farson<Croisic Realty.
Robin<Frauenthal.
Pistonis<Jonson.
Silverstein<E J Conlin
Hess & Chase<Linden.
Welsh<Welsh.
Scully<Barber.
Re CNY.
Blochert<Blochert.
Robinson<Lamport.
Weitzer<Turkeltaub.
People<Kerber.
Wientraub<Hirsch &c.
Chard<Ryan-Parker.
Re Ciccarone.
Rosenzweig<Friedman.
2d Av Dev Co<Schor.
Steele, Jr<Wingwood Realty Co.
Lubinitzky<A D Construction.
CNY<Crowthers.
Ginsberg<Harmatz.
Chapman<Int Spray.
Bolard<Flynn.
Re Beberfeld (Hunter).
Re Rothberg.
Dean<Beakes Dairy.
Akron Bldg Co<Rapid Tr Sub Const Co.
Re Carnegie Trust Co.
Brennan<Herrman & Grace Co.
Fertman<Kaplin.
Collins<Boyle.
Vafipolios<Tsebelis.
Hahn<Connolli.
Russian Symphony<Muratore.
Re Swartz.
Rosen-Baum<Rosen-Baum.
Re Walter.
NY Life Ins Co<Alston Co.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Maldonado & Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
Frankenberg<Berkovitz.
Maldonado & Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
Geissenhainer<Gregory
NY Life & Tr<Wells.
Silverman<Silverman.
Harvey<NY Assets R.
Mackay<Tidewater Oil
Earle<Earle.
Cushman<Amend.
Dulles<Lloyd.
Thomas<Tebbutt.
Nassau Assets Coll<Van Tuyl.
Roth<Roth.
Bamberger<Bamberger
CNY<Ploth.
Same<Eppinger & R.
1st Nat Bk of Notasulga<Cas Co of Am.
Field<Pollak.
Frankel<Peters.
Demurrers:
Kennard<Brandreth.
Fitch Pub Co<Levy.
Gordon<Auto C of Am
Fitch Pub Co<Levy.
CNY<Whitridge.
Rottenberg<Erlanger.
Same<Radlauer.
Same<Lublintz.
Enders Sales Co<A C Penn, Inc.
Rottenberg<Lublintz.
Rubber & Cell Harn T Co<Fed Adv Agcy.
Carl<NY Times.
Preferred causes:
Smith<Piglini.
Walter<Walter.
Jacobs<Selwyn & Co.
Winn & Kennedy<141st St Corp.
Steckler<De Kay.
Walk<Walk.
Rosen<Meurer.
Undefended divorces:
Hosley,
Schwalbe,
James,
Genntison,
Douglas.
General calendar:
Gritz<Rocke.
Healey<Healey.
Godley<Crandall & G.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Hitchings<CNY.
Christman<Merritt.
Gerli & Co<Fearon-Daniel Co.
Lyons<Frey.
Seiff<Edelman.
Kramer<Kramer.
Sweetwood<Sweetwood
Galligan<Un Cent L.
Fox<CNY.
Boland<Flynn.
O'Donohue<B & NY F.
Prog Lunch<Cushman Realty.
Morselli<Morselli.
Wellbrock<Wellbrock.
Petry<Matz.
Travers<Travers.
Lee Lick You<Woods.
Ryan<McDermott.
Buckman<Floral Pk V
Scheinman<Scheinman
Miller<Kopple.
Minton<Minton.
Miller<Boercke.
Lockwood<Lavers.
Lyons<same.
Horner<Schreiber.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Steinberg<Simon.
Heilborn<Rosenbaum.
Davis<Davis.
Constantinople Cafe & Rest<Pambookjian.
Blaustein<G L of US.
Star Co<Wheeler Syn.
Fisher<Star Co.
Wheeler Syn<same.
Blum<Blum.
Am Flooring<CNY.
Sobel<Sobel.
Baum<Stockell.
Hays<Israel.
NY Mort & Sec Co<Chas Bunk Con Co.
Teza<Andrews Bldg.
Pioneer Barber Towel Co<Bruny.
Am Bill Posting Co<Springer.
Peck Bros Co<CNY.
Magnard<Wagner.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Certiorari cases:
Postal Tel-Cable<State Bd Tax Comm (2.)
Commercial Cable<same.
NY, N H & H RR<Purdy et al.
Hennessy Realty Co<same (1915) (3.)
Oppenheimer<same (1913, '14, '15.)
Norwood Park Co<same (1914, '15)
Trojan Realty<same (1915.)
Floersheimer<same (1914, '15.)
Farmers Feed Co<same.
East River Gas Co<Comrs Tax & Assess (3.)
NY, W & B RR<same
Zinn Bldg Co<Purdy.
Rockland Erie Realty Co<same.
Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Olenick<Olenick.
Woodward<Flanagan.
Gould<Texas & P Ry.
Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Elmore<McMartin.
Cosmopolitan Bk<Hutchison.
R Colin Co<Halck.
Re Kaplan.
Belmont<Belmont.
Morgan<Morgan.
Clear.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Gershenson<Stone.
Ward<Degnon Cont.
Bressler<Nas El RR.
Weisheit<Pabst Brew.
Schrieber<Du Chette.
MacLeod, Jr<Birdsall.
Rothman<Gluck.
Bobyoch<N Y C RR.
Nolan<same.
C E Schmidt Co<Erie RR.
Watson<Rexton Rty.
Watson<B & O RR.
Cohn<Nass Elec RR.
Clampitt<Vanderpool.
Mount<Schmidt.
Guenther<Ridgway Co
Tully<Raab (2.)
Creighton<Star Co.
Same<Com'l Adv Assn
Hone<CNY (2.)
Barrett<NY & Q C Ry
Keegan<Mut Transp.
Aaron<Melnitsky.
Westphal<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Carr<CNY.
Anderson<NY Rys.
Ackron<J Humes Co.
Sheehan<Groehl.
Hirsch<Werdinger.
Barnes<Bacon.
Simons<Lichtenstein.
Oshinsky<Behrman.
Hale<Stewart.
Schachet<Cohen.
Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Becker<Loveland.
Shelley<Fish.
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Norwalk Bros<Endler.
Sinsheimer<Underpin & Foundation Co.
Mullen<Curran Bros.
Bailey<B H RR.
Tucker<Taylor (2.)
Okun<Duval Co.
C Gatanzaro<NY Rys.
T Gatanzaro<same.
J Gatanzaro<same.
Golden<Bradley Cont.
Walsh<same.
Botassi<Erie RR.
Rinaldi<NY Rys.
O'Shea<Int R T.
Valenti<Concordia Cont Co.
L Russnak<Feinberg.
D Russnak<same.
Carmusciano<Mason Seaman Transp Co.
Fay<Mail & Express.
Duchemin<Cons Gas.
McGovern<Oliver.
Smith<Heaton.
Craco<Bradley Cont.
Holzworth<Noll & Co.
Guarino<Reidy Elev.
Collins<Nassau RR.
Fay<NY Herald.
Same<Tribune Assn.
Gardner<Penn RR.
Silverman<Jogert Rty.
Khotchigian<Alexander.
Ronsheim<Knick Ice.
Meisel<Schwarzstein.
Marks<Stoits.
Mendelowitz<Nassau Elec RR.
Robertson<Int R T.
O'Connor<same.
Clear.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest—Zsembery<Mischan.
Muller<Wendt, (2.)
Tetanis<Vlasto.
Same<Atlantis, a corp.
Bookowski<Aetna Amuse Corp.
Reilly<Simonson.
Cooney<Cooney.
Black<Am Pastry Mfg Co.
Gurny<Silberblatt.
Werthaizer<B H RR.
Baumgarten<Am Sug Ref Co.
Handelman<Aufses (2.)
Shaw<Lehigh Val RR
Dougherty<Mail & Express Co.
McMannon<Glover Farms.
Fuchs<Krinsky.
Rugoff<Cohen.
Creighton<Barron.
Bergen<Int R T Co.
Payne<same.
Hartigan<Draper.
Gleisch<Greimes.
Fay<Herald Co.
Weitsman<B Altman & Co.
Maroney<B'way Taxicab Co.
Silber<Freyberg.
McGrath<L I RR.
Schechner<Schernobelsky.
Lisena<J J Creem Co.
Kitten<Cappel.
Schoppmeyer<Muhoney.
Calabreese<Gillespie Co.
Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Golinsky<Feurst.
Grouer<F & L Bldg Co.
Simpson<42 St, &c. RR.
Kaufman<5th Av Coach Co.
Marshall<NY Rys.
Mallon<Lyons.
Walsh<NY Rys.
Tetanis<Atlantis.
Sheppard<Nich Cop Co
J Borin<Ruppert.
W Borin<same.
Engel<Shubert Theat.
Phillips<Stern Bros.
Buchalter<NY Mail
Harris<Harris.
Clar<Lehman.
Lambert<Wolf.
Caldwell<Bloomingdale.
Carroll<Otis Elev Co.
Reed<Lipper.
Inness<La Vigne.
Marzuka<McCorkell.
Voelkle<Hammerstein Am Opera Co.
Scibetto<Cranford.
Rodall<Eckert.
Greenblatt<Engel.
Horowitz<Weissberger
Lemler<Friedman.
Kashowitz<Kanrich.
Suhs<Murphy.
Webber<Sternecker.
Kane<C I & Gravesend Ry.
Stillman<Dock Cont.
Wolinsky<Lichenstein.
Lascalzo<Palisade Realty & Amuse Co.
Vellone<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Herman<Kings Co Tr.
Sexton<NY Rys.
Boscho<5 Av Coach.
Clear.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Schneiderman<Warheit Pub Co.
Liebowitz<NY Rys.
Zakalyk<Mason Seaman Trans Co (2).
Zunian<NY Rys.
Amezaga<Fernandez.
Farrell<NY City I Ry.
Rixey<Bronx Home News.
Bodine<Talbot.
Kliger<Deutsch.
Cintini<Yonkers Ry.
Smith<Bernheimer & Schwartz Brew Co.
See<Oakford.
Cannata<Peter Doelger Brewery Co.
Alkoff<Schacht (2).
Wertheimer<NY Rys.
Molloy<Stern Bros.
Waskowski<Bockhaus.
Fertig<Sturgis.
Haber<Lincoln Dye.
Lifshitz<Herkowitz.
Sfirlazza<Erie RR.
Kelly<Int R T Co.
Benkovis<Staller & C.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Rapp<New Taxicab.
Ulman<Forward Assn.
Olswang<Turk.
Rose<Show Corp.
Duffy<Quinn.
Lick<1st Vienna Bak.
Blick<Block.
Duross<CNY.
Casey<Bayart.
Iseson<Ochs.
Goldberg<Hertzfeed.
Marcus<Miller.
Guttman<Donohue.
Lande<Kates.
Geyer<NY Cons RR.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Baitzel<Rhinelander. Clear.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lamo<Hartwell.
Fallon<Erie RR.
McQuillan<Birch.
Hogan<Hecker-J-J M.
Meehan<Bamberger (2)
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Rives<NY Cent RR.
Arenberg<H & M RR.
Hampl<Flagg.
Tishler<Crystal.
Bertolino<L V Coal.
Dondes<Rich L & RR.
Simon<Meier.
Stansky<same (2.)
Daft<Met Opera Co.
Levengston<Beer.
Seibert<Storm.
MacPherson<Taylor.
Koenig<Carvel Co (2.)
Stone<W M Eisen Co.
Israel<Bickelhaupt.
Addiego<Knick Ice Co
Levine<Schwartz.
Popkin<Nass El RR(2)
Dangler<Egar Imp Co.
Feeney<H & M RR.
Heiman<Kiddle.
Fay<NY Zei P & P Co
Meyers<Shipway & Bros.
Dicker<Bishop-B-V Co
Kelly<Conway.
Jacobson<Nass El RR.
Frankel<Kuperschmidt
Walsh<Lewis.
Gladstone<Friedler.
Brown<Rosenberg.
Riccio<Wagner.
Fishman<Gruberg.
Clear.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sharet<CNY.
Lenihan<B H R R.
Bowden<N Y Rys.
Moore<Bloch.
Cogan<Simpson C Cor.
Hession<Sherwin Williams Co.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asp Pav Co.
Holt<R Hoe & Co.
Sargentini<Emp Hotel Supply Co.
Shapiro<Friedman.
Currie<Glenwood Am.
Saxor<B H RR.
Wicks<McKenna.
Reiter<Garside.
Dennehy<Kingsbridge Const Co.
Bodner<Ranus.
Bauer<Raimondi.
Stanziale<Briante Con.
Levine<Ginsberg.
J Sadowsky<Bruder.
A Sadowsky<same.
Robin<Frauenthal.
J Weintraub<Jacklowitz.
A Weintraub<same.
Levinson<Sibley.
McCarthy<Fitzgerald.
Nurmi<Golliek & S.
Tobin<Am Letter Co.
Roseman<Neisner.
Stanton<Steinert.
Bleicher<Berchman.
Flassus<May.
Cohen<Storck.
O'Brien<Bronx Taxi.
Marcione<Horatio Rty
Cohen<Cohen.
Rugen<CNY.
De Palma<Forest Box & Lumber Co.
Gordon<CNY.
Barkass<Warheit Pub.
Clear.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Rappaport<42d St, &c.
Felly<N Y Rys.
Russo<same.
Hoykendorf<Bradley Con Co.
Nogard<Post & McCord.
Smith<H & H Reiners
Marton<N Y Rys.
McInerney<Belt Line.
Thyelius<N Y Rys (2.)
Dever<same.
Van Elten<Sykes & S.
Fay<Brockway Co.
Shiel<Schnapper.
Casler<De Paris.
Sanborn<Stickley.
Busso<Smith.
Maire<same.
Feldman<Press Pub.
Hunt<N Y Rys.
Jackson<Int R T.
Kronman<Schnell.
Brandes<Bradley Cont
B Levy<Halliday.
J Levy<same.
Migliore<Kry Lyn Realty Co.
Fruit Dispatch Co<D, L & W RR.
Roos<Ayres.
Smith<Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co.
Du Val<Fischer.
Adkins<Bonwit.
Babcock<H C & A I Piercy Cont Co.
Rosen<N Y Rys.
Wexler<same.
Tackoff<N Y & North Shore Traction Co.
Feldman<same.
Boody<Baker.
P Medal<Mondschein.
A Medal<same.
Hirth<Illert.
Cappell<Wisdom Amusement Co.
B V Cole<Braun.
H T Cole<same.
Thompson<same.
Clear.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Cardani<Beckman.
Bader<Wiener (2.)
Blackman<Travis.
Teichman<Linch.
Kirschman<Steeplechase Park Co, (2.)
Walz<Mirsky.
O'Brien<Tesoro.
Bergman<Univ Taximeter Cab Co.
McNamee<Borland, (2.)
Fay<Sun Print Co.
David<Linch.
Hyman<Nass El RR.
Liebmann<Haas (2.)
David<Linch.
Kingsley<Sill.
Same<Schwerdt.
Fay<Francis.
Block<Linch.
C Rudisch<Ruppert.
F Rudisch<same.
Bloom<Bowitz.
McCarthy<Int'l Merc Marine Co.
Corvi<J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Kazal<Gilbert Knittg.
Hillman<NY Rys.
Dunne<Kahn.
Borsa<Vonhof.
Feres<P J Carlin Const Co.
Eisenstarck<Fishkin.
Marlow<NY Edison.
Knopfer<CNY.
Nahoum<C I & B RR.
Galomb<CNY.
Cronan<same.
Brown<Levy.
McMahon<McGuire.
Duffy<Penn RR.
Lounsbury<CNY.
Clear.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Jaballe<Taylor (2).
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Strysower<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Bailey<Duane.
Snare & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
Prud Ins<Nat Bk of C
Adamson<Nagle.
Same<Hunt.
Investors' Agcy<Hatt.
Breitung<Wight.
Starr<Gayley.
McMurray<Deimel.
Martin<Betts.
Burton Pierce Co<Bronstein.
Cohen<same.
Wolff<same.
Giles<E Langer Brew.
CNY<Audubon Nat'l Bank.
Wright & Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
CNY<Schlessell.
Same<Lane Amus Co.
Hohn<CNY (2).
Wickstrom<Peck.
Brunswick Rlty Co<Frankfort G I Co.
Ditto<Paterno Const.
O'Dea<Woods.
Blanck<Miller.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
Erie Litho Co<Kinetophote Corp.
Rau<Mutual L I Co.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
CNY<Berger.
Leigh<Yeager.
Clear.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Falk<Boston Store of Chicago.
J Lake's Sons<Cohan.
Carroll<Carroll.
Herring<Mall.
Woodard<Ryan.
Nagy<Lipman.
King<Grisez.
Hanna<Di Paoli.
Rorke<Fleitmann.
Shaw<same.
Gillespie & Harlow, Inc<Marist Bros.
Kravigny<May.
Thallon & Co<Droste & Snyder, Inc.
Ill Surety<Heinze.
Murray<CNY.
Stewart<Thorburn.
Gillette<Briscoe & Dock Eng Co.
Ruffer<Waterbury Co.
Cent Trust & Sav Co<same.
Hayes<Pasquini.
Langley Slaving Co<Chas Meads & Co.
Fried<Tilzer.
Durham Rlty Corp<Holmes.
Payton, Jr, Co<Miller.
Cooper & Evans Co<NY Munic Rys.
Mann<Abram Coxe Stove Co.
Megargee<Megargee.
Axelrod<Steckler.
Demarest Co<Adams & Monlant.
Boynton<Boughton.
Chapman<Int Spray.
Regg<Walsh.
Wechsler<Tichnor Bros, Inc.
Brewster<Goldschmidt Thermit Co.
US Fid & Guar Co<Harrison.
Weed<Dean.
Adams Laundry Mach Co<Sinn.
Univ Textile Co. Inc<Concordia Fire Ins.
Same<Stand Fire Ins.
Same<Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<People's Nat Fire Ins Co.
Same<North Assur Co.
Same<Caledonian Ins.
Same<Mass Fire & Marine Ins.
Same<Ins Co of N A.
Same<Home Ins Co.
Same<German Alliance Ins Co.
Same<Sun Ins Office of London.
Same<Commonwealth Ins Co of NY.
Clear.

PART XVI.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transfered to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

East Asph Pav<CNY.
Johnson Heating Co<Lowry.
Harris<Lawrence.
Veeck<Berger.
NY Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Clark<Blendold Co.
New Netherlands Bk<Seminole D & D (2.)
Perlman<Donohue.
G R Read & Co<Sturges.
Fleming & Reaveley<Shubert.
Wilson<Ill Surety.
Sutter<Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Donnelly<Murphy.
Mann<Malatsky.
Levin<J Everard's Breweries.
Longworth<Hughes.
Phoenix Const Co<CNY.
Levering<Kidder.
Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55th St Rty Co.
Murray<Dillingham.
Kerr<Ward.
Weiss<A Baldwin & Co.
Allen<Barter.
Morgan Litho Co<Meyer Co.
Lasky<Petrova.
Duquet<Ringling.
Comm'l Coal Co<Harris Rose Const.
Atterbury M C Co<Atterbury C T Co.
Potosky<Apoznauer.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Parker Co<Weinbrea R E Co.
Orbach<Orbach.
Dollan<Littlefield.
Rosen<Elizabeth Trust Co.
Landay Bros<Mandel.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Pac Motor Car Exch Co<Bwy & 53 St Co.
Koven<Campbell
Smith<Montgomery.
NY Cent RR<CNY.
Blackburne<Tailer.
Cent Brew Co of NY<Campbell.
Williams<Saladino.
Halperin<NY Cons RR
Hale<Cort.
R B Shimer & Co<Kings Co Refrig Co.
Shlossberg<Brady.
Pesoa<MacKinstry.
Cohen<Kessler.
Allen<Lincrusta Wks "Pallas," Inc.
Asso Authors & Composers<Ward Synd.
McManus<Crandall.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Hunt<Harrisbg Pipe & Pipe Bendg Co.
Jakovics<Vas.
Lashinsky<Bd of Education.
Young<Tomlinson.
Prudential Millg Co<Goldstein.
Goldstein<Barbati.
Busk<Gerhard.
McArdle<NY C R RR.
Grau<Chandler.
US Wood Preservg Co<CNY.
A Davis & Son<Russian Transp & Ins.
Newcombe<Von Tilzer
Weil<Globe Ind Co.
Coarter<Von Novelly.
Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Howard<Newins.
Strauss<Welken.
O'Toole<Hammer (2.)
Garlock<Kuhne-Libby.
Quinn<Doherty.
Levenson Wreckg Co<Sheephead Bay Speedway Corp'n.
Livia Realty Co, Inc<Kieley.
Johnson & Walker<Schaul Neckwear Co
Mack<Field.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of
James Harden.
Wills for probate:
Julia Eusta.
Daniel O'Connell,
David I Reynolds,
Tessie Strobert,
Henry Hildehardt,
Edward M Bliven,
Marion Knapp,
Ernest Ascher,
Gardner Wetherbee.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Louis Habel,
Abraham Cohen,
Peter Caffrey,
Dennis Scanlon,
Herbert M Bingham,
Helen E Dodge,
James Neil,
Jacob Vetter,
Jennie Abrahams,
Kate Kilgan,
Mary Mele,
Mary McDonald,
Mary Horkan,
David Harris,
Clara Mills Ray,
John P Schuchman,
Laura V Ross.
Estates of:
Rose Kaiser,
Emma F Wyatt,
John M Wyatt.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Kroopen<Baren & Schwarzberg Co.
Adlman<Sterngold.
Kandel<Greenberg.
Chilton Co<Carter.
Gilmer Bros Co<Singer
Storfer Co<Casale.
Fe[illegible]an<Fass.
Fullerton Elec Co<Gen Elec Utilities Co.
Mann Leasing Co<Blywise.
Kesser<Weiss.
Morgan Bakers Serv<B'way Park Pl Co.
Leionel Mfg Co<Interstate Elec Nav Co.
Adlman<Sterngold.
Thurston<Col.
Reinschmidt<Scriven.
Thurston<Col.
Grossman<Altman.
Levine<Lipset.
Schrager<Schwartz.
Radin<Cappeles.
Floersheimer<Shapiro.
Wallach<Maun Athletic Club of Am.
Brady<Blaesius.
Katz<Friedman.
Cohen<Spalding.
US Fid & Guar Co<Neiswanger.
Mitchell<Bischoff.
Gelles<Wirklich.
Weill<Nolan.
White<Wilson.
Meyer<Barrett.
Block<Baptist Temple.
Diamond<Harroun.
Rosenbaum<Olifson.
Doernberg<Interocean Transp Co.
Nadler<Grill & B.
Jansen<Hickson.
Cohen<Hopaltrum Rlty Co.
Richards<Stanley Hoisting Co.
Frank<Cohen.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Wyneick<Gardner.
Christopher<Penn RR.
Klotz<Honig.
Kleiderman<Newman.
Busteed<3d Av RR.
Brown<Baron.
Densky<Tillis.
Amer<Goldman.
Teichner<Bonis.
Kurland<Goldberg.
Richards<Stanley Hoisting Co.
Bromberg<Rothkowitz.
Hertz<Rosenfeld.
Springs<Sodekson.
Cushemano<NY Rys.
Grubman<same.
Smith<Hynard & Trier.
Cohen<Wimpfheimer.
Punnett<Backer Const
Haas<Fid & Dep.
Trotta<Horton.
Crowell Pub Co<So Surety Co.
Cleveland Osborne Mfg<A & F Brown Co.
Fay<Town & Country Est.
Fedner<Erland.
Gerson<Rosenblatt.
Hutter<Stokes.
Kurman<C RR of N J
Coughlin<3d Av Ry.
Ehrich<Canaan.
Parkus<Proctor.
Schmidt<Herman.
Rosenberg<Pitchenik (2.)
Hessler<NY Rys.
Hall<Leimberg.
Bessemer Mot Truck<Voelkl.
Chapnik<NY Rys.
Seidenman<Frankel.
Notini<NY Rys.
Cohen<same.
Stiefler<same.
Viertels<Jacobs.
Kreuter<64 St Hold.
Miller<Mason-Seaman Transp.
Rooney<Devlin Stables
Rasst<Lehman.
Meltzer<Bendheim Const Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Chestnut<Greenberg.
Wolff<Gotthelf.
Gottlieb<Brill & K.
Grosner<Cohn.
Tully Co<Horowitz.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—City R E Co<Cassidy—Howard C. Lake.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Levine<Isaacs—Wm. W. Hoppin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Frank T Warburton<Maude E Hall—Abraham Benedict. Mary Brewer Moffat<same—Abraham Benedict.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

People<Maher.
G Colon Co<Smith.
Schonfeld<NY Con RR
Bonagur Bldg Co<Gallassi.
Gregg<Ciambrone (2.)
Hahenfeld<Hillman.
Smolen<Smolen.
Baylis<Davis.
Re Reisler Iron Wks.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fedden<Silber.
Belotti<Bickhardt.
Behrmann<Seybel.
Flynn<Kenny.
Parsons<Freidman.
Quinlan<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Skahan<Lamb.
P Guthy, Inc<Berliner.
Heidenriech<Sheridan.
Singhi<Winton Motor Car Co.
Laing<McCue.
De Voti<Bozzuffi.
McDade<McDade.
Falco<Falco.
Bronx Enterprise Co, Inc<J W R Realty.
Corti<Kingston Sec.
Freese<Freese.
Amanna<Monaco Const Co.
Bassett<Bassett.
Ketcham<Greenberg.
Johnson<Nelson.
Re CNY (Radcliff Av)
Benenson Realty Co<Mitchell-McDermott Const Co.
Tucci<Tucci.
Markowitz<Gompers.
Baldi<Flar Bldg Corp.
Topal<Dorfman.
Richard<Schwartz.
Salop<Bathgate Rty.
Wiener<same.
Rubin<Levy.
Same<Prospect Av Realty Co.
Curzio<Curzio.
Crossin<Higgins.
Colon & Co<Smith.
Roegner<Robinson.
Slaff<Schifino.
Municipal Liens Co<Reed.
Roper<Paolino.
Shaw<Lockwood.
Metzger<Schwartz.
Jones<Rohrbach.
Brunk<Holland.
Sergeant<Sergeant.
Martinson<Nathan.
Re CNY (Jennings St)
Same (East 168th St.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Epstein<Ebling Brew.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & Stanton Con Co.
Cohen<B H RR.
Monno<J B King Tran
Taggart<NY Rwys Co
Fenton<same, (2.)
Recello<NY Cent RR.
Carlson<Un Ry, (2.)
De Caro<Whitman.
Pink<Leschink.
Singer<Figge & H.
Same<Figge.
Cohn<Burnham.
Gibbons<Saks & Co.
Oster<H G Con Co.
Brady<Union Rwys.
Rozwadowsky<I R T.
Fuld<Marks.
Herman<NY Edis Co.
Harding<CNY.
Hartigan<NY Edis Co.
Costa<Paris Sterling.
Johnson<Anderson.
Richheimer<Ahrs Sons
Di Iorio<Rodgers & H
Ricker<Brinckmann.
Paulson<So Blvd RR.
Clark<Seaman.
Katzen<Hall.
McGurk<Smith, Inc.
Turner<H & M RR.
Kammet<Otto.
Rothenberg<Rothenb'g
McCreech<Eichler Br.
Berlinger<Eagle Met S
McGlyn<Whitridge.
Mudori<Schwartzler.
Tiger<Shannon.
Nelson<P A Gillespie.
Cohen<I R T.
Stratton<NY Rwys Co
Korting<CNY.
Sommermeyer<Dunn Trucking Co.
Salva<Carvel Co.
Kneperbaum<Knoperman.
Liddle<Ludwig & Co.
Condon<London.
Chatfield<Buehler, Jr.
De Santo<McGuire Co, Inc.
Watson<Bohemian As.
Parlman<Dreyfuss.
Bank<May.
Keough<Menge.

Highest number reached in regular order, 560.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
Bernard J Krausman,
Martha McKiernan.
Accountings:
John Weeks,
Mary Murray.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Patrick Devine,
Michael Ganly.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Hehe<Morea, (2.)
People<Tayler.
Same<Hirsch.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Adolphine M C Quattlander<Fredericka Kraus—Benjamin Glucksman. Ess Ess Realty Co.<Kovacs Const. Co.—Walter L. McLaughlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar, at 1 P. M.

F E Weeks, &c<A S Tompkins.
Re East 9th St.
Re Newkirk Av.
Sands<Penn RR.
Re Public Park at Cl.
Re Washington Av, (Boro Queens.)
Davis<Davis & Hoffman.
Schneider<NY & L I Tract Co.
Prendergast<I R T Co
Re W C Lee.
Re Fournier.
Loper<Nixon.
McDermott Dairy Co<Brennan et al.
Re Bklyn Bar Ass'n (2.)
Re G M Clapp.
Lucky<Erie RR.
Re Semken.
Allan<Downing.
Dempsey<M F O'Rourke as admr.
Re J W Carpenter.
Eastchester Savgs Bk<C A Dow et al.
A S Hoyd<R Meinberg.
Pecci<Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Scarsdale, NY.
Gilmore<Hirschman & Hennessy.
Am Metal Ceilg Co<Nassau Lumber Co, (Heitmann, Christ et al.)
Turner<Dean.
Re F Del Genovese.
Ward<Kenny.
Re Oates.
De Groff<Pansini et al.
People, &c<L Lee.
Re Roosevelt Av (Boro Queens.)

NONENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 1 P. M.

Karosas<Penn RR.
Paskerviez<same.
Rutkoski<same.
Re Hiscox.
Osterhout<Williams.
Bridges<Adamson.
Batterman Co<Barwin
Carluccio<Cardone.
NY Disposal Corp<Freschi.
Cunningham<Mulligan
Re Cropsey.
Friedman<Hayes.
Shalala<Haddock (2).
Same<Plymouth Co.
People<Bruno.
Re NY Municipal Ry.
Hunt<Prendergast.
Carney<Penn Co.
Re Bailey.
Re Donihee.
Nassau Assets Co<Bache.
Richmond Assets Co<same.
Re People's Surety.
Fairchilds<Scarsdale.
Ravold<Hamm.
Brecht<Jagger.
Re Jones.
Dedrick<Pt Jarvis L & P Co.
Quackenbush<same.
McDonald<same.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Wipper<Collinger.
Planten<CNY.
Petkeviecz<S Pac Co (2.)
Re Lincoln Av (Kertscher.)
Deady<Tokalon Co.
Re Coleman (Wheeler)
Re Van Pelt St.
Re 17th St (Queens.)
Theurer<NY Cons RR
Behrens<CNY.
Re Fowler St (Turner)
Zilensky<Royal Ins.
Eichenbroner<Eichenbroner.
Peterson<Puritan Hand Laundry.
Berglas<NY Mun Ry.
Lane<B H RR Co.
Re Westcott Auto Co.
Lidford<Carrollton Constr Co.
Macauley<Macauley.
People<Cohn.
Same<Ehrleman.
Beardsley<Feltman.
Mfrs-Citizens Trust Co<Read.
Page<CNY.
Dunn<N E RR Co.
Johnson<B HRR Co.
Norton<Gorman.
Heistad<Helberger.
Tresca<CNY.
Re Hawthorne St (Lott.)
Hirschberg<Welkowitz.
Bennett<CNY.
Modern Holdg Co<Kirknew Rlty Co.
Slutzky<Weiner.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Smith.
Re Lawlor (Foley.)
Evans<Evans.
Gonsky<Gonsky (Apr 11.)
Grunbacher<Levy & Baird.
Seaboard Const Co<Tossing (2.)
Trapini<Nathan.
Cohn<Coopersmith (2)
Donaldson<Newtown Gas Co.
Graburn<Dickerson.
Nunziata<Russ.
Stone<Stone.
Alley<Collins.
Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co<Nassau S & G Co.
Menville<Sandow.
Same<Brienza.
Langer<Davis.
Morse<Press Pub Co.
Re Polley.
Re Grogan.
Turner<Davis.
Am Church Big Fund Comm'n<Kenney.
Pettit<Ehler.
Maniscalco<Queens Mtg Soc'y, &c.
A P Thiel Co<Kane.
City Real Est Co<Nolden.
Keck<Astarita.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Tenement House Dept<84 Van Sinderen Av
Gruber<Gruber.
Anatnopolus<Anatnopolus.
Assante<Assante.
Rini<Rini.
Mason Seaman Trans Co<Mitchell.
Billingham<Billingham.
Meserole Masons Mat Co<Tinton Imp Co.
Lanza<Manhattan Terrace C Ch.
Gregory<Gregory.
Mayer<Mayer.
Chute<Rippman.
Farley<Farley.
Johnson<Johnson.
Molinkeurtch<Molinkeurtch.
Baker<Steinberg.
Moses<Moses.
Pasquin<Brainerd.
Caine<Caine.
Rowan<Cole.
Heger<Heger.
Orthey<Bogan.
Augustinian College<Idaho-Md Dev Co.
Emzen<Emzen.
People, &c<Chapman.
Title Guar & T Co<Almirall.
Carter<Brown.
Gardiner<Gardiner.
Jurgens<Mager.
Shapiro<Zipkin.
People, &c<Cowenhoven.
Wright<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Harkavy<Ginzberg.
Moynan<Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Cammack<Cammack.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3017.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Golembiewski<Kroder & Ruebel Co.
Moss & Pollakoff<McKinney.
Leinhardt<Schneider.
Nassauer<B, Q Co & S RR.
Miller<CNY.
Offerman<Cranford.
Sturcken<So Brklyn RR et al.
Ficken<Vernon et al.
Brandis<B, Q C & S RR.
Norkus<Westchester Lighting Co.
Lotto<C I & B RR.
Brockman<Bd of Edu
Meyer<Meyer.
Hayes<B H RR.
Wodzynski<Wanamaker.
De Stefano<Proske.
Stapleton<C I & B RR
Beyer<Paradise Paper Box Co.
Markowitz<Klein & Co.
Horowitz<NY Con RR
Fravels<B, Q C & S RR.
Vaughn<Long Isl RR.
Lewis<Silver Motor Co et al.
Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co<Protent.
Sloane<Bedell.
Goldstein<Bleecher Bros.
Bucalos<Schubert.
Murphy<Haggerty.
Haslin<B H RR.
Sarubbo<Murio.
Fishman<Fishman.
Bartuchansky<Litwak et al.
Cedarholm<Nassau RR et al.
Faggela<B H RR.
Rizzo<Hoersgen.
Condy<Grimm.
Cohen<Nolan.
Mariano<Kordes.
De Gorgio<Bd of Edu.
Harris<Meury.
Kerrigan<Elwell et al
Schin<Brown & Co.
Smith<Smith.
Chab<Byrne.
Geis<Scheuring.
Crowe<So Bklyn Ry.
Domine<Lappa.
Holden<Hoeft.
Sundbye<NY Con RR.
Collins<same.
Tresca<CNY.
Marcus<NY Con RR.
Mertens<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Schmidt<Winant.
Crotols<So Bklyn Ry.
Cunningham<Whittemore Cab Co.
Pigot<McAnulty.
Frank<Dober.
Borough Bank<Paladino et al.
Bogert Flour Co<Vichio.
Langton<CNY.
Bernstein<Kingsbury.
Sachs<Amtman.
Trachtenberg<Snedicor.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Bellantoni<Neglia et al.
Hendrick<Biggar.
Griesbach<Wanamaker.
Madden<Avitable.
Parker<Langan.
Beattie Abraham et al
Reilly<Persson.
Achille<Gaeta.
Markert<Newtown Gas Co.
Conboy<Spafford et al
Ericksen<Tidewater Paper Mills Co.
Grossman<N Y Rys.
Hauer<Tourte.
Nicolay<Noyes.
Greinsky<L I RR.
Peerless Pattern Co<Burden & Co.
Noto<Continental Ins Co et al.
Duffy<Nassau RR.
Sperling<Baurhyte.
Gregory<Lawrence.
Greenberg<Green.
Holmes<Burke.
Sulinski<McKeown.
Blank<Marine Basin.
Cataldi<Nassau RR.
Levine<Lifschitz.
Schelhorn<Westcott Express Co.
Malthaner<Malthaner.
Suhr & Nelson<Connor.
Hart<Goodell.
Pellegrino<Ward Baking Co.
Tuthilo<Tumbridge.
Vogt<Morse.
Mayer<Liede.
Moriarty<Ehret.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3900.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Moses Gould,
Annie Hackett,
George Geaneas,
William T Flood,
Hannah L. Nelson,
Cecelia Markhofer,
Lawrence T Quinn,
Samuel T Maddox,
Mary Myers,
Michael Kelly,
William Zimmerling.
Accounting of:
Ann T Edwardson,
Christian Sporch,
Clarence Fleet,
John McClure,
Canio Gilio,
Henry Hyman,
Charles Street,
Henry Schafer,
Charles Sargent.
Estates of:
Vincenzo Fanto,
John McClure,
Richard Nagel,
Mark M Solomon,
John Boyle, (2,)
Charles Bradley.
Guardianship of:
Fogarty infants.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

Mary Ruzzito,
Grace A Kennedy,
Ann Hurley,
Joseph Vogel,
Sarah Snyder,
Michael Finn,
Ellen Arnold,
Mary J Armstrong,
Mary Powers.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J. Calendar called in Part V.

Allen<Little (nonjury)
Levettman<B H RR.
Levy<Morowitz.
Schoes<NY Cons RR.
Di Stefano<B H RR.
Pagano<Marecande.
McBride<B H RR.
Gotard<Best.
Vescatel<Paulsen.
Mahon<Loerner.
Danna<Danna.
Ciaccio<Price.
Connolly<MacMeehan.
Epstein<Union Holding Co.
McNulty<Van Riper.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Guarino<B H RR.
Gelb<Treibum.
Lenetoff<Wolf.
Brown<NY Cons RR.
Randazzo<B H RR.
Romano<same.
Schronow<NY Cons.
Nealon<B H RR.
Stucchio<Nass El RR.
Pearson<Airilo.
Mellman<Nass El RR.
Ullman<NY Rys Co.
Mondalia<Nass El RR.
Palley<Frank.
Goodwin<Ziegler.
Acker<Natl Casket.
O'Neill<Kopke.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 4559; on call, 4996.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fallon<Swackhamer (2.)
Allis<Graham.
Croft<Peekskill Light & RR Co.
People<Osborne.
Gordon<NY C & H R RR.
Morrissey<NY, N H & H RR.
O'Brien<Stern Bros.
Lane<NY C & H R RR.
Williams<West St Ry.
Rodd<Delfino.
Smolik<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Moore<Nat Surety Co.
Hackenburg<Duffy.
Tess<Union Ry.
Baker<Johnson.
Beveridge<Steeplechase Park Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Jones<Allen.
Rykszynski<Mackey.
Cahill<Segschneider.
Hall<Kenny.
People<Osborne.
Persick<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Pace<West St Ry.
McKenna<McKenna.
Wall<Rothkranz.
Tolk<Cinnaman.
Rice<Union Ry (2.)
Weisel<Schaier.
Chadwick<NY, N H & H RR.
Morgan<New Rochelle
Reynolds<Fleischman Mfg Co.
Shannon<McGovern.
Malcolm<Kelly.
Marroney<Bd of Education of Mt Vernon
Cahill<Union Ry.
Kolpin<Durcan.
Thayer<Waller.
Roberts<Pure Oil Co.
Leh Portland Cement<Peekskill Stone.
Morris<Wett.
Ede<W Elec RR (2.)
Caygill<Barker.
Clark<Elliott Devel.
Nowakowski<Fargo.
Wilson<Waite.
Schulman<Gordon.
Hayden<New Rochelle
McLean Hts Cons Co<Feeley.
Dolan<Ellis.
Fine<Ring (2.)
Vianolo<Thomas & Buckley Hoisting.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital.
Interstate Tree Treating Co<Pratt.
Batten<Clauss.
Johnson<Whelan.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Dause<same.
Amer Bond<Kelly.
Seaman<NY, N H & H RR.
Smith<Toch.
Hunter<Mills.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1770.

County Court.

Young, J.

Schewchuga<City of Yonkers.
Fusco Sons Co<Brewer
Riemer<Hyatt & Kreuger.
Nelson<same.
Besant<Fisk.
Powers<Sinclair.
Failiace<Goldman.
Trohn<Craven.
Posner<Hilchenbach.
Mattiaccio<Yonkers RR Co.
Murphy<Westches Co Brew Co.
Meranti<NY C & H R RR Co.
Tri-State Supply Co<Loftus.
Catoni<Eddy.
Besson<Best.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Cudala<Santoro.
Hayes<Irvin.
Marzolla<Halstead.
Bednar<The Nat Slovak Society.
Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co<Failiace.
Lowa's Garage, Inc<Peene.
Millang<Lauren.
De Osesznak<Benford Mfg Co.
Zimmer<Kiskatom, Ltd.
Fowler<Saltus (2.)
Arents<Lyman.
Lyman<Arents.
Syme<Owen.
Rosenzweig<Carlucci.
Tompkins<Kunkler.
Mackey<Snyder.
Barry<City of Yonkers
Millard<Wicks.
Keane<Ball.
Parker<same.
Conning<City of Yonkers.
Marchigiani<Montefiore Home & Hosp.
Palmer<Palmer.
Lawrence<Vennell.
Birdsall<Beveridge.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ragey<R Hoe & Co.
Droege & ano<Jergenson.
Crowell<Bkl D Eagle.
Stumpf<B H RR.
Donohue<Loeffler et al
Pearsall, Jr, Co<Bedling.
McCarthy, an inf<Shepard et al.
Viadaneic<Astoria L, H & Pow Co.
Dumo<Goodman.
Cassarino<Hanley.
Fey, an inf<Ocean Elec Rwy Co.
Rowland<Cheshire.
Femmenolla<M & Q Trac Corp.
Wanser<59th St Del Co & ano.
Sheridan<Frazee.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Miller<Barrett, as Pres Adams Express Co.
Pavliak<Steigert.
Napolitano<L I RR.
Ringloth<C I & B RR.
Purser Co<Wolff.
Pellegrino<C L Smith.
Platz<Probber.
Fiore<B H RR.
Pascale<same.
De Meo<Goodwin-G S & Gravel Corp.
Militscher, an inf<Larsen Bldg Co, Inc.
Rieglehoff<Simpson-C.
Gevin<CNY.
Roedel, Inc<NY Tel.
Feder<Hearn Con Co.
Rothschild<Leveen.
MacDonald<NY & Q El L & P Co.
Finkelstein<CNY.
Farley<Astoria L, H & Pow Co.
Cosel<Reid.
Schunck<Bauer.
McIntyre<Gallucci.
Lorenzo<Man Stm B, Inc, et al.
Klein, an inf<same.
Calabrace<NY Con RR

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 863.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Humphrey, J. — Equity causes, at 10 A. M.

The following causes will be called to fix a day for trial only:

Moran<Russo et al.
Post<Weber et al.
Ralston<Luce et al.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 A. M. April 16, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 6, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 4, SS Stampalia, and at 10:30 A. M. April 18, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru....April 3
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra....April 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Makura....April 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Panama Maru....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) (specially addressed)—Canada Maru....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle) — Tamba Maru....April 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco) — Matsonia....April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia....April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..April 21

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:38|Sun sets..6:23|Moon sets..7:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:01	8:23	1:59	2:10
Governors Island	8:37	8:56	2:37	2:49
Hell Gate	10:43	11:08	5:01	4:30

Arrived—Sunday, April 2.

SS Cloughton, Liverpool, March 15.
SS Melford Hall, Manchester, March 20.
SS Georgiana, Gibraltar, March 15.
SS Isabella, Porto Rico, March 26.
SS Risholm, Swansea, March 8.
SS Vitalia, St. Jago, March 23.
SS George E. Warren, Gibara, March 17.
SS Fagersand, Aquin, March 3.
SS El Sud, Galveston, March 27.
SS City of Naples, Boston, March 30.
SS Esperanza, Havana, March 28.
SS Gordon Castle, Liverpool, March 17.
SS Standard, Baltimore, March 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Mar. 26
*California	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Boniface	Para	Mar. 16
Collingham	St. Nazaire	Mar. 15
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 8
Wilhelm Golding	Kirkwall	Mar. 16
Coamo	San Juan	Mar. 29
Honduras	Freeport	Mar. 27
Morro Castle	Havana	Mar. 30
Ponce	San Juan	Mar. 29
Sixaola	Santiago	Mar. 29
Texal	Huelva	Mar. 16
Tenadores	Cristobal	Mar. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 1
Huron	Jacksonville	April 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Mar. 26
Kroonland	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Parima	Demerara	Mar. 21
Signe	Huelva	Mar. 15
Wells City	Swansea	Mar. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 1
Saratoga	Havana	April 1
Neches	Galveston	Mar. 29
Evangeline	Bermuda	April 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Venezia	St. Nazaire	Mar. 23
Strathgarry	Havre	Mar. 19
Cacique	Bordeaux	Mar. 23
Italia	Palermo	Mar. 18
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 30
Santiago	P'to Mexico	Mar. 28
Comet	Sabine	Mar. 25

DUE THURSDAY.

Buffalo	Hull	Mar. 21
Penistone	La Pallice	Mar. 20
Amazonian	Gibraltar	Mar. 19
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 30
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Mar. 27
Inca	Macoris	Mar. 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Nordanger	Lisbon	Mar. 21
Attualita	Gibraltar	Mar. 23
Zulia	Porto Rico	April 1
Concho	Galveston	April 1
Socony	Sabine	Mar. 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Calabria	Gibraltar	Mar. 25
Freshfield	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Antares	Las Palmas	Mar. 26
St. George	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Hallbjorg	Shields	Mar. 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Gorredyk, Rotterdam	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Justin, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carpathia, Liverpool	—	10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Poeldyk, Buenos Aires	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panaman, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	—	10:00 A.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Belize	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Uranus, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Andania, London	—	10:00 A.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Van Hogendrop, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Jelling, Cienfuegos	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caprera, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
California, Liverpool	—	10:00 A.M.
Buffalo, Hull	—	12:00 M.
Munamar, Nipe	—	12:00 M.
Alamo, Mobile	—	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., APRIL 2.

SS Antilla, Santiago to New York, was 90 miles W. of Guantanamo at 7 P. M. 1st.
SS Ponce, Ponce to New York, was 666 miles S. at 8 P. M. 1st.
SS Crofton Hall, Buenos Aires to New York, was 760 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. 1st.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 13 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 719 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 51 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 50 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 368 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 16 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 62 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 299 miles S. at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 210 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 276 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 210 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 285 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, April 2.
SS Yaguez, at Fowey, March 31.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure therof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessel and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold.

Process returnable Monday, April 17, 1916. James Shewan & Sons, Inc., vs. The Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c. Contract, $1,397.76.

GEO. V. A. McCLOSKEY,
Proc. for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D./N. Y.

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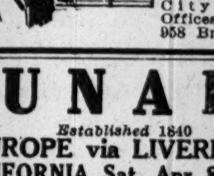

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Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*CALIFORNIA, Sat., Apr. 8, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA - - SAT., APR. 29, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA - - SAT., MAY 6, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA - - SAT., MAY 13, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
NEW YORK—LONDON
†ANDANIA - THURS., APR. 6, 10 A. M.
PANNONIA - - SAT., MAY 6, 10 A. M.
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ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW DIRECT
Royal Mail Twin Screw Geared Turbine
S. S. TUSCANIA
Tuesday, April 4, 10 A. M.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
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Sailings for BORDEAUX
ESPAGNE . . . Apr. 8, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Apr. 22, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Apr. 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . May 6, 3 P. M.
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Finland.........April 5 | New York.........April 8

White Star Line
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*Finland.........April 5 | Lapland.........April 12
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SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VAUBAN.............Apr. 29, 7:30 A. M.
S. S. VOLTAIRE.............May 13, 5 P. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

FABRELINES TO Azores & Lisbon Naples
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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Leaves N. Y., Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days 7 P. M., Sundays 9 P. M. and 9:30 A. M.
$1.50 one way $2.50 round trip
Telephone day or night 9400 Spring
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 24, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 Baskets of Dried Red Peppers upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against ONE BOX OF SCOLLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

PRESTIGE.

Business Opportunity advertisements in The New York Times derive prestige from discrimination in sifting good from doubtful. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
MAPLETON PARK
24 minutes to Park Row on Subway now running. Ideal 1-family, 7-room homes; brick and stone, parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.
$4,000 TO $6,000.
$500 to $750 cash; balance $35 monthly, including all carrying expenses. Booklet 24 on request.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION. COME TO-DAY.
Alco Building Co
ASSOCIATED WITH Realty Trust
22d Ave. & 66th St., Brooklyn
OPPOSITE 22D AVE. STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
of 9 rooms and bath; near Long Island Sound; large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas and electricity; 30 minutes from 33rd St. & 7th Ave.; shore front privileges; deep water anchorage; etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. T. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

IDEAL HOME
of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once, balance as rent.
B. FLORAL, 243 W. 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Little Neck, Long Island
Marathon Park, New York City

This fine 9-room modern home, 6 bedrooms, lot 40x100; short walk from station; overlooking bay; 26 minutes from Broadway; electric trains; bargain price $6,000; only $600 down, balance like rent. Building lots cheap; will build to order. Inquire at station or office on Boulevard, premises adjoining.
John M. Riehle, 68 William St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine New Jersey Estate
Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.
CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

GREAT NOTCH, N. J.
For sale fine piece of property, about 12¼ acres, for development and house building; high altitude, overlooking Passaic Valley; large road frontages; excellent train service; 18 miles from New York and near Erie station; electricity, water, and telephone. Price $12,000. Address Owner, 367 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
in hills of Rockland County, easy motoring distance from city, three railroads, hour from city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 74 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; house twenty rooms, all modern improvements, wide piazzas, pure mountain air; house for superintendent, who has been on place for 20 years; farm buildings; horses, cows, carriages and farming implements; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Lockbox 89, Monsey, New York.

Beautiful Farms Sacrificed.
60 acres; charming village home. 130 acres; in sight of station; has cost $16,000; now reduced to $8,000. Nothing more beautiful in the country. Rev. George J. Newton, Claverack, New York.

Cheapest Farm Ulster County.
65 acres, 35 cultivated, 30 heavy timber; 6-room house, good condition; large barn, hennery, workhouse, carriage shed; pure water; 2 miles station, mail delivered daily; include new mowing machine, hay rake, cultivator, plows, harrow; everything; sacrifice $1,700, only $600 cash. Write Owner.
JOHN C. SHULTS, Saugerties, N. Y.

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For lease during convention, beautifully furnished ten-room house in choicest residential district in Chicago, just off the Lake Shore Drive. For particulars apply
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APPLY TO
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26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 25 Dey St.
Entire Church Street block front from Dey to Cortlandt Street. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard. W. B. DUNCAN, Room 107. Tel. 5516—Cort.

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Bradley Beach Four miles from "SUMMER CAPITAL." Modern Cottages.
Furnished. Suitable for long season. Rental $400 to $1,500. Send for Booklet.
Richard McNeeley AGENCY, Opp. Station BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

OWNER WILL BUILD GARAGE
Or Other Building to Suit Tenant.
AMSTERDAM AVE., near 167TH ST.
PLOT 50 x 100.
PHILLIPS, 72d St. & Col. Ave.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 2 BOXES OF SCOLLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916 at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against ONE BARREL OF SCALLOPS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Texas storm is moving eastward and tonight its centre is over Alabama, whence it will move northeastward. Cooler weather prevails generally east of the Mississippi River, except on the immediate Atlantic Coast, and lower temperatures are also reported from the north plains States and the west plateau region. In the Middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region the weather will be threatening, with probably rain Monday and Tuesday. The temperature will be lower Monday in the Atlantic States south of Pennsylvania and in Tennessee and Alabama. Temperature changes elsewhere over the east half of the country will be unimportant.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate to fresh north; Middle Atlantic, fresh northeast, probably becoming strong; South Atlantic, moderate to fresh; East Gulf, fresh southwest and west.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England—Overcast Monday; probably rain by night and on Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Overcast in south and fair in north Monday; Tuesday overcast, probably rain in south portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Western New York, and New Jersey—Overcast Monday; Tuesday rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	37	51	4 P. M.	49	52
6 A. M.	35	46	6 P. M.	46	46
9 A. M.	41	48	9 P. M.	42	41
12 M.	47	53	11 P. M.	43	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 9:30 P. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — LOSS.
12:15—54 W. 3d St.; Ulin Bros. $5,000
2:45—275 W. 141 St.; Fred'k Horking..Slight
2:50—8 W. 20 St.; Stern & Greenberg..Slight
3:55—212 Elizabeth St.; G. Tusa......Slight
5:55—758 E. 170 St.; John Carroll....Slight
7:55—740 Broadway; M. Mitterman....None
10:20—11 E. 116 St.; Jacob Lange....Slight
10:40—57 W. 55 St.; Daniel Friedman..Slight
10:50—137 E. 40 St.; Bryn Mawr Ladies' Club ....Slight
P. M.
3:00—520 Southern B'v'd; not given....None
3:55—364 E. 123d St.; Eva Wilensky..Slight
4:05—237 E. 121 St.; Matthew Mulvehill ....Slight
4:45—Bryant Av., at Boston Road; O. J. Gude & Co. ....Slight
4:50—630 E. 136 S.; M. Goldstein.....Slight
5:20—860 Broadway; A. Steinhardt...Slight
5:30—198 St., at Broadway; not given..None
7:00—115 W. 95 St.; Augusta Finch..Slight
7:50—3,061 3d Av.; Greenberg & Reitman ....Slight
8:45—25 Delancey St.; Rapkin, Artist.Slight
9:15—125 W. 133 St.; Wm. Kenney..Slight
9:30—"L" Structure at 1,313 3d Av..Slight
10:35—150 W. 47 St.; Hotel Somerset..Slight
10:15—86 E. 110 St.; Sam'l Lerder......$300
10:30—54 W. 12 St.; Wilkins Baker.....Slight
10:50—112-116 Madison Av.; Descher & Browmald ....Slight
11:10—331 E. 25 St.; Cora Quarto......Slight

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Attractively, completely furnished office; favorable arrangements; splendid opportunity for desirable party. 47 West 34th, Room 450.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Laue, 38 Fulton.

Loft and basement for rent, 8-10-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn; strictly fireproof; low rent. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

At 199 Franklin St., corner Washington. Second loft; very light; 6,000 square feet. WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 27, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 17 CASES OF CANNED PUMPKINS AND ONE CASE OF CANNED PEAS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act approved June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 27, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 12 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure therof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 1 TUB OF SCOLLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE LESSIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Sunrise Storage Warehouse, 812 E. 170th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, fixtures, etc.
MORRIS I. LEWIN, Trustee.
EDWARD SCHERER, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

COLLECTING AUTOGRAPHS.

Letters of famous men and women may be met with in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Advt.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Four attractive and especially WELL-BUILT houses for sale in LANGDON TERRACE, Mount Vernon.
This restricted section offers the best in suburban life; within five minutes of excellent schools and markets; also street cars and railroad station; wide, well-paved streets. Over fifty houses already sold. WILLIAM R. LUCE, 336 East Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Phone 2818.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
15 FAIRVIEW PLACE; OPEN; FINE HOME; GARAGE; LARGE PLOT; FINE SECTION; FIVE MINUTES STATION AND SOUND; MORTGAGE AND $6,000 EQUITY TERMS. TELEPHONE OWNER, 3844 SOUTH, OR WRITE B 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

Restricted nine-room dwelling; all modern improvements; large porches; near Mount Vernon station; all large rooms; open fireplaces, &c.; plot 50x100; $7,500; worth $9,000. Wolfe-Douglas, Harlem Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON AND VICINITIES.
Best houses for sale or rent;
furnished houses for Summer.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,807.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900; on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, Box 137 Times Downtown.

At Baldwin Harbor.—Cottage, bungalows, houses, plots, lots on and near the water; all improvements; Summer or all year; also would build to your own plans. Charming, select, up to date; moderate prices, generous terms; short distance; private party. L 169 Times.

GREAT NECK.
Six-room house, bath; steam heat; corner plot, 50x150; garage; near station and trolley; view of the bay; price $4,250; cash $1,500.
THOMAS O'CONNELL,
Manhasset, Long Island.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, 5, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; also waterfront plot, 80x100; cheap; easy terms. Address Box N 121 Times.

Small house for $950, complete; only $50 down and $10 monthly; near trolley and water; short ride from city; bargain. Answer at once, B Home, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Furnished houses on or near the harbor and Sound shores, $300 to $1,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

Lot 60x100; $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Fanwood, N. J.—Beautiful large bungalow plots among the trees; $5 per month pays for one; we will help you to build; write us for particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO.,

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 30 acres, 24 excellent garden soil; Monmouth County; macadam road; house, 6 rooms; 2 barns, wagon house, stables; large chicken house; other outbuildings; fruit, shade, berries; adjoins lake; including implements; mile from village; price $3,600; terms; productive farms hour out my specialty. Catalogue. R. A. Schur, 47 West 34th St.

Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome 8-room semi-bungalow, $5,900; all latest improvements; large open fireplace; hardwood finish; beam ceilings; $500 cash; balance easy monthly payments; write for photo. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quick, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's country place; house 12 large rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet, strictly modern; near golf club and bathing beach; one hour from New York via N. Y., N. H. & H. F. W. Triggs, Darien, Conn., owner.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
To Settle Estate—Farm of 20 acres, under excellent cultivation; fine set of buildings; one minute to electrics and 1½ miles to Concord, N. H. Harry F. Lake, Concord, N. H.

Missouri—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—St. Louis (Mo.) factory site, covering 40,000 square feet of ground space, under long lease, with modern, substantial factory and office buildings and frame warehouse; suitable for munition or general manufacturing purposes; will sell at reasonable terms; ground rent moderate; labor easily obtainable; manufacturing district. For details apply to Factory, care of Nelson Chesman & Co., 1,127 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent on Manhasset Bay, nine rooms, all improvements; $200 per month. Thomas O'Connell, Manhasset, New York.

New Jersey.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; five minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station; flowers and fruit in abundance; garage to hold two cars; 1,365 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.; rentage, $75 per month.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side

46TH, 309 WEST.—Sunny front room; also large double room; telephone; excellent board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Single, light rooms; excellent board; steam heat; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private bath, steam heat, electricity; Southern cooking.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; reasonable.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST ST., 19 WEST. (next Hotel Majestic.)—This is the most attractive house in the city; rooms single, en suite; cuisine and service unexcelled; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

73D, 260 WEST.—Elegant, artistic home, place of exceptional excellence; third floor; single rooms, adjoining bath; $8 to $10; with or without board; table guests solicited; inspection invited.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall, with board; references.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Exceptional rooms and table; telephone; continuous hot water; reasonable.

76TH, 127 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; attractive rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room; electricity; excellent table; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bathroom; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, (531 West End Av.)—Handsome double and single rooms in well-appointed house; excellent table; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate single or couple; excellent table.

93D, 23 WEST.—Pleasant room, near Park and "L" station; excellent board optional.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; exceptional table; gentlemen or couple; moderate. Hirschberg.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath; exceptional table; modern; private home; $12-$30 per week.

106TH, 814 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms, $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

18 HAMILTON TERRACE, (W. 141st St.)—Two large rooms, together or separate; private bath; board optional; private house; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board; large rooms, private baths, facing Hudson. 867 Riverside Drive. (159th St.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Double room, well furnished; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6833.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th.)—Desirable room for bachelors; table board.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Business woman wants room in refined house; commuting distance; state particulars. Y 337 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $10.50 weekly and up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

98th, 307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside. Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rent $55-$115 monthly, $15-$30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 West 59th St.

Furnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath to sublet; ideal for bachelor or couple.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

For Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, desirable corner apartment; six rooms, three baths; till Sept. 15; $225 monthly. 229 West 78th St. Can be seen daily except Sunday; references required.

Three delightful front rooms, modern apartment, southern exposure, ideally furnished, complete housekeeping; immaculate; immediate occupancy; $55. 220 Audubon Av., corner West 176th. Apt. 41.

Housekeeping apartment furnished, by artist; two master chambers; 1,730 Broadway, (55th); monthly, $250; also very elegant bachelor apartment; $150 monthly; Tel. 2131 Circle, Apt. 85.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished.
Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

Riverside Drive, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—Seven rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Boderick.

Front three-room apartment, 423 West 120th. Call after 4:30, Apartment 104.

Furnished—West Side.

10th, 60 West.—Sublet, cozy 4-room elevator housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Bishop.

Unfurnished—East Side.

81st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

7 rooms and bath, newly decorated; concessions; until October. Adams, 1,190 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

$40.—Georgette Court, 315 West 118th St.; 5-room apartment, all modern improvements; elevator service day, night; centrally located; subway, elevated, cars, bus; parks within block. "Supt."

21 FORT WASHINGTON AV., (near 159th St. and Broadway.)—4 rooms, elevator apt.; extra large, all outside, to sublet; unusual opportunity. Rio Vista.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

56th, 59 West.—Bachelor apartment; also studio; unfurnished.

103d St., Southeast Corner Broadway.—Five minutes anywhere.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av. "L," subway station block; rents $33, $36.

Grand Concourse, (198th St.)—Five large, light rooms, front; new; all latest improvements; healthy, high location. Apply on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Housekeeping apartment, 3, 4 rooms; near subway; between 65th-80th. B 283 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.
1915 Packard, 5-48, 7-pass. touring.
1915 Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
1914 Packard, 1-38, 5-pass. touring.
1915 Locomobile, 48 h. p., 7-pass. touring.
1914 Locomobile, 38 h. p., runabout.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.

Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; $375. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8813 Bryant.

Sell, order new 6-cylinder, 5-seated touring; price $1,050; lose 10 per cent. L 69 Times.

For sale Renault Runabout, 45 H. P. Private garage, 121 W. 64th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Touring Packards.—Inside windshield and heat; rent reasonable. Marshall, 15 W. 64th.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted to rent, Packard or Pierce-Arrow landaulet; $350 per month. Col. 5322.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Age 21; competent; good reference; three years' experience; high school graduate; good personality; uptown position preferred; salary $15. A 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Supervisor, competent, seeks position with reputable house; $18. N 71 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion in small family. P. O. Box 162, Piermont, N. Y.

LADIES' MAID.—Expert, excellent traveler, linguist, wishes position. Rise, 1,085 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, takes wash home; best reference. Write, 538 West 126th, Ruckenbrod.

REFINED LADY, fond of children, take charge in motherless home. L 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED; FAST DICTATION; ACCURATE; RAPID TYPIST; GOOD REFERENCES; PREFER DOWNTOWN; $12. LILLIAN JOHNSON, ROOM 1,605, CANDLER BUILDING. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; NEAT APPEARANCE; FAST DICTATION; RAPID TYPIST; $9. CARRIE MELGAAD, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) four years' experience; reference former employe; $12. A 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, thoroughly competent; reference. Stenographer, 355 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, refined, speaking English and German, wishes position as companion, or will accept matronship in an institution; the best of reference. (F) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

WOMAN, middle aged, wishes position as companion, by the day, or care of a child. (G) F. E. B., Greeley 4728.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, office experience, desires to make connection with firm where conscientiousness will merit advancement. A. Jampolsky, 5 East 112th St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25; couples, $60. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway. corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—One who understands full set of books; bright, ambitious girl; opportunity for advancement. Call National, 310 East 22d.

ATTENDANT, NURSE, for elderly man, living with daughter; call after 8 o'clock Monday evening. Benjamin, 133 Lenox Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 8E, 818 West 100th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for typewriting and clerical work; must be quick and accurate; wages, $12. 41 East 18th St.

TELEPHONE operator, bright, ambitious girl, photo engraving or electrotype experience preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Call National 310 East 22d.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, desirable positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS—A constant source of supply. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau. Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHERS—A.—Constant source of supply. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau. Cortlandt 5051.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE
FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

90TH, 153 EAST.—Large, attractive room; southern exposure; running water; bath adjoining; telephone; suitable refined business man or woman; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d St.)—Front parlor, with one or two bedrooms, connecting; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; maid service; suitable for bachelor's apartment or studio. Chimoules.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Dainty, newly furnished, renovated large double rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity, steam, telephone; continuous hot water.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large room, fireplace, private bath, electricity; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room; single, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

26TH, 33 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; bath; light housekeeping; smaller room.

37TH, 31 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, private bath; other rooms; select service.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Unusually attractive rooms for gentlemen only.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large, clean second-story front; modern; conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 8855.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable doctor; others, $4 up; gentlemen; telephone.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near Subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large single rooms; exquisitely kept house; moderate. 3184 Columbus.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive room; refined surroundings; reference. Telephone Columbus 8663.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; suite, with private bath, or will divide; references.

71ST, 66 WEST. — Beautiful, large, front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room; tiled bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen only; $8 a week. Columbus 1242.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; front parlor; select.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; separate single room; electricity.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; private home; subway.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

78TH, 160 WEST. — Handsomely appointed room; connecting bedroom; large closets; running water.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room; $4 up; meals optional.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Cozy large, small rooms; running water; telephone; references; gentlemen; reasonable.

83D, 165 WEST.—Sunny outside room, elegant apartment; business woman. Bryant.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Large room; running water; also small; ideal home for gentlemen.

West Side.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Sunny front room; private bath; suitable one, two; phone.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Suite, with bath and porch; meals optional; French cooking.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; kitchenette; single, double rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $8.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

92D ST., 12 WEST.—Lady, having eight-room sunny apartment, will let three rooms, singly or en suite.

93D, 35 WEST.—Attractive back parlor for business people; reasonable; American family; telephone.

93D, 263 WEST.—Outside room; running water; adjoining bath; suitable business woman; moderate.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Small, medium room; conveniences; private house; scrupulously kept; gentlemen.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

101ST, 2 WEST.—Newly furnished; private family; board optional; references. Tomlinson.

102D, 305 WEST.—Front room, facing south; private bath; owner's residence; reference.

105TH, WEST.—Desirable room; bath, steam, elevator, subway; $4.50. Telephone Riverside 937.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Gentleman; room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, phone, &c. Apartment 15.

121ST, 527 WEST. — Attractively furnished front single room, southern exposure, $5; large double room, $8; single, $4; kitchen privilege. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone; electricity; steam heat; elevator. McCague.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large room, three windows; also single; all outside. Whyte.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, with kitchen privileges. Dwyer.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, newly furnished; select house; running water.

144TH, 510 WEST.—Nice light room; near subway; with or without board.

150TH ST., 610 WEST, (Apt. 5D.)—Desirable single room, private; modern; elevator.

151ST ST. AT BROADWAY, (Northold, Apt. 2B.)—Choice outside room, adjoining bath; private family; exceptional conveniences; references. Hope.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Outside rooms; running water; gentlemen.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Private family offers exceptionally large, attractive room, $7; suitable for two; ideal location. Apt. 49. 9220 St. Nicholas.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., Opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms; southern exposure. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Lovely room; electric fan, shower bath; near 110th subway; every convenience; for business men or students. For particulars telephone Academy 799.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Unusually large rooms, overlooking Hudson; suitable two; reasonable. Meek, 6-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; near 79th St. subway.

Brooklyn.

OCEAN PARKWAY, 99, Flatbush, Brooklyn.—Furnished room in private family for gentleman or refined couple, eventually light housekeeping, in beautiful private corner house; near all car lines. Gans.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Long-established machine shop requires $10,000, part to be used for new equipment with which to fill $150,000 contract; fullest investigation invited; investor handles all the money; will deal with principals only; no agents. Address Y 285 Times Annex.

Active or silent associate desired with $35,000 to join company about to organize high-grade retail business in this city; very competent management and superior location secured; ready to do business May 1; interest in the business carrying unusual profits to right parties. R 8 Times.

Exceptional opportunity is offered to purchase an up-to-date plant for manufacturing ladies' hand-blocked hats in the heart of the millinery zone. Owner will sublet lease, since growth of business requires larger quarters. N 135 Times.

Accountant of ten years' standing wishes to take young man in with him with view to interest later; salary from start; opportunity for good future for well-connected young man with head for figures; $1,500 required. L 21 Times.

SCHOONER FOR CHARTER
85 tons, capacity 135,000 ft B. M.; would accept cargo for B. W. I. or Europe. Enquiries to H. Murray Gardner, 128-129 Coristine Building, Montreal, Can.

PROMOTER to organize corporation for newly patented adding listing machine; sold cheaper than any in market. A 366 Times Downtown.

High-class, established business of dress making and ready-to-wear for sale; splendid location; owner's ill health cause of retirement. Address M 47 Times.

Will purchase established pawn broking business; good location. Adolph Loewenthal, 12 East 12th St.

Builder's solicitor, estimator wanted; hustler to make investment. Alteration, 747 Madison Av.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. Y 294 Times Annex.

Wanted—$50,000 on chattel mortgage; $40,000 security. M. M., R 12 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

WHEN YOU SEE YOUR LAWYER ask him what he thinks of the advantages of a properly kept set of books. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 4912.

G. F. WILLIS, C. E.,
DESIGNING AND ERECTING ENGINEER,
BOX 208, NEWARK, N. J.
Just completing largest factory in the world in its line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 369.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

For Sale—Wall St. section, billiard parlor, bowling alleys, and up-to-date bar; long lease. C. F., R 13 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT. — Auditor, simple, comprehensive systems; books kept for small concerns; financial statements containing information you want; $5 monthly up. Wagner, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 5416.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED PUBLIC.
Books systematized, closed, audited, disentangled; reports, investigations, certified service; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, five years with certified accountants, seeks permanent responsible position; office manager; university graduate; references. B 271 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

AN AMERICAN wishes to take charge of a country home, where honesty and sobriety will be appreciated; financially permanent position desired. Y 300 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, assistant manager; (26;) employed; foreign exchange experience, systematizing, office details; convincing talker; salary $25. P 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (25,) 8 years' thorough experience; can open, close books, make out statements; $20. J. B., 536 East 87th St.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, (22;) five years' experience; fast, accurate, energetic; salary moderate. M. B., 101 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; books opened, closed, kept part time; low rates. Brinkman, 170 Broadway, Room 911.

BOOKKEEPER, credit clerk, systematizer, (24;) experienced, well versed in details. L 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants evening work. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 34, desires high-grade position; employed at present; long experience city, touring; highest personal references; clear record; $30 week. L 93 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR. — Good mechanic, careful driver, also motor boats, many years' experience, wishes steady position; references. Pretzel, Wilshusen's Hotel, First St., Hoboken, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—(26;) good mechanic and driver; five years' thorough experience; references; city, country. Philipps, 341 Palmer Av., Yonkers.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, (30,) 12 years' experience foreign, American cars; sobriety and ability A1; references. Chauffeur, 1,551 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR.—22, wishes position, private or commercial; best references; 3 years' experience. Bernard Cunningham, 401 East 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; private experience; good reference. R. Ramsey, 123 East 97th.

COLLEGE MAN; very desirous of obtaining part-time work. Mr. S., 100 East 101st St.

COLLEGE MAN (33) wants position with small concern where there is opportunity for hustler to build up business; 10 years' thorough business experience with large corporation; at present sales manager. L 161 Times.

CREDIT MAN, 10 years' experience, tactful and well versed in detail, wants opportunity to demonstrate his ability. L 91 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
Energetic and alert, with ability, tact, and initiative; has a thorough knowledge of modern accounting methods and corporation management; experience covers office management, organizing, systematizing, credits, collections, finance, purchasing and sales promotion; desires to make a change to a position where a real future awaits a man of his qualifications. R 11 Annex.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.
Salesman with eight years' selling experience in South America desires the representation of large manufacturers for that territory; commission basis. Answer, L 60 Times.

FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes exchange French for English after 5 P. M. L 102 Times.

GARDENER. — Scotch; married; thoroughly experienced all branches of gardening, farming, stock, and handling of men; excellent references. A. M., 216 Cleveland St., Port Chester, N. Y.

GRADUATE NURSE COMPANION.—Young man of gentlemanly appearance and good breeding, musical, singer, tactful, kind, cheerful, Irish, can drive an automobile; salary reasonable; excellent references; no objections to travel. Y 338 Times Annex.

LIVE WIRE.—Aggressive young man, (25 years,) at present employed, wishes to locate with a good newspaper, advertising agency, representative, &c., as assistant department head or office manager; thorough training in office efficiency, details, and letter writing; let me hear from you; let us get together; will take a position outside of New York. P 26 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate, age 24, desires permanent employment with manufacturing concern or consulting office; experience; references. L 97 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE
and financial man, 38 years old, long experience in finances, credits, systematizing, expense reduction, and office management; seven years treasurer large corporation; now open for engagement; large calibre man for high-class position; salary $3,000 to $4,000; no agents. A 363 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Five years with certified accountants; unusually wide experience; university graduate. B 270 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY; 31; correspondent, experienced office executive, stenographer; broad-gauged, sound business man; highly educated; American. A 245 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—Young man, (18,) desires position as reporter; no experience; willing to start on newspaper in vicinity of New York; good education and aptitude for reportorial work. Address Y 333 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (25,) good appearance, knowledge selling, bookkeeping, and typewriting, wants office or salesman position; willing work hard for advancement; excellent references. B 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, graduate engineer, six years' manufacturing experience, wants sales work; good personality; hard worker; will sacrifice immediate compensation for good future. B 201 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, OFFICE MANAGER, (28.)—HIGHLY EDUCATED; PLEASING PERSONALITY; THOROUGH BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL TRAINING; EXPERT STENOGRAPHER; UNEXCEPTIONABLE REFERENCES. L 77 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY. — Young man, (21,) possessing college education, three years' experience as secretary to the manager of a large concern, desires position where ability will mean promotion; capable stenographer and splendid correspondent; best references. A 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — GOOD APPEARANCE, FAST, ACCURATE, NEAT; SOME EXPERIENCE; $10. HENRY HEERSCHAP, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

TAILOR'S MODEL.—Male; perfect ideal; inside work. L 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires night work embodying clerical work; knowledge of stenography, typewriting, modern correspondence, &c.; interview appreciated. Y 307 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18, clerical knowledge, bookkeeping, good penman; references. Greenberg, 15 E. 106th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position, office assistant; experienced. N. S., 104 East 14th.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ARTIST, first-class original ideas, for labels, show cards, booklets; state experience and salary expected. P 18 Times.

AUTOMOBILE BODY TRIMMERS wanted for hanging backs. Chevrolet Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOY, 16 or over, for general office work in large corporation; must be neat appearing; chance for advancement. Y 329 Times Annex.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., 463 West St.

BOY wanted, experienced in quotation board service, stock broker's office; none other need apply. Charles C. James & Co., 1 Wall St.

COOPER.—First-class, wanted for refined petroleum package work. E. A. Buck & Co., Worcester, Mass.

COST ACCOUNTANT—Man, 30 to 35, thoroughly experienced in plumbing supply business and brass foundry production, willing to live in Pennsylvania; must possess executive ability and be qualified to manage a department; state age, education, experience and salary desired. Y 272 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY Y 316 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Head mechanical draughtsman wanted; none but exceptional men of executive ability and under 35 need apply. B 240 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES WANTED. Y 315 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted, with experience on pulp and paper mill work; write giving experience and salary desired. L 72 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Under draftsman, 2, experienced in steel stair and railing detail. P 221 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—FIRST-CLASS ONLY, FOR DAY AND NIGHT ON HIGH-CLASS WORK; HIGHEST WAGES TO COMPETENT MEN. APPLY TO
C. A. PETERSON,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on switchboards, controllers, switches, circuit breakers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE and Errand Boy; real estate office; references. M 48 Times.

RENTING AGENT for new building; wages $10. Apply 10 A. M. southeast corner Haven Av. and 171st St.

SALESMEN.—Two high-grade specialty premium salesmen; must be acquainted with large premium buyers and business managers throughout the country; we want two thoroughbreds who are capable of earning $5,000 and more annually; liberal drawing account allowed; state experience and references in first letter. R 2 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for big money-making now to handle large variety of easy-selling suburban properties; plenty of good leads; liberal commission. Apply between 2 and 4, B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

SALESMAN.—Sell automobile and furniture polish to automobile supply, hardware, and piano stores; high commission paid. Golden Rod Manfg. Co., 1,127 Nostrand Av., B'klyn.

SALESMAN wanted with large trade for sub-contracting on ladies' coats; salary and commission. Spring Cloak Co., 145 Spring St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN desiring to enter automobile industry as chauffeur, repairman, or mechanic, should have a complete training; this is given at the Automobile School of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 306 West 57th St. Send for free booklet and pass to visit the school.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN Wanted at once to train for guaranteed out-of-door positions as Tree Surgeons. Day or Evening instruction. Call or write West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN wanted at once to train for guaranteed out-of-door positions as Tree Surgeons. Day or Evening instruction. Call or write West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,596, in Bankruptcy. ELIZABETH M. SHIELDS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Elizabeth M. Shields are hereby given notice that on December 28th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 13, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 19,651.—In Bankruptcy.—OSCAR H. SUGERMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Oscar H. Sugerman are hereby given notice that on December 21st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 13th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST or STOLEN on Feb. 25, in the mails, 50 shares Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. Voting Trust Certificates, as follows:
10 shrs., 8342, in name of Curtis & Sanger.
10 shrs., 11239, in name of John N. Doyle;
10 shrs., 11176, in name of Crawford, Patton & Cannon.
20 shrs., 10296, in name of Crawford, Patton & Cannon.
Notify J. Harmanus Fisher & Son, Baltimore, Md.

LOST—Thursday evening, diamond and pearl bowknot pin, from 60th to Hotel Astor, Maxine Elliott Theatre, or Bustanoby's Domino Restaurant; reward to finder. Return to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Uptown subway train, Friday evening, pigskin letter case, containing papers of the Wright Co. and Simplex Automobile Co.; $10 reward. The Wright Co., Room 1,504, 60 Broadway.

LOST—Between Wall St. Subway Station and Liberty Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, lady's gold watch, attached to pansy pin. Reward if returned to Room 1, 9th floor, Mills Bldg., 15 Broad St.

LOST—Month's salary, between Ampere Station and Springdale Av., Friday evening, March 31; reward. "H. F. M.," 380 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J.

LOST—Platinum diamond ornamented wrist watch, at Hickson's Thursday; $50 for return; no questions asked. Gloria Maxwell, 200 West 58th.

LOST—Park Av. Hotel, Saturday evening, platinum bar pin, containing ten diamonds; liberal reward. Jerome, 230 West 79th St.

LOST.—Mink neck piece, on 11th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway. R. Van Buren, 609 West 114th St.

LOST—Child's bracelet watch; Broadway, 110th St.; $5 reward. McLaughlin, 309 West 102d St.

REWARD.—Monogram pin, Winter Garden, Saturday evening. Mrs. Jacob Ehrlich, 164 West 18th St.

Found.

FOUND—Gentleman's bag, Hudson Terminal, Saturday afternoon. Apply after 7 P. M. Tuesday, 28 East 11th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LIBERAL REWARD for Pekinese dog, white, with reddish tan marks; strayed from Mrs. Baxter's kennels at Great Neck, L. I., Thursday, March 30. Return to Mrs. McCarthy, 16 East 48th St.

LOST—Dog, small tan Pekingese puppy, 6 o'clock Saturday evening, on East 54th St., between 5th Av. and Madison. Return to 16 East 54th St.; reward.

LOST—Friday night, on Madison Av. and 59th St., a little toy Belgium griffon dog, with a cataract in the right eye. Reward, if returned to Mrs. McClurg, 645 Madison Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of PRUDENTIAL CANDY CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,934.
To the creditors of Prudential Candy Co., of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:
That pursuant to an order of Honorable Augustus N. Hand, Judge, dated March 25th, 1916, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.
You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, March 29th, 1916.

No. 23009.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTHONY LOMBARDO, also known as ANTONIO LOMBARDO, Bankrupt.
Anthony Lombardo, also known as Antonio Lombardo, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 18th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 13th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
April 1, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 22674.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KNICKERBOCKER PAPER BOX CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Knickerbocker Paper Box Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 11th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
April 1, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,734.—In Bankruptcy.—NELSON & LADIN MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Nelson & Ladin Manufacturing Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on January 25th, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 13th, 1916, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,773, in Bankruptcy. WILLIAM BUDD, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said William Budd are hereby given notice that on February 14th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,925.—In Bankruptcy.—MORSE BERNSTEIN, doing business as ORIENTAL WAIST COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Morse Bernstein, doing business as Oriental Waist Company, are hereby given notice that on March 16th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 13th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,045, in Bankruptcy. LOUIS BRILL, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Louis Brill are hereby given notice that on March 25th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 13, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,044.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL TURETZKY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Israel Turetzky are hereby given notice that on March 25th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 13th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21,423.
Notice is given that ISIDOR ROSENBERG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNA E. FARRELL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Apr. 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,803 Broadway, at Nathan Seidenberg, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine seal coat with skunk trimming.
CHARLES P. ROBINSON,
Receiver.
J. M. BAUM, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. SELWITZ & SON, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 East 11th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, cloaks, suits, raw material, trimmings, piece goods, office furniture, typewriter, safe, machinery, fixtures, etc.
FRANK L. SCHNEIDER, Assignee.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee and Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

SOCIALISTS REBEL AT EMMA GOLDMAN

Overthrow Anarchist Chairman When She Tries to Stop "Free Speech."

POLICE CLEAR OUT HALL

Meeting Called to Protest Against Sentence of Schmidt Breaks Up in a Row.

The anarchistic ideal that there should be no Government and that every man should do as he pleases was realized yesterday at a protest meeting of 2,500 members of eighty organizations, socialists, anarchists, and other "ists" in the Star Casino, at Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, when a shrieking section of socialists rose in revolt against the sway of power of Miss Goldman, the Chairman, caused her to flee from the platform, and instituted a noisy state of anarchy all their own.

When Emma Goldman called the meeting to order she rejoiced that eighty organizations, representing every radical party, had thrown aside their individual opinions and had united to protest against the action of the Los Angeles court in sentencing Matthew A. Schmidt to a life term in San Quentin Prison on the charge that he had been in the conspiracy to blow up The Los Angeles Times Building, and to encourage David Caplan on the eve of his trial on the same charge.

After the crowd had been harangued for two hours in five different languages protest after protest was passed with unanimity and applause. Then the outskirts of the gathering began to grow restless as Bernard Seneken, Secretary of the Caplan-Schmidt Defense Conference, talked in Yiddish about the war and preparedness. After the courts and capitalism had been protested enough, Miss Goldman invited everybody to come to her trial in the Court of Special Sessions on Wednesday when she is to answer the charge of violating Section 1142 of the Penal Code by talking on medical questions.

Some one suggested in English that a protest be sent to District Attorney Swann, and even before the motion could be translated into another language a roar of approval swept over the crowd. Some one shouted that the arrest of Bouck White ought to be protested, and before that motion could be translated into a second language another roar came.

But the overthrow of the anarchist Chairman and the setting up of a reign of anarchy came swiftly despite the efforts of the chair to put down the insurrection with a "steam roller." After all the protests had been approved and more than $100 had been collected to send to Caplan, Miss Goldman announced that the striking newsboys of the Jewish Daily Forward had a protest to make to the meeting.

Brotherly love vanished instantly. The radicals, who had been basking in one another's friendship the minute before and calling one another "comrade," sprang to their feet and began to bark recrimination in the faces of belligerent neighbors. A socialist shouted that he "thought this was a protest meeting and was not intended to attack any organization or party." With that the fight was on. The space before the platform was jammed with a struggling mass of "protesters" and "antiprotesters" whose many arguments in many tongues would have made the Tower of Babel as quiet as the tabernacle when the tourists are waiting for the man near the pipe organ to drop the pin to demonstrate the acoustic properties.

Miss Goldman waved her arms frantically in the effort to get order, while the committee of newsboys decided not to press their cause before any such audience, and ran away. The Chairman flung a parting word at the throng climbing over the edge of the platform, pulled her lavender scarf about her, and went the way of the newsboys and their abandoned cause.

Then some one turned the lights out and gave visitors an opportunity to extricate themselves. When one or two were snapped back on those who wanted to hear the newsboys had silenced those who did not and had dragged the frightened boys back to the platform. From their perches on the table the boys looked over the crowd with distrust, but encouraged to speak out by men holding their hands and feet, the lads began their "protest" in tremulous tones.

The tumult from the floor broke out anew; the voices and ideas of the boys, together with their enthusiasm for their cause, fled when a husky voice demanded that the "heads of the brats be bumped together." Finally the crowd broke into contentious groups and was run out of the hall by special police. They continued their arguments on street corners, and every corner within five squares was a noisy forum. Then police ran them off.

Socialists said they did not want the boys to talk because it would demoralize them and bring them up to be rowdies and strikers. Anarchists said they believed that even boys ought to have the right of free speech, and that Socialists wanted to suppress them because they favored the newspaper.

WHITE DECRIES PATRIOTISM.

Socialist Wants the Flag of Internationalism the Nation's Emblem.

Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, held a meeting in Bryant Hall yesterday afternoon, which was attended by more than 300 of his followers, to protest against a charge of desecrating the American flag made against him, last week. Magistrate Koenig issued a summons at the instance of Frank Urban, member of the International Peace Forum, who told the court that Mr. White had desecrated the flag by substituting dollar signs for stars and had depicted a devil leering from the field of stripes in a caricature of the flag printed on a leaflet announcing a meeting of the church.

White, who is to appear in court today, said in a semon, entitled "Internationalism versus Patriotism," that it was because he was an internationalist and because the flag was the emblem of patriotism which cannot agree with internationalism he was opposed to it, and that it should be torn down from every flagstaff to be substituted by the flag of internationalism. Sergeants Kenyon and Gunn of the West Thirtieth Street Station represented the Police Department at the meeting, which was orderly.

"Every internationalist is an antipatriot," White said. "They are those who want to end war and organize the world against it. Internationalism and patriotism are trains running in opposite directios on the same track, and a collision cannot be postponed. An instance of this law is exemplified right now in Europe. I seem to have been purposed by God for antagonism against oppression, and the laws as they exist make for oppression. Patriotism is what the vermiform appendix is to the human anatomy. People are best who have had it removed. Capitalism and patriotic flags go hand in hand. Commercial interests have been so very keen to wrap themselves in the flag that the New York Legislature had to stop the printing of the flag as an advertising device.

"Every morning the children march and say, 'Oh flag, I pledge respect to you.' Those some children, though they don't know it, are unconsciously being made the servitors of the owning class. If this seems to be a treasonable utterance, then let me tell you that I have the President of the United States as a traitorous companion. He has called a halt on those powerful institutions with the flag waving over them to stop trying to buy a military clash between Mexico and this country."

TEACHERS IN NAVY RESERVE

Men of Public Schools Form Motor Boat Mosquito Fleet.

A naval reserve organization, to be trained under officers of the United States Navy, is being organized in this city by men teachers and Principals in the New York City Public Schools, who have already enlisted in a company which is being trained by regular army officers.

When a number of Principals and men teachers who own or are able to operate motor boats and other small craft, led by Principal Van Denburg of Public School 40, began to lay plans to obtain naval training, a member of the Navy League proposed to Secretary of the Navy Daniels that naval schools should be opened in the Summer to do for the navy what the Plattsburg camp and other camps were doing for the army. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Instruction in the public schools, said yesterday that, while no decision had been announced by the Navy Department. the Principals and teachers had been encouraged by reports from Washington to consider it a certainty that the request would be granted.

The New York school teachers are planning to form the pioneer section of an American mosquito fleet, patterned after the British organization of motor boats, yachts, and other small craft, armed with three-inch guns and machine guns, which now patrols the British Isles for submarines.

"Quite a number of the principals and teachers are owners of motor boats and spend their Summers along the coast," said Dr. Crampton yesterday. "There will be fifty or sixty, at least, ready to enlist in a naval division of this kind. We have been practically assured that a sufficient supply of three-inch navy guns will be furnished by the United States Navy to mount all of these motor boats over thirty feet long with a gun. Under the direction of naval officers, the members of the Summer naval station will learn to handle and fire these guns, and to practice searching waters for imitation periscopes and shooting at targets resembling submarines."

The study of submarine hunting, however, will not be all of the course. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy will assign a warship to be used in teaching the school men something of the operation of larger ships of war. Those who enlist in the naval reserve division will have to pay their own expenses, which will amount to about $50 a month.

Before the time for the Summer instruction work school men will organize a class to receive elementary training in this city, probably on the training ship Granite State, now in the North River. The headquarters will be at the office of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, 157 East Sixty-seventh Street.

"PREPARE OR REPAIR."

Bronx Forum Speaker Denies Hillquit's Socialist Peace Argument.

Morris Hillquit, a member of the Socialist National Committee, addressed the Bronx Open Forum in the Morris High School yesterday, and was heard by a crowd that filled all seats, the aisles, and the stage.

"This European war is the horrible story of the system that has been in force in those countries for years," Mr. Hillquit said. "This system is based on competition and strife. There was war between the workers for the jobs, and between the employers for the profits. There was rivalry between the nations for extension and colonization. The whole system of Europe was organized for war.

"The lesson of the war to us is to keep the United States out of it. It should inspire us with the hatred of slaughter—it should force us to insist on peace."

At the close of Mr. Hillquit's address Edward Polak announced that questions might be asked, and at least twenty arose at once, and made trouble for Mr. Polak.

Alex. Blumenthal caught Mr. Polak's eye and spoke heatedly for preparedness. "I am for preparedness, and from a recent visit to a belligerent country, during which I met many military officers, I can assure you that if we don't have to fight Germany after the war, we shall soon be at war with England. We must have armed preparedness, and if we don't prepare we'll have to repair."

FLEET INADEQUATE TO DEFEND THE CITY

Engineer Explains Peril to New York from Ships in Case of War.

CAN HURL SHELLS 26 MILES

Stronger Defenses Urged by Otto Luyties in Analysis of Vulnerability Here.

The effect of a large calibre shell being dropped into New York City by a hostile war vessel, and the necessity of providing adequate fortifications for the harbor, were explained yesterday by Otto Luyties, a consulting engineer, who is taking the lead in the movement to have the Government provide for its defense.

He also explained how the attack might be made by a small fleet of fast battle cruisers, which could outfight inferior units of the United States Navy and escape the larger vessels which they could not defeat.

"In case of war with any foreign power, or with any alliance against us," he said, "and we have seen many unexpected quarrels and many strange alliances during the past few years, the American fleet could not lie on guard just outside New York Harbor, as many of our citizens seem to imagine, but would have to devote its attention to the enemy. New York would then be mainly dependent upon its harbor defenses, consisting largely of 12-inch guns of a slightly antiquated model.

"A single fast and powerful battle cruiser—a type of which our navy has not one—appearing suddenly off our coast in the absence of our fleet could, especially on a slightly hazy day, run safely within the outer range of the defending guns, and shoot over the intervening strip of land into the heart of New York City. This could be done for the moral effect of a so-called demonstration, or for a spiteful reprisal or, if other conditions permitted, to demand ransom.

"To realize that this is quite possible you most remember that lower Manhattan lies only twelve miles back of Rockaway Beach and the greater part of Brooklyn less than ten miles. Our 12-inch guns have a range covered with absolute accuracy of only about five miles, and with fair accuracy to eight miles. A bill is now under consideration by the Fortifications Committee of Congress to increase the fighting range of these forts to around eleven miles, which would be a great improvement. Unfortunately the recommendations of the military authorities are disregarded by some Congressmen, so that the modernization of the forts around New York is sure to be long delayed, and from present indications is likely to be voted down in part, unless we can arouse the public to an intelligent interest in this important matter.

Might Bombard 26 Miles Away.

"Foreign battle cruisers have a fighting range of ten to twelve miles. If the vessel assigned for the bombardment of New York had the mounts of a few guns especially adapted to fire at a high angle it could shoot into the city, inaccurately, of course, but quite well enough for its purpose, from a distance of twenty to twenty-six miles. The intervening strip of land and the limited accurate range of our present coast guns together are evidently insufficient to protect the city from bombardment.

"A small fleet of battle cruisers could easily make a serious raid upon the City of New York. If challenged by some of our dreadnoughts they could outrun them, while their large guns would enable them to fight off destroyers at long range.

"If a single large shell ever should strike one of our downtown office buildings the direct damage and the indirect injury to the business of our city would be incalculable. One type of foreign naval shell weighs 1,960 pounds, while others weigh a little more or a little less. They carry a relatively large charge of high explosive, and usually strike at a velocity exceeding 1,500 feet a second. In plain terms they weigh about a ton, hit at over a thousand miles an hour and then explode.

"It is an interesting question for architects to consider whether one of these enormous shells would cause one of our skyscrapers to collapse completely or merely would blow all the walls, floors, and ceilings out of three or four stories. Of course the shot would be immediately followed by a dangerous fire.

"The first of the great shells that struck Liége is rumored to have caused a fort to collapse with all its underground passages, killing 1,700 men. Many other shells are said to have fallen in vacant places, doing almost no damage at all. A big shell striking a large New York building probably would kill and injure many persons. Of course there would then be a prompt official investigation, a crowded indignation meeting and many eloquent speeches.

Effect of Salvo Fire Explained.

"A single big shell falling in lower Manhattan would have an unfavorable effect on the renting and selling value of all downtown real estate. Modern warships now usually fire salvos of from eight to twelve guns at a time so that it would take one vessel, if conditions were favorable to a close approach to Long Island, about ten minutes to throw a hundred of the largest shells into Manhattan or Brooklyn. The largest shells, for mechanical reasons, can generally be shot the furthest.

"The projectiles that are now falling on European towns must not be confused with large naval shells, as bombs are merely dropped and do not have the tremendous striking force of shells. Furthermore, most of the buildings abroad are only four or five stories high, and house only a few persons.

"In war time a mere rumor of approaching bombardment, together with a belated realization of insufficient local defenses, would cause many thousand people, especially the well-to-do, to leave the city; and hotels, theatres, restaurants and stores would all suffer. During the Spanish war the Summer hotels on the coast lost many visitors who were afraid of bombardment, and yet that danger was trifling compared with the real danger of a reprisal on New York City, if our defenses are conspicuously inadequate. Last Fall they had insufficient ammunition for even one major engagement, and they always have been undermanned. In spite of this shortage of men, it has been necessary to draw on the coast defenses for the Mexican campaign. This condition should certainly be remedied, as even the privates in permanent fortifications should be treated as specialists in their work, and trained and reserved for that service.

"If we are to have preparedness at all we certainly should have adequate defenses for New York City, both on account of its great military importance and its conspicuous exposure to attack.

"For all loyal citizens of the United States the protection of the metropolis is inferior in urgency only to the strengthening of the army and navy as a whole.

New York a Shining Target.

"Over 6 per cent. of all Americans live in New York City, and over 10 per cent. transact their daily business in or through it. New York is the financial centre of the United States, and the principal headquarters of industrial management. Within fifty miles of New York lie very many important factories and machine shops, including several cartridge works and rifle factories. Within 150 miles of New York lie more than half of all our public and private plants for the production of big guns, small arms, cartridges, torpedoes, submarines, smokeless powder and armorplate, as well as several large navy yards. New York City is evidently the military capital of the United States, regardless of whether any one wishes to have it so or not.

"If New York City and the surrounding territory should be captured by a sudden invasion, the rest of our country would find itself, unfortunately, fighting against its own weapons and against its own money taken by the enemy. To prevent this possible contingency a standing army of considerable size is required, not nearly as large as the foreign armies, yet large enough completely to defeat any invading force that could be landed here. There is no militarism and no jingoism in this conception; it is not only our right, but our duty to protect the country, under whose benevolent government we live and prosper. However, I personally consider an invasion of our land as quite unlikely, at least during the next decade, not because there is not plenty of angry and jealous feeling against us, but because, under all the existing military and political circumstances, such an invasion would probably be unsuccessful. Of course, the best argument in all our agitation for preparedness is that an evident ability to resist invasion will generally decide the enemy not to attempt it at all.

"For an invasion of the United States complete control of the sea would be required, involving practically the complete destruction of our fleet, together with an immense fleet of transports and supply ships and a tremendous expenditure.

Naval Raid Always a Peril.

"A naval raid, however, especially on New York City, if our fleet were partially defeated, or divided, or engaged in seeking the fleet of the enemy, would be quite feasible and therefore quite likely, unless our defenses are greatly strengthened against that particular contingency. It is no argument to say that no one would be mean enough to shoot into our city, as modern warfare is showing itself to be particularly ruthless.

"Coast defenses have the particular advantage of being able to carry larger guns than war vessels, and so instead of having mostly smaller guns we should have a few extremely large guns for the forts around New York. We should have mobile defenses and especially sufficient available troops to prevent the sudden capture of the forts from the rear. We need aeroplanes particularly, with submarines, mines, and the usual other equipment.

"Reflection will show that my stand for strong defenses for New York City is particularly well taken, and that this matter is of great and increasing importance to the country as a whole. Coast and harbor defenses are neither pro-ally nor pro-Teuton, and neither aggressive nor militaristic, but are a quite unobjectionable protection.

"As far as New Yorkers are concerned they will be strongly in favor of modern fortifications and absolutely opposed to war."

BLAZE SET IN A FLAT; CLARK HELD FOR IT

Patrolman Follows a Suspected Man Into Tenement and Sees Him Put Match to Rubbish.

HE ADMITS OTHER CRIMES

Police Think Prisoner Is the Incendiary Who Has Long Terrorized Harlem.

Caught in the act, the police say, of throwing a lighted match into a bundle of waste paper at the bottom of the dumbwaiter shaft in the celler of the five-story tenement house at 100 West 142d Street, early this morning. A man, who said he was Edward C. Clark, 31 years old, a janitor's helper, living at 101 West 141st Street, was arrested after a struggle by Patrolman McLoughlin of the West 135th Street Police Station. He was locked up, charged with arson.

According to the police of that station, before being lodged in a cell Clark admitted his guilt and further confessed to setting a number of fires in the vicinity. Pressed for details, the police say, Clark smilingly volunteered to write out a complete list of the buildings which he says he attempted to burn.

In the last six weeks more than thirty attempts have been made to destroy tenement houses in the immediate vicinity to last night's attempt. So numerous have been the acttivities of the firebugs that Captain Dominick Henry of the West 135th Street Station decided to act independently of the detectives and forthwith ordered several of his men to don citizens clothing and patrol the streets during the night.

McLoughlin was one of the men so assigned. According to his story, he was standing at Lenox Avenue and 142d Street shortly after 1 o'clock when he saw Clark approach. He was dressed in overalls, and McLoughlin gave him but passing notice. The actions of Clark, who twice attempted to enter the cellar of the corner building, 100 West 142d Street, only to come out when he saw McLoughlin, prompted the policeman to watch him.

A half hour after the second attempt Clark returned, and McLoughlin from a doorway on the opposite side of the street saw him enter the cellar. The patrolman followed him and saw Clark go to the back of the cellar. McLoughlin said he heard the sound of a match scratching across the brick wall, followed by a glare in which the face of Clark was framed. The next instant McLoughlin says he saw Clark hurl the lighted match into the dumbwaiter shaft.

With drawn revolver, McLoughlin jumped at the other man, and, although taken by surprise, the intruder put up a hard battle. Afraid to use his revolver in the dark, McLoughlin shouted and blew his police whistle. The sight of the papers fanning into a brisk blaze in the meantime stirred McLoughlin to added effort.

Jacob Felson, a tenant in the house, and George Levy, a special Deputy Sheriff, living at 102 West 142d Street, ran into the cellar at this moment and while McLoughlin guarded his prisoner, the two men beat out the rapidly spreading fire. But trifling damage was done.

The building where the attempt was made housed twenty-two families. The shouts and blowing of McLoughlin's whistle aroused several of the tenants and there was much excitement.

CHIDED, HE KILLS HIMSELF.

Mount Fires Fatal Shot in Presence of Woman Employer.

George Mount, 35 years old, of 30 Orchard Street, Newark, ended his life yesterday by shooting himself in the head while in the home of Mrs. Florence Johnson, 35 Wakeman Avenue. Mrs. Johnson owned a livery stable, and Mount was the manager. They had been to a house party of some friends in the neighborhood, and when Mount escorted Mrs. Johnson home she took the opportunity of chiding him for his excessive drinking.

As Mrs. Johnson stepped inside of the front door of her home Mount fired a bullet into his head. He died a few hours later in the City Hospital. Mount was separated from his wife and two children, who were said to live in Plainfield, N. J.

GERMANS GO INTO POLITICS.

Jersey Alliance to Fight Candidates Opposed to Their "Interests."

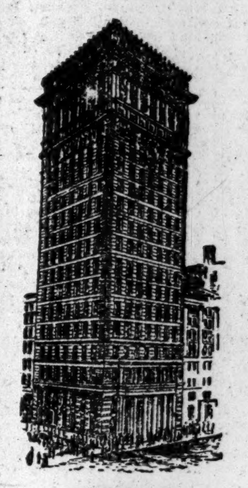
Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—Resolutions calling upon delegates to work against any Presidential candidate "not in accord with our interests," were passed this afternoon at the State convention of the German-American Alliance. Also it was decided that the Executive Committee should meet after the national convention to take action on the nominees.

The convention was held in Turn Hall behind closed doors. Two sentries stood on guard and admitted only those with credentials. Following the meeting, Ernest German, newly elected Recording Secretary, made a brief statement of the proceedings. Asked if any names were mentioned in connection with the resolution bearing on the organization's attitude toward a Presidential candidate, he replied: "I don't know."

The convention affirmed the resolutions adopted at the national convention in San Francisco urging that Americans be warned not to travel on ships carrying munitions or on armed merchantmen. The "unfair press" came in for a share of criticism, as did the Administration for tolerating censorship in England of mail sent from America to neutrals and to belligerents.

Mayor Mravlag, himself a native of Austria, caused a stir when he welcomed the delegates. If they planned to criticise the Government or the Administration, he said, they should do so only as Americans. "You have no right to criticise any policy that you may believe works to the disadvantage of Germany if that policy is beneficial to the United States," he declared.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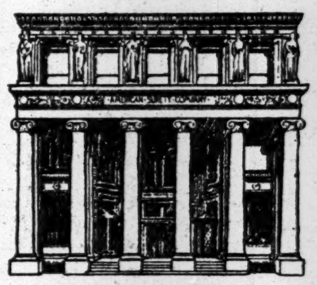
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